[No. 1 of 1911 (being for the week ending 31 December 1910) is bound with the reports for 1910]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 2 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th January 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	* 3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	* 4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	† 2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡ 1,120
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	West & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily .. .	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	920*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	60
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly .	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Onente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	100
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,197
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{1,350 / 1,400}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 27, *Karmayogi*, was discontinued after publishing one issue at the beginning of the third quarter of 1910.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jananukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshachárlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	680
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	700
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manóráma ..	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadesi-abhimani ..	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1c0
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. In an article on foreign affairs the *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th January, says:—"That Russia and England have not scrupled to interfere with Persian politics, and sometimes to the open inconvenience of Persia, there has been unfortunately too many incidents of late to convince the public None of them created so much sensation as the British note which, however otherwise, it was sought to be explained, was certainly a threat. That threat was administered. Persia can never forget during the most anxious period in recent times when Persian statesmen were negotiating for loans to be utilised in restoring their provinces to order, when Russia was more and more growing aggressive in the North England could have demonstrated to this unfortunate country, her consideration of which she is not tired of being proud, by stepping between Persia and Russia. Instead, she also took advantage of a difficult situation and added to the difficulties. The reply that Persia has addressed is an indication of her helplessness. It is couched in abject terms. It particularises in detail all that has been done and will be done, also that the money to be received as loan will be utilised to restore order in places where Great Britain willed that order should prevail."

England, Russia and Persia.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th January, writes as follows: — "The new railway route to India proposed by two Russian capitalists and publicists of which Reuter made mention the other day is evidently engaging the earnest attention of European diplomats and capitalists. The originators of the scheme go by the names of M. Timiriaseff and M. Khomiakoff, who are said to wield immense influence in Russian political circles. A writer in the *Birmingham Daily Post* gives a detailed history of the scheme and examines the attitude of the other European powers towards it. Great Britain is naturally suspected to take an interest in and favour the scheme. . . . . The journey from London to Bombay *viâ* Brindisi now takes nearly thirteen days; and, on the other hand, the projected line will shorten the time to six days. Then adieu to the big bank balances now standing to the credit of English shipping companies. The route will be of great military importance. In time of war England will be in a position to pour her armies into the heart of Asia and India at the shortest notice. These strategical advantages are calculated to make the mouth of the Jingo water. But then will John Bull consent to the arrangement? If an international syndicate works the line John Bull will have formidable rivals in the field of commerce. Foreign goods will be dumped on India and Persia in opposition to English goods, and a good portion of the transit charges John Bull will pay will find their way into foreign, especially Russian, pockets. When we take these facts into consideration we are afraid that the scheme will be stoutly opposed in England. . . . . The price for the advantages offered is tremendous; and from an Indian point of view the scheme is calculated to go against purely Indian interests. The industrial movement will receive a very serious blow, and Indian goods will have no chance of competing with foreign goods. Under this circumstance the scheme cannot be welcomed, and we trust the Indian Government will strongly oppose it. The cheap and quick journey with which we are sought to be fascinated must not be allowed to bring us round to take up the suggestion."

The proposed new route to India.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Natal emigration.

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th January, says:—"A welcome announcement has been made by the Government of India that it is decided to stop emigration of Indians to Natal with effect from July next. . . . . This is only the negative side of the remedy and we should truly be grateful to the Government of India for the prompt step they have taken in this matter. But the positive side of the remedy remains untouched. The Indians by right can claim to go to any part of the British Empire as British subjects. Until that right is secured to us, we will not be satisfied that full justice is done to Indians. The step now taken will, we hope, lead some day to the further assertion of a right which are now voluntarily relinquishing in order to tide over the present difficulties. If the situation in South Africa should improve soon and the colour bar removed by a more catholic law of educational franchise the present restrictions to emigration might be withdrawn. We are hopeful that the white monopolists of South Africa will soon be able to perceive the folly of their immigration laws, as, indeed, Australia has. And then we hope the agricultural development of the colony will be facilitated with a more friendly co-operation of Indian settlers and thereby the real bond of sympathy between different parts of the Empire will be established."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Mr. R. B. Wood, Collector of Malabar.

4. In the course of a leading article on Mr. R. B. Wood's administration, as Collector of Malabar, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th January, says:—"We have had as we have said on several occasions to sharply criticise Mr. Wood and haul him over the coals. In the discharge of this duty we had the misfortune of getting into his bad books, and it is an open secret that Mr. Wood, like many others on whose corns we have trodden in the discharge of our public duty, has not the best of feelings towards the *Spectator*. But this does not, and must not, prevent us from duly appreciating his many good qualities, from crediting him with good intentions, a character above suspicion and reproach and a desire to do good to the people to the best of his ability. Mr. Wood is nothing if not industrious, and we can safely say that he has been the only Collector who has visited every nook and corner of the town. He has constantly been on his legs since the outbreak of plague visiting the stricken localities, and infusing by his own example, energy and life into the dead bones of the Municipal executive and sanitary staff. The plague campaign gave him opportunities of judging the work of the Municipal executive which has been severely commented upon in these columns again and again, and we are reliably informed that Mr. Wood was struck with the inertia and indifference displayed by the sanitary staff and had to give a piece of his mind to some of the officers concerned. As we said on a previous occasion, he turned over a new leaf early last year, descended from the high horse he has been riding and mixed freely with the people, of course that class of people who generally come into contact with Collectors and District officers. Altogether, of late he has attained a good deal of popularity. We have come to realise that whatever his shortcomings, Mr. Wood does not now belong to that class of Civil Servants who survey mankind from their 'splendid isolation' and that he is inspired by a high ideal; that of furthering the progress and prosperity of the people committed to his charge."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th January, writes:—"The interpellations yesterday were more numerous than at any time before. They extended over a wide field, and embraced many matters of importance, connected more or less with the material improvement of the condition of the people. There were, however, two important questions which fell

under a different category. The one was about the Council election regulations, and the other about the classification of Hindus at the ensuing census. The change in the election regulations is an admitted necessity, and the Government are prepared to make it. But no practical proposals of a comprehensive character have yet been put forward. This is the time to make such proposals. It is recognised that the present electorates are not comprehensive enough, and that the non-official majority in the Provincial Councils is worse than shadowy. Not only should the electorates be enlarged, but the elective constituencies must be increased. A majority of non-officials on the Councils must owe their seats to the confidence of an electorate, and not to the pleasure of the Government. That has been promised to us as a result of the reform, but has not been realised. . . . . The real contentious business before the Council was the Factory Bill. The Bill goes beyond the recommendations of the Factory Commission in an important respect, to wit, the restrictions on the hours of adult labour. The Government have, in introducing such a restriction, taken upon itself a responsibility which is not warranted by the results of the enquiry. Both Sir Vithaldas Thackersay and Mr. Dadabhoy vigorously criticised it. The latter said that people unfortunately suspected that anxiety for the protection of Lancashire interests determined and coloured the policy of the Bill This suspicion has always been associated with factory legislation in India, and when the Government goes beyond the recommendations of the Commission which carried on an elaborate enquiry and formed its conclusions on the evidence and knowledge it gathered, there is all the more reason to fear that the suspicion will not be removed. Humanitarian motives are one thing; the probable practical results are another. From what the member in charge of the Bill said, it is not to be expected that Government will modify the provision regarding adult labour. But it is clear that Indian opinion will not accept the change as conducive to the most important industry that is just springing up in India.

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

Referring to the answers given to questions put by the Honourable Members of the Imperial Council at the recent meeting, the *Hindu*, of the 7th January, says:—"In the substance of the replies to the questions at the last Imperial Council Meeting, there is one general undercurrent of commercial and industrial policy which is bound to cause deep disappointment and discontent throughout the country—we mean the policy whose effect is apparently to place the interests of the British capitalists and manufacturers above those of the people of this country. India is just beginning to realise the need of a vigorous industrial progress in the pursuit of her economic and social well-being and, be it said to the credit of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, all of them have realised the situation in the country have started measures to promote the establishment and growth of industries suited to the resources and capacity of the country and have generally fought for the interests of the Indian tax-payer as against the vested interests of the British capitalists in many recent transactions. It is, therefore, a matter for deep regret that the Secretary of State under a Liberal Government should have decided to overrule both the Imperial and Provincial Governments in these matters and thereby jeopardise seriously the economic and industrial interests of this country. Even in regard to doing something to protect certain Indian industries, not against the competition of Free Trade Britain—but against Protectionist Australia which levies heavy prohibitory import duties on some Indian goods,—the Government of India is apparently unable to interfere, for the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson in the course of his reply to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy on the subject said that 'His Majesty's Government reserve the right of making such representations as they think suitable in the case of foreign or colonial tariffs which affect Indian interests; but the Government of India do not consider that it is desirable at present to move in the matter of making representations regarding the duties referred to by the Honourable Member.' On the question of industrial development within the country itself, as to which

His Majesty's Government cannot have any colourable pretext for interference, the position, as we know, is far more unsatisfactory. In regard to the pioneering of new industries--leaving protective tariffs aside—the Secretary of State has interposed and upset the policy planned and worked out in India during the last few years."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1911.

The Madras Administration Report for 1909–1910.

6. In commenting on the report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency, for 1909–1910, the *Hindu*, of the 5th January, remarks:—"In the administration of justice and maintenance of the peace, we note that the Government has recorded that, on the whole, 'the country was tranquil and the people were loyal and contented.' In answer to questions put by the Hon'ble Mr Seshagiri Aiyar at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Government of Madras admitted that the 'Local Government have had no occasion to make use of the provisions' of the Seditious Meetings Act. Yet, when the Honourable Member asked whether, 'having regard to the answer given, the Government will be pleased to advise the Government of India that there is no necessity for having that law in this Presidency,' the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick replied: 'the Government are not prepared to give that advice to the Government of India at present.' Under far less tranquil circumstances and at the very time when the Bombay High Court were trying the Nasik Conspiracy case at their Special Tribunal, the Bombay Government came to the conclusion that there was no necessity for continuing the Act in force in the Bombay Presidency and recommended to the Governor-General in Council to remove the Presidency from the list of provinces to which the Act was extended a year ago. We have since been told that representations from other quarters are shortly likely to reach the Government of India on the same subject, and we sincerely trust that the Madras Government has already moved in the matter and taken steps to relieve this Presidency from the operation of a repressive law for which there have been no justifying grounds."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Sedition in Travancore.

7. The following article appears in the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th January:—"We desire to draw the attention of the Travancore Darbar to an article appearing in to-day's issue of the *Malabari*, a vernacular paper published at Tirur, under the heading the 'Travancore deportation.' The writer says that, assuming Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai is guilty of sedition, there are others in the State guilty of setting class against class. The writer extracts passages from a vernacular paper which, had they been published by a British Indian editor, would certainly have brought the editor in the clutches of section 153 of the Indian Penal Code for creating racial hatred. The passages are choice specimen of vituperative writing of a despicable type. And we trust they will not go unnoticed by the Darbar. What is sauce for Ramakrishna Pillai ought to be sauce for the writer of the articles in question, and the Darbar would be stultifying themselves were they not to give at least a warning to the paper."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 28th, 1910.

The Indian National Congress.

8. In commenting on the address, delivered by the President of the Indian Congress, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th December, says:—"Sir William impressed upon his hearers the necessity for carrying on an educative campaign in England. The importance of this campaign is very great, and it has repeatedly been urged by our friends in England. The salvation of India is in the hands of the great English Democracy, which is at present totally ignorant of the conditions that prevail in India. India's appeals to English Democracy in the past have been fruitful of political concessions. It is our honest belief that were the English electors placed in full possession

of facts relating to India, our work to bring about our political salvation would be materially lightened, and the day would not be far distant when we would realise self-government within the empire which is the goal of our aspirations."

In a leading article on the recent session of the Congress, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 1st January, writes:—"As is known, the Regulations framed under the new Councils Act are far from being satisfactory. They are calculated to hinder the full and legitimate exercise of the political rights bestowed by the Reforms, and it is to be devoutly hoped that the Government responding to the demand of the Congress for a generous policy of conciliation, good fellowship and genuinely cordial understanding, will take the earliest possible opportunity of so modifying the Regulations as to guarantee to the people the full and complete enjoyment of their newly-acquired political gifts. We think we are not altogether without justification in saying that there is ample foundation for the hope that the near future will witness a welcome change in the attitude of the executive towards the altered political conditions which have been created by the wise and high-minded statesmanship of Lord Minto and Lord Morley. One of the most important Resolutions adopted, with acclamation, at this Session of the Congress was that embodying the announcement that His Excellency Lord Hardinge had graciously consented to receive a deputation from the Congress. This is the first tangible proof our new Viceroy has given of his practical sympathy with the people in their political ambitions and aspirations, and we may be sure that His Excellency's action in this matter will serve as an indication to the executive and the bureaucracy generally as to the attitude they should hereafter adopt towards the great organisation which voices the united will of the Indian nation. . . . . As regards the other resolutions adopted at the present session, they only serve to show how imperatively necessary it is that the country must carry on the work of constitutional agitation with unremitting zeal, energy and wholeheartedness. While such reforms as the separation of judicial from executive functions and the extension of the elective system in its entirety to urban and rural representative institutions have still to be carried out, while our countrymen in the colonies continue to suffer persecution and all manner of indignities, while much-needed schemes of technical and industrial education still need to be urged upon the attention of the Government, and, last but not least, while as between the two great communities of the country—the Moslems and the Hindus—there is still a political gulf which remains to be bridged, but happily, is bridgable we cannot afford to pause for a moment from our labours."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Jan. 1st, 1911.

Writing on this subject, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 4th January, says:—"What is most essential for our progress is the frank recognition of the truth that only with the aid of British rule and under its auspices, we can ensure for our country a bright and happy future and pursuit after any political and national will-o'-the wisp will only multiply our difficulties and seriously handicap us in our attempts at advancement. A sane conception of what our goal can be and of our limations must guide us along and our anxiety must be more to conserve our forces and concentrate them on what is attainable and not fritter them away on a chase after the impossible. Let us realise in the words of Sir William that 'there is an enormous amount of good, solid, useful work for the welfare of the people of India to be done in various directions, needing devoted workers, who will labour strenuously and with a genuine appreciation of one another's difficulties.' We are glad that Sir William has laid stress on the need there is of our understanding one another's difficulties. Much of the friction and the unpleasantness which at times arise between the Government and their critics, is due to a lack of this appreciation. We should remember that the task of administering so vast a country and bringing it up steadily though slowly to the front rank of nations is by no means easy, and it should be the endeavour of every true-hearted Indian to co-operate in lessening the difficulty of that task and to contribute in however humble a measure to the better understanding between the Government and the governed."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th January, remarks:—"The Indian National Congress has set the hall-mark of its approval on the *Swadeshi* movement, and it has been for the last four years calling upon the people to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of industries and respond to the efforts of Indian producers by giving preference wherever practicable to Indian products over imported commodities even at a sacrifice to them. . . . . It is a pity that the Congress leaders have not yet realised their position and attempted to tackle the work which they themselves have placed before them. The Congress desires the progress of the *Swadeshi* movement, no doubt, but, we repeat, without doing propagandist work it cannot achieve anything beneficial. The various Congress committees scattered throughout the country can do much towards strengthening the *Swadeshi* movement in their respective spheres of influence, by educating the public, preaching *Swadeshi* affairs, festivals and other places, where people congregate and taking a practical interest in the movement. It is a pity that this aspect of the question has not suggested itself to the Congress."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

In a leader referring to the presidential address of Sir William Wedderburn at the recent congress, the *Madras Standard*, of the 7th January, says:—"To bring about a cordial understanding it is necessary at the outset that certain misconceptions on both sides should be cleared. For example, it is urged by some of the Anglo-Indian organs that an appeal to the British people is a declaration of war against the European officialdom in India. When Sir William said that what was wanted was a vigorous propaganda in England in order to bring the appeal effectively before the High Court of the British nation, the Anglo-Indian organs bristled up. This is plainly an untenable attitude for them to take. They do not seem to realise all that it implies. In effect it means that decisions of the Governments here should be regarded as final and India should be left entirely to be managed as best as they please. In short, it is an assumption that the Government officials can never go wrong and whatever they do is the best that can be done. If a Government, constituted from the ranks of the people themselves, is not infallible, a claim of infallibility advanced by a body of men who are not of the people is plainly untenable. And who are those to whom the Indians propose to appeal when any difference arises? They are of the same stock, of the same flesh and blood as those out here. And, would not resentment against an appeal to the British nation imply a difference in temperament, in ideas of Government, in ideas of justice and fair-play as they obtain in the country from which our European officials come? Are our European friends going to admit this logical inference? And, after all, does not the British Government in India derive its authority from the British nation and depend for its work, and its progress upon the authority of that nation? When such questions are soberly thought out, prejudices would wear out and reason would triumph . . . . The time is most opportune for the European officials to strengthen the confidence of the educated Indians in them. As Sir William has pointed out, much depends upon the acceptance and the working of the new policy represented by the Reforms in an ungrudging and even generous spirit. Carrying it further in the field of local self-government will assuredly arouse a grateful response. Regardless of what the extreme wings of the Anglo-Indian organs might say, an earnest attempt on the part of the officials to repeal the measures that were found necessary at one time (we would not call them repressive if that would be offensive) will go a great way to knit the bonds closer."

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1911.

9. In referring to the sitting of the All-India Muslim League, at Nagpur, in December 1910, the *Muhammadan*, of the 5th January, says:—"Mr. Yakub Hasan, the delegate from Madras, has once again not been wanting in following his object, he has done yeoman service for the cause of suffering Indians, in the Transvael. This question which has caused us many heartburns in the past has been discussed and many propositions put forward and resolutions passed

The All-India Muslim League

to mitigate the lot of our suffering brethren in South Africa, but none have worked harder than the Madras 'Triumvirate' to arouse interest and sympathy outside the Transvael. We hope before many days are past we would have arrived at a solution. Whilst going to press news reaches us of the satisfactory settlement at which the Government has arrived regarding Indian emigration. The Government has not hesitated to adopt steps for the furtherance of our interests. We feel very grateful to the Government which has so successfully arrived at a solution of such a serious question as the Indian emigration. We are to-day beginning to see the mist clear away and the hope for brighter days furthered."

The Indian Industrial Conference.

10. Referring to the All-Indian Industrial Conference held on the 30th December at Allahabad, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 5th January, says:— "Mr. Mookerjee is a firm believer in *Swadeshi*, the same type of it, not the narrow, vindictive sort, which would tolerate an article were it made in Austria or Germany, but would fiercely throw it down and trample upon it were it made in England. He has no sympathy with those who would boycott British capital, and he sensibly exhorts his countrymen to co-operate with the British capitalist in developing the resources of India. Among other subjects Mr. Mookerjee touched upon in the course of his suggestive address were primary education and railway extension. As regards the latter, he pleaded for a more liberal policy on the part of the Government in respect of feeder railways, whilst with regard to education, though he did not advocate compulsory education at this stage, he showed how the interests of the artisan and industrial classes rendered it necessary that primary education should be as widely diffused among them as possible, so as to fit them to withstand at least to some extent the terrible pressure of foreign competition. Mr. Mookerjee's address was a most thoughtful and instructive one, and it deserves the serious consideration both of our educated countrymen and of the Government, as also do the several resolutions adopted at the Industrial Conference.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Jan. 5th, 1911.

The Indian Congress deputation to the Viceroy.

11. The *Madras Standard*, of the 6th January, says:—"His Excellency the Viceroy received the deputation sent by the Indian National Congress for the first time in its long history, and gave it a very carefully worded and sympathetic reply. . . . . There can be no doubt that the Viceroy has given a most sympathetic reply to the address presented and that its effect, when we carefully consider all the circumstances, will be, on the whole, one of appreciation. Lord Hardinge might well have said something about the nature of the work done by the Congress and its aims and objects in interpreting public wants to Government. But it is too much to expect any more definite or pointed allusion to the political functions of the Congress to be made by the Viceroy who for the first time receives a direct deputation contrary to the unfavourable precedents and strong prejudices established for over quarter of a century. The reply is highly diplomatic and we consider it is on the whole decidedly favourable to the Congress and its propaganda. To expect that His Excellency's reply might have been couched in less chilling phraseology and a little more directly encouraging to the loyal movement at work, would be perhaps to ignore that Lord Hardinge is a diplomatist of very great repute, and placed as he is in a delicate position at the present time, no more explicit statements are to be expected from him."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1911.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th January, says:—"The broad questions which the Congress deals will affect, as His Excellency said, the welfare of the masses; and the resolutions of the Congress on those questions are the result of the most anxious deliberations of the ablest men in the country. . . . . 'The Reforms,' said Lord Hardinge, 'are still in their infancy and require careful consolidation. It will be my constant endeavour to maintain a jealous watch over them and to see

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1911.

that the object for which they are constituted is attained.' No greater assurance is needed or can be expected of the genuine sympathy of the head of the Government with the new order which has been introduced, and the representatives of the people will deem it their most solemn duty to co-operate with the Government whole-heartedly in attaining the object Such co-operation is called for from all classes of the people; and His Excellency hopes to secure this by meting out even-handed justice to all races, classes and creeds. In this connection he referred to Sir William Wedderburn's efforts to conciliate the differences between Hindus and Muhammadans, and expressed his best wishes for their complete success. The knowledge that such is the earnest wish of the highest authority in the land must by itself reconcile the best Hindu and Muhammadan minds towards a happy settlement of their differences; and in view of the fact that Lord Curzon's policy accentuated these differences, an expression of his wish by Lord Hardinge in the opposite direction must be heartily and gratefully welcomed by all patriotic Indians and all wise administrators."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

Is the Congress superfluous?

12. In an article under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 7th January, says:—"His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Congress deputation seems to have given the Anglo-Indian critics another peg to hang their favourite theories as regards India. Some of them are jubilant that Lord Hardinge has in his reply practically ignored in Congress as a political assembly or treated it with scant notice which it eminently reserved. Others say that His Excellency's invitation of the Congress leaders to have their resolutions tested in the Legislative Councils is a hint thrown that the National Congress is a superfluous body. . . . . Owing to imperfections in the election regulations, the educated public are not at present adequately represented in the Councils, but when these defects are removed, it will be seen how essential the Congress work is to the success of the Reform Scheme and the effective co-operation of the people with the Government. The reforms themselves are the result of the patient and long agitation carried on by the National Congress in a constitutional manner, and it would be absurd to say that as a successful result of its past labours, it should become extinct in obedience to the wishes of its unfriendly critics. As a national institution having the fullest confidence of the people of India, it is in a position to represent popular wants and shape them in a way to be of practical value to the governing body. But for it and its work carried on systematically, the Enlarged Councils can hardly be successful and the country may lapse to a condition that prevailed thirty years ago."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

Sir Henry Cotton's indiscretion.

13. The *Cochin Argus*, of the 7th January, has the following article:—"If extremist activity in India has reached near vanishing point and the good sense of the nation is thoroughly being restored, it is to be feared that fanaticism still sways some at least of the members of that little gang of Little Englanders, with Sir Henry Cotton at their head, who have done quite as much as the most rabid of Indian reactionaries to foment political strife and racial bitterness in India and to bring about the cult of the bomb. Sir Henry Cotton is believed to have a grudge against the Government, whose salt he had eaten for decades. The belief certainly seems to be justified by the uncompromisingly hostile attitude Sir Henry assumes towards the Government in his speeches and writings Speaking as principal guest in London on the 1st instant at a reception held at the residence of Babu B. C. Pal, Sir Henry advised the young Indians present to be manly and independent, but not to speak too plainly as they might share the fate of his 'unfortunate friend Sarvarkar,' who, he hoped, would be returned to France by the Hague Tribunal. Sir Henry cannot be ignorant of the conviction of Sarvarkar on most heinous charges. The man has been convicted of nothing short of high treason and of deliberately working to spread anarchy in India and to overthrow British rule. That Sir Henry should have referred to such a man as an idol for young Indians

to imitate, while not imitating the man's freedom of speech can scarcely be looked upon as merely an indiscretion. It seems to be a deliberate effort to rekindle the dying embers of Indian sedition, and we agree with the *Madras Mail* when it suggests that official notice ought to be taken of Sir Henry Cotton's mischievous speech, assuming, of course, that it has been faithfully reported.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Indentured labourers.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th January, feels highly gratified to learn that the emigration to Natal of indentured coolies will be stopped from July next. It is the Indians that have made the colonies rich by bringing their lands under cultivation and working their mines. But the colonists, regrets the paper, are not grateful to them. It requests the Government of India to enact a law that, should in any colony, the colonists annoy the Indian residents therein, they should not be allowed to enter India, and that exports and imports between the two countries should be strictly interdicted. The step now taken by the Government to remedy the evil is inadequate. Lord Minto had begun the application of the remedial measures, and it is hoped that Lord Hardinge will protect the honour of the Indians and do such things as will bring the colonists to their senses.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Government to consider favourably the memorial submitted by District Munsifs regarding their pay and prospect of promotion.

15. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd December 1910, referring to the memorial submitted by several of the District Munsifs to Government praying for increase of pay and prospect of promotion, says that the present pay and grades of District Munsifs were fixed 26 years ago, *i.e.*, in 1884, when there were 107 District Munsifs' Courts in the Presidency and the number of original and small cause suits filed in these Courts were 65, 193 and 70, 280, respectively. In 1908 there were 137 District Munsifs' Courts and the number of original and small cause suits filed in those Courts during that year were 98,562 and 156,163, respectively. It will be found from these figures that original suits increased by 50 per cent. and small cause suits by 120 per cent. It is, therefore, clear that the work of these officers has also considerably increased. The price of food-stuffs has now greatly increased and the mode of living has undergone considerable changes, involving expenditure out of all proportion to what it was 26 years ago and the value of the rupee is greatly depreciated. These officers are not now paid in proportion to the increase of income in Judicial Departments by the sale of Court fee to which were intended, as admitted by Government, to meet the expenses of the department. The article, therefore, believes that on consideration of the above facts Government would listen to the prayer of the memorialists and would give a favourable decision in the matter.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Complaints against the Examiner of the District Munsif's Court, Kuttuparamba.

16. A correspondent, in the same issue of the *Manorama*, writes:—Complaints against T. Chandu, Examiner of the District Munsif's Court at Kuttuparamba, have become incessant It behoves the Munsif to give his attention to this matter. Copies applied for are not regularly supplied. It is reported that copy papers presented by parties are swallowed up by some animals as soon as they get into the Courts. The appointment of persons who are involved in debts and difficulties to such responsible posts is likely to cause loss and trouble to people in various ways.

(*d*) *Education.*

17. The *Kistnaputrika*, of the 16th December criticises in its leading columns the proposal of Government to establish 19 model high schools in this Presidency. It states that the Government will do better to spend the three lakhs of rupees which is the estimated cost of the proposed model schools, for spreading primary education among the masses. One evil result of the proposed model high schools will be to raise the school fees of boys. for Government, according to their own statement, have no money required for their establishment But the whole country declares with one voice that the unnecessary increase in the fees will only impede the spread of education. The present rates of school fees are heavy enough, says the paper, and to raise them still heavier will be a great hardship to the people. Moreover, the proposal of Government, it is feared, will discourage the endeavour of the people to help themselves.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 16th, 1910.

Model schools.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

18. The *Desamata*, of the 28th December states that the mortality in India is higher than in any other country. If Hindus should treat the matter with indifference as they now do, their progress as a nation, says the paper, will surely be seriously affected. It makes one to bow his head with shame to reflect that while in other countries persons aged 80 years work energetically for their countries' progress, here in India persons of 25 years of age are so feeble-bodied that they are a burden to their families and to their country. If India should become prosperous, her sons, says the paper, should become stronger, wiser and more energetic. Without these three qualities, there can be no tenacity of purpose. The time-honoured evil customs of India, such as child marriage, are undermining the very foundations of Hindu society, and so long as such customs last, the Hindus cannot be expected to become strong in body and mind. Another potent cause of the diseases which the Indians are subject to is, says the paper, their abject poverty, which is doing immense harm to the people. Unless the people are given primary education, they will not be in a position to appreciate principles of sanitation and to co-operate with Government in order to improve it. The paper, in conclusion, requests Government to make the people grow wiser by imparting free primary education to them and to root out the diseases prevailing in India and try to minimise the death-rate in the country.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 28th, 1910.

The high death-rate in India.

19. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st January, observes:—In order that Municipalities may really promote the object with which they were organized, it is important that the reins of Municipal rule should rest entirely in the hands of the popular representatives who constitute the councils. These bodies should ordinarily be free from official restraint, and Government should not interfere with the details of municipal administration except where grave shortcomings demand such interference. Such freedom alone can educate the people in the art of self-government and eventually lead to the formation of parliamentary institutions and enable the people to conduct the administration themselves. It is with this object that Lord Ripon introduced the system of local self-government. The British Government has failed to give this system the encouragement it needs. Still, the Bombay Government has in many municipalities entrusted the entire work of administration to the municipal councils. Even the Chairman is elected by these bodies. The Madras Government contemplates the grant of similar privileges to the Madras Corporation. But the Governments of the Native States have not yet considered the need for similar reform. Although there has been a Representative Assembly in Mysore for the last 30 years and the people have thus acquired a thorough experience of managing representative institutions it is extremely regrettable that the Mysore Government is still indifferent in

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st, 1911.

Municipal administration.

the matter of increasing the powers of Municipalities. It is hoped that His Highness will be pleased, at least, to make an experiment in this direction and to introduce the abovementioned changes in the Municipalities of Mysore and Bangalore.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Some Government officials involved in a case against one astrologer named Jagannatha Aiyar.

20. An editorial note in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd December, referring to the case in which an astrologer named Jagannatha Aiyar of Rajahmundry stands charged with the offence of fabricating an official document, says that one Padmanabhan Nair, a clerk employed in the Municipal office, Ootacamund, and some others who aided the said astrologer in the commission of the offence have been arrested. It appears that the name of one Rangaswami Aiyangar, a high official in the Municipal Department of the Government Secretariat, is also involved in the matter. The letters which were written by Padmanabhan Nair and Rangaswami Aiyar (?) in connection with some other matter and which were obtained from a respectable man at Palghat are said to be evidence in the case.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1910.

A Hindu University at Benares.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th December, dilates upon the necessity for the establishment of a Hindu University, and hopes that the coronation of His Majesty, the King Emperor, at Delhi will be commemorated by the conversion of the Central Hindu College at Benares into a Hindu University along with the conversion of the Aligarh College into a Muhammadan University, which is generally expected by the Muhammadans.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 2nd, 1911.

The ultimate aim of the British rule.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd January, says:—Our readers know that the Englishmen originally came to India only for the purpose of trade, that it was the chaotic condition of the country which impelled them to enter into an agreement with the Emperor at Delhi and take over the Government of some parts in Bengal and that the British rule which was thus begun on modest lines, gradually extended to the whole of India and assumed its present proportions. The trial of Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, by the British Parliament, for not having shown due consideration to the ancient civilisation and time-honoured privileges of the Indian people, not only proved what the ultimate aim of the British rule was, but also established that it was the British people and their representatives in Parliament, who were finally responsible for the welfare of the Indians. Nearly seventy years back, Lord Macaulay plainly stated in Parliament that the day, on which the Indians realised their ancient civilisation and greatness and desired to have self-government, would be a glorious day in the annals of the history of the British race, and many other Englishmen of repute, like Mr. John Bright, were also of the same opinion. But this opinion has been rarely expressed within the last twenty years. Lord Curzon, who denied that the promises made in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria were ever intended to be fulfilled, is not the man who would approve of the idea that it was the duty of the British race to fit the Indians for self-government. After him, Lord Morley, Sir Edward Baker and some others have had occasion to express their opinion on this subject, and the principle enunciated even by these persons appears to be that the country should be governed for the Indians and not that it should be governed by them or through them. This divergence of opinion on the part of some of the leading British statesmen, regarding the ultimate aim of the British rule in India, has led our friend, Sir Henry Cotton, to contribute an article to the *Indian Review*, on this subject, in which he points out that this change of opinion is not a favourable sign for the British Government. He states that the history of the world shows that many nations, which

had acquired greatness in ancient times by having brought other races under their subjection, had undermined the stability of their own rule by neglecting to show due consideration to the civilisation and habits of those subject races and permit them to share in the administration of the country, and observes that the British statesmen will do well to impress upon their minds this lesson taught by history and remove the idea that has newly entered into their heads. There will be no mutual sympathy and good-will between the rulers and the ruled, if, in the administration of the country, the idea that the Indians will, in course of time, acquire the capability of protecting their own interests is lost sight of. If the Civilians, who come out to India, from the Governor down to the Assistant Collector, realise that the Indians have an ancient civilisation of their own and that they are conscious of their ancient greatness and celebrity and shape their conduct accordingly, the burden of the British rule in India will become very light indeed. The fact that Lord Hardinge, our new Viceroy, has not only showed by many of his speeches that he has a regard and affection for the Indians, but has even promised to receive a deputation of some leading men of the Congress and discuss public questions with them, inspires us with the hope that, hereafter at least, the officials conducting the British administration will fully realise their responsibility.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 28th, 1910.

The Census, Bhimavaram taluk.

23. A correspondent to the *Desamata*, of the 28th December, writes with reference to the ensuing Census in the Bhimavaram taluk that the authorities have appointed all persons reported to know how to write, as enumerators without discrimination. They have not taken pains to ascertain whether all of them can do census work without prejudice to their ordinary work. Again while the authorities have fixed the period between the 20th January and 11th March, as the period during which the Census should be taken, the supervisors are pressing the enumerators to begin the work even now without consulting the convenience of the enumerators at all. They have also issued notices directing enumerators to bring in their own stationery for the work notwithstanding that the Government have ordered that they should apply for and obtain the stationery from the village officers. This, says the correspondent, is a great hardship, for there may be many a poor man among them. The correspondent, in conclusion, requests the supervisors to study the rules laid down for their guidance and act according to them instead of unnecessarily troubling the people in violation of them.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Dec. 30th, 1910.

Tahsildars without a knowledge of Treasury Accounts.

24. A correspondent of *Swadeshahhimani*, of the 30th December, subscribing himself as "Rambler", complains that while even Deputy Collectors are required to obtain a thorough training in Treasury Accounts before they are given independent charge of a treasury and while a similar training is all the more necessary in the case of Tahsildars who are for the most part men of much lower qualifications, it is unfortunate that it never occurs to the authorities in South Canara that it is a folly to appoint to the post of Tahsildars men who have had no occasion to be acquainted with the details of the system of Treasury Accounts, so that it not infrequently happens that the Tahsildars' work, so to speak, as mere signing machines and inquire no further than whether the Head Accountant's signature is on the paper they are to sign, with the result that there is often neglect of work or even embezzlement of treasury funds by the subordinates which the Tahsildars are seldom able to detect.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st, 1911.

The English Parliament.

25. Referring to the success of the Liberals at the recent parliamentary elections, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st January, observes:—It is now three hundred years since the British came to India and the methods of British rule are now quite familiar to the Indians. The Municipalities and the Taluk Boards have served as useful means of educating the people in the art of managing representative institutions. The Indian Press had words of praise even from

Lord Curzon. Indian students in England have proved themselves to be intellectually even superior to the British. The Indian National Congress, the Social and the Industrial Conferences, Exhibitions and similar organizations point to the depth of Indian patriotism. The Government, too, recognizing the administrative capacity of the people, has granted them a place in the Executive Councils of Government. If, therefore, the various dependencies under Great Britain are granted the privilege of forming their own parliamentary institutions and of sending their representatives to the Imperial Parliament at the seat of the Empire, there can be little doubt that India too will obtain this privilege. The Liberals are now fighting for this cause on behalf of Ireland. We wish them success. If Ireland should succeed, it will not be long before India too has its own parliament. Bureaucratic methods will have no place in the Government of India in future. The British Government will never refuse to grant the prayer of the 300 millions in India.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Dec. 26th, 1910.

Accession of His Imperial Majesty George V.

26. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th December, publishes an ode on the accession to the throne of His Imperial Majesty, George V, a translation of which is as follows:—

You possess the pomp of Jamshid, dignity of Kai, and the glory of Faridun.
As regards extent and area of your rule, you are Alexander.
In wealth, integrity and policy
Who is your equal in this world?
You have a deep insight in politics.
You are a leader of the administrators of the world.
You are a royal pearl of the potentates.
You are an ornament of the throne and crown.
Your rule in this age
Is a cause of blessing and an obstacle to evil.
Your shadow on the heads of your subjects
Is but the extended patronage and blessings of God.
The kingdom is as your insignificant slave-girl.
Pomp is your meanest slave.
In the book of the Law of Justice
Equality is written in bold figures.
At the time of alms-giving with you
Sky is less than a mustard seed.
In the length and extent of your unlimited charity
Ocean is but a drop.
In the book on the attributes of the King [meaning Your Majesty]
The expanse of the earth is but as the smallest letter.
How could one describe your attributes?
Every human heart possesses a volume [of your attributes].
The philosophers vainly make mention of "attribute".
Every attribute of the King is in itself an inseparable particle.
We have weighed it in the scales of our thought.
The father and the son counterbalance each other.
None can describe your attributes.
This humble one is neither a man of letters nor a poet
Who ascended the throne.
Owing to which, the earth claims a higher rank than the sky.
Oh heart, say thou for the year of accession.
This day, George V is the Qaisar—1328 Hijri.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st, 1911. [English columns.]

The Administration of Mysore.

27. Commenting on the Annual Report on the Administration of Mysore, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st January, in the course of a lengthy article, observes:—"We learn that seventy Co-operative Societies and one Building Society to construct sanitary

houses have been established. The old agricultural banks are being wound up or converted in some places into Co-operative Societies. The Government observe that the condition of the ordinary agriculturist is by no means prosperous as indebtedness seems to be increasing among them owing to various causes. We hope the Government will remove the causes and make their lot endurable The high prices affected landless classes and men with fixed small incomes. Something must be done to better the condition of such classes. The Government has recognized the existence of distress among these classes, and we have no doubt that they will soon find out a remedy for it. The report is, on the whole, satisfactory, and we hope that a more prosperous report will be presented to us next year."

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Regimental marches through Mysore.

28. A correspondent of the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 4th January, complains that the annual regimental marches are a source of great hardship to the peasantry owing to the impressment of carts and the free supply of provisions to troops at the halting stations by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. He says that the ignorant villagers are very much oppressed by the petty revenue and village officials who exact free labour from them, and that although it is understood that the provisions supplied are paid for by the troops, the suppliers are never known to get anything. The correspondent prays that His Highness the Maharaja may be pleased to issue definite orders relating to the supply of provisions to troops during these marches in order that the ryot population may be freed from the oppression to which it is now subject.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Jan. 2nd, 1911.

Grant of the title of "King" to His Highness the Nizam.

29. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd January, in approving of the suggestion of certain papers, that His Highness the Nizam richly deserves the title of "King", as Hyderabad has rendered great aid in troublesome and critical times to the British Government, observes that it is the earnest desire of India that His Highness the Nizam should be acknowledged as an independent ruler by the British Government, but the most important thing which should engage the attention of the British Government is the matter of curtailing the powers of the Resident in so far as they relate to his interference in the internal affairs of the State.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1910.

The speech of Sir William Wedderburn.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th December, eulogises Sir William Wedderburn for his attempting to establish friendly relations between the rulers and the ruled and the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and observes:—Information has been received from Calcutta that even the officials approve of this mission of Sir William, and there is no doubt that Lord Hardinge also will be of the same opinion. Much good may, therefore, result from the memorial proposed to be presented to the Viceroy, embodying the resolutions of the Congress on this and other subjects. The Anglo-Indian papers take objection only to two points in Sir William's speech. They do not agree with him in the view that the extremists should again be brought into the fold of the Congress, nor do they concur with him in advocating the release of the political prisoners. They argue that the former step will divert the work of the Congress into seditious paths. But Sir William wants only those who are now classed as extremists, merely on the ground that they are for progressing more rapidly than the so-called moderates, to be brought again into the fold of the Congress. These will never transgress the bounds of law and so there can be no harm in taking them with us in working for the good of the country. As regards the pardon of the political offenders, this can be done in the case of those who have been convicted only for sedition, though not in the case of those who are guilty of murder. As the majority of the former are men respected by the people and the punishments inflicted in cases of sedition are believed to be too severe, the people will be greatly pleased if these are pardoned.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1910.

The Anglo-Indian papers and the speech of Sir William Wedderburn.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th December, observes:—The *Times of India* takes objection to the proposal of Sir William Wedderburn that some Indians should permanently reside in England and enlighten the British public about Indian questions by delivering lectures and contributing articles to newspapers. It thinks that this will prevent the establishment of friendly relations between the Englishmen and the Indians here, as those who address British audiences about Indian questions always find fault with the Government of India and the English officials conducting it. According to this paper, we should either abandon the idea of getting up an agitation in England or incessantly praise the Government of India and its officials. When we appeal to the British public as the arbitrators, how is it possible to abstain from criticising the Government of India and its officials? Though it is possible to speak in praise of them at times, we have to find fault with them in the majority of cases. If it is not possible to speak in praise of officials who are bound to carry on a system of Government, which is not worthy of praise, who can be blamed for this? The suggestion of Sir William that the Muhammadans should join the Congress is also objected to by this paper. It says that this is not possible owing to the existing differences between the two communities in caste and religion. We cannot understand the rationale of this argument. Have not the Parsis and the Christians joined the Congress now, and is not Sir William Wedderburn, the foremost well-wisher of the Congress, an Englishman and a Christian though he be? On the other hand, if the Muhammadans also join the Congress, it will help to wipe away the differences which now exist between them and the Hindus.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1910.

The resolutions of the Congress.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th December, writes:—The two most important resolutions of the Congress were those about the administration of the local bodies and the modification of the Regulations reforming the Legislative Councils. One of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission was that the local bodies should be truly representative in character and not institutions practically administered by the officials, as is the case now, and Lord Morley too has sent a despatch to this effect to the Government of India. We believe this matter is now receiving the attention of the Government, and we will therefore be eagerly expecting the reply of Lord Hardinge when the resolution of the Congress on this subject is submitted to him. Whatever political rights may be granted to us, it is the training we have and experience we gain in the management of local institutions, which will help us in exercising them efficiently. If the Government thinks that the people are not capable of administering the public institutions and is, on this ground, unwilling to enlarge and strengthen them, the great aims of Lord Morley and Lord Minto will not be fully accomplished.

With regard to the other resolution about the alteration of the Regulations reforming the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, many are of opinion that the provisions in them granting separate electorates to the Muhammadans will only perpetuate the differences which already exist between them and the Hindus and should therefore be removed. We are glad to note that even some leading Muhammadans agree in this view. The other resolutions of the Congress about the special rights granted to the zamindars and the unnecessary curtailment of the rights of the educated middle classes are also desirable ones, and we hope the Government will modify the provisions on these subjects also before the next elections to the Legislative Councils.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 28th, 1910.

Coronation.

33. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th December 1910, states that it appears from the reply of His Majesty King George the V to the request of the Calcutta Corporation to fix Calcutta as the seat of the ensuing coronation in preference to Delhi, that His Majesty will at least visit Calcutta after his coronation at Delhi. Thus the people of Bombay and Calcutta will have the fortune of

having His Majesty in their midst. The paper regrets that Madras, which is the premier city and the earliest settlement of the British in India, has not been included in the programme of His Majesty's visits this time. It requests that the authorities may reconsider the matter and include Madras also in the programme of His Majesty's tour, so that the Madrasees also may share in the enjoyment afforded by His Majesty's visit to India.

34. In an article under the heading "The Indian National Congress", the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st January, observes:— "It is the good fortune of India that at a critical time like this, at a time when race antipathies run high, when the tide of distrust between the rulers and the ruled silently rises to unprecedented heights, when it bids fair that if proper attempts at reconciliation are not made, even the bubble of the Empire on which the sun never sets would run the risk of bursting, it is lucky that at a time like this a gentleman skilled in the art of conciliation has become our Viceroy and Sir William Wedderburn who wields an undivided empire over the love of affections (*sic*) of India has come to preside over the National Congress, when it seems to have attained its manhood and seems to be determined to fight for its rights with a resolution to have its prayers heard at all costs. We are confident that His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir William will throw oil over the troubled waters and have the proud privilege of inaugurating an era of profound peace, prosperity, contentment and loyalty from one end of India to the other, with the blessings of God."

The Indian National Congress

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st, 1911. [English columns.]

The *Mysore Star*, of the 2nd January, in the course of its eulogiums on the speech of Sir William Wedderburn as President of the last Congress and particularly on his endeavours to bring together the Hindus and the Muhammadans as well as the Moderates and the Extremists, observes as follows:—Sir W. Wedderburn, though an Englishman by birth is at heart a thorough Indian, having been in the midst of Indians for several years before and he is in full sympathy with their political aspirations. He was, indeed, one of the founders of the Congress—the training ground of those of us who wish to enter the arena of politics, and even after his return home he never ceased to labour in the interests of India. The advice of such a well-wisher and friend of ours will undoubtedly be to our best interests, and this is a sufficient answer to those that questioned the advisability of electing an Englishman for the Presidentship while there was no lack of ability and talent in our own country. If the union of the Hindus and the Muhammadans and of the Moderates and the Extremists should indeed come to pass, the benefits of his visit cannot be over-rated. We devoutly wish that he may be able to see his labours fructify even before he leaves the Indian shores.

The Indian National Congress.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Jan. 2nd, 1911.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st December 1910, gives a summary of the resolutions passed at the 25th Indian National Congress held at Allahabad under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn whose speech the paper fully appreciates. It remarks that it is a matter still fresh in the memory of the Indian people that some five years ago Lord Curzon refused to receive a deputation from the Congress which was then held under the presidency of Sir Henry Cotton and that the news that His Excellency Lord Hardinge has consented to receive a congress deputation and address has given great satisfaction to the members of this assembly. It can confidently be affirmed that this departure shows that the Government of India is prepared to consider the prayers of the people and deal with them befitting. The people cannot but be grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy who has adopted a policy of conciliation at the very outset of his regimé.

The Indian National Congress.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 31st, 1910.

35. Commenting on Sir B. Fuller's criticisms on Mr. Chirol's articles in the *Times*, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st January, in the course of a lengthy article, observes:— ". . . . It has been said, and said very correctly too, that individuals as

Indian unrest.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st, 1911. [English columns.]

well as nations, and that kingdoms as well as Empires, have their different stages of existence, namely, birth, infancy, youth, manhood, old age and death. Some individuals as well as nations, some kingdoms as well as empires are still born; some age fast and die in their infancy, some go out of existence in their youth, some live up to manhood and die, some eke out their existence till old age, while others find in justice and fairplay an elixir of everlasting life." Can we, who have watched the rise, development and the present condition of the British Empire in India, say, without fear of contradiction, that the Empire on which the sun never sets, belongs to this last class? We are afraid that we cannot. The elements of unrest in India are too many to be reiterated. The majority of British statesmen wish to link India to England by indissoluble bonds of love and mutual interest. But their statesmanship is of such an invertebrate character, that they allow Anglo-Indian fire-eaters to undo all that they do to construct the fabric of the Empire, on unshakable foundations, such as those of contentment, loyalty and gratitude. . . . . We are glad to note that Sir B. Fuller has disinterestedly come forward to voice forth the real opinion regarding the Brahmin loyalty to the British throne. We said that we would demonstrate by actual proof that the real danger to India lies neither among the Brahmins nor other Indians. We stick to our point. Sir B. Fuller's opinion has led to a host of jingo criticism. Any Anglo-Indian paper conducted by jingoes in India may be taken by His Excellency Lord Hardinge or by Lord Crewe and the jingo criticism carefully read; they will see how the volcanic effusions from the jingo press are calculated to give offence to every one who has the interests of India at heart. We can quote instances, but we refrain from doing so that we may not add fuel to fire The Indian Press Law is partial to Anglo-Indians in so far as the application of it is concerned."

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st 1911.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's lecture on "India".

36. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st January, has the following comments on the lecture of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald delivered in England on the attitude of the British officials towards the Indians and the question of the responsibility of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to the Parliament for the good government of India:—This view is bound to be shared by all right-minded Englishmen. It is plain from this speech that the former Secretaries and Viceroys were not conducting themselves as they would have done if they considered themselves responsible to the Parliament The history of modern self-governing countries that were once under despotic rule ~~makes~~ it clear that irresponsible government has always ~~led to~~ grave national disasters. It is due to the presence of several great men of the type of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the British Empire that the effects of irresponsible government do not show themselves in all their hideousness; if justice should come to prevail, it will be mainly due to the influence of these very men. We wish that the British may be long able to hold their sway over India by the opportune efforts of these great men that are exponents of constitutional principles in Government.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 2nd, 1911.

The observance of "Azān".

37. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd January, writes that the observance of the Azān, *i.e.*, call to prayers, was not objected to even in the days of Maharaja Ranjit Sing, but it is very astonishing to find that in the present times of the British reign, efforts are being made to put a stop to Azān, and even suits are instituted against it in the law courts.

[Issued, January 10th 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 3 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th January 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	West & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indian	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily ..	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin .. .	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakônam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	270*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	60
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe' du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Onente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valuvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñána Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	670
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sangá Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuramman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyanitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahamdadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruvalúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{1,350 / 1,400}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhara Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	R. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 27, *Karmayogi*, was discontinued after publishing one issue at the beginning of the third quarter of 1910.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jananukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Powlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srínivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Tmyam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K, R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B A , Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	700
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly .	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,0
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 12th January, writes: —"It would be hardly a flattering description, but it is nevertheless a true one, that the Powers in Asia are like nothing so much as a group of vultures hovering over an almost moribund carcase and squabbling amongst themselves for the share each is to have against the time when death shall come. The Russo-German agreement reminds us irresistibly of this old comparison. . . . . Russia recognises the principle of absolute equality as regards German commerce in Persia. It would be noticed both Powers stand to gain a good deal by such an agreement. Germany gets her pet scheme forwarded in the shape of the Bagdad Railway, while Russia gets a free hand in her aggressions on Northern Persia. This indicates an advance on Russia's part from a previous position, for Russia had always professed an anxiety to end her military occupation of Northern Persia. Now, however, she comes out in her true colours and unblushingly displays her intentions of a permanent occupation. In this aspect we cannot regard the agreement as anything less than a calamity and as Russia seeks to have the explicit consent of the powers, as she had already their implicit consent, to her absorption of the northern half of Persia, a promising revival of national life in the east will be cut short. The danger is not fanciful, and we certainly are not exaggerating either the actual situation or the real aims of Russia. As to the effect of the agreement on the other powers it will be obvious that an understanding between England and Germany must sooner or later follow by which the Bagdad Railway can proceed to the Gulf, with proper guarantees of course that a sufficient extent of the line is under British control, to prevent the danger of menace to India. How far the agreement will affect the balance of power in Europe is doubtful. It is true that there have been assurances that existing arrangements will not be disturbed by it, but a harmonious working together of interests in Asia is bound to lead to a closer approach between the powers in Europe."

The Russo-German agreement.

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th January, has the following:— "'Ex-student' sends us the following which we desire to give prominence to: The high hopes with which the public of Palghat welcomed the advent of Mr. Davey as Principal of the premier College in the Malabar district look as if going to be dashed on the ground. . . . . Mr. Davey's reputation spread to this district and his acceptance of the Principalship of our College was, as I have already said, received with applause. Recent events have shown that Principal Davey is now a changed man. He is a strict disciplinarian, no doubt, and discipline needs be strictly enforced in educational institutions. But there is a limit beyond which enthusiasm for discipline should not go; and it is with the sincerest regret that I have come to know that Mr. Davey has practically crossed the limit. Corporal punishment in College classes is unknown, and I should like to be told if it is not a fact that Mr. Davey has more than once fisticuffed College students. It was only the other day that he slapped a boy in the face; and I am also told that even peons are not safe from the militant proclivities of the Missionary educationist. Principal Davey rules his students like an autocrat, and naturally there is little love lost between him and his pupils. Will this state of affairs, I ask in all earnestness,

The Palghat College.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

conduce to the progress of the College. . . . ? Will the Educational authorities institute an enquiry and see how many dismissal and readmission orders were passed during the last couple of months. . . . ? I tell Mr. Davey, through your columns, that Palghat is a hot bed of intrigues, faction, fights, tale-bearers and time-servers, and that he should accept the views of men and things placed before him with the greatest reserve. The most valued possession of a schoolmaster is the esteem and love of his pupils and not the plaudits and patronage of his employers."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1911.

Education in India.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th January, says that particular emphasis was laid by every Conference which met at Allahabad, upon the necessity for a broad and extensive education as the only hope of a better order of things, and adds:—"The value of education known, the craving for it felt by a whole people, the Government will not long be able to preserve the calm spirit it has hitherto kept when educational questions are submitted to it for consideration. To say that the Government has not interested itself, is to ignore the happy results of the policy pursued hitherto. The results, as they are, are very encouraging, and the credit is almost entirely the Government's. It is easy to say, without being aware of the difficulties that present themselves, that the results might have been better or the spirit might have been broader. But when educated Indians aver that the results could have been better, they do so with no such sense of irresponsibility. It is possible for a Government to show far more enthusiasm and eagerness in its educational policy than the Government of India have been able to do. As yet, little has been accomplished, however much that little may appear amidst the expanse of nothingness. No administration can feel the satisfaction of having done its utmost, if it has not done its utmost in the cause of education. . . . . The history of the British occupation in India will be without its brightest page, if it cannot be written that the English held out their hands and raised even the smallest man. This is possible only if the smallest man can be taught to open his eyes and to see for himself. The consciousness of duty, if not the consciousness of necessity, should impel the authorities onward."

(*k*) *General.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Jan. 11th, 1911.

Answers to interpellations at the Imperial and Madras Council meetings.

4. In an article comparing the manner in which answers are given to interpellations at the Imperial and the Madras Council meetings, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th January, says:—"The practice obtaining in the Madras Council, of merely calling the numbers of the questions to be answered, is one which we take the strongest objection to, as being calculated to detract a good deal from the dignity of the proceedings of the Legislative Council. Besides, the system of dismissing the interpellations, in the framing of which the respective members must have bestowed much time and thought, with the monosyllabic 'Yes' or 'No' or with the highly unsatisfactory reply 'the Government have no information', or 'the Honourable Member is referred to answer to question No, etc.' is one which is to be seriously animadverted upon. We are of opinion that this system of answering the interpellations is calculated to discourage, and damp the ardour of, the members, and to give the whole Council proceedings a farcical aspect. We have been often wondering if the framers of answers to the interpellations could not, with a little more care and consideration for the feelings of others, avoid the contingency of saying, in reply to questions, 'the Government have no information.' As far as our information goes, there is a special stipulation in the rules for the conduct of business at Legislative Councils that the questions should reach the Secretary in the Legislative department so many clear days before the date fixed for the meeting. What, then, on earth prevents the Government from getting the information asked for, in time, passes comprehension."

5. In a leader on the study of vernacular languages by European officials, the *Madras Standard*, of the 13th January, writes:—"Sympathetic and progressive Government of the country can only be brought about when the people are constantly brought into close touch with the officials who have a large hand in shaping the policy and measures of the administration. Sympathy, of which so much is talked about of late, cannot be created in the absence of intimate knowledge of one another. Whether or not each one is able to approve of the other's aspirations and aims, a better knowledge of each other will lead to create greater sympathy for each other's genuine feelings and we believe when this mutual knowledge is brought about more than half the troubles of India would be removed. We, therefore, think that Government should make it obligatory on the part of its servants to study the vernacular languages more effectively and to hold free conversations with the people on matters of administration. The bridging of the gulf between the rulers and the ruled cannot be brought about by mere mandates to the effect that greater sympathy should be cultivated Enforced sympathy artificially created through official mandates is not likely to be lasting in its effect. Sympathy itself cannot be generated in the absence of knowledge of the inner feelings and life of the people, and to know the latter, free intercourse is necessary and for this a thorough knowledge of the language is essential."

The study of Indian languages.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1911.

6. The *Madras Standard*, of the 13th January, has the following:—"Reuter wires from Johannesburg that the wife of an Indian passive resister, Sodha, was arrested on the frontier while seeking to rejoin her husband, fined ten pounds and sentenced to a month's imprisonment on the ground that she was unable to write a European language and was therefore a prohibited immigrant. Comment or criticism on a situation like this is needless, because the very novelty and pathos of the circumstance render one speechless. We are not strangers to want of legal procedure in this or other acts of the South African Government regarding Indians. . . . . It is, indeed, pitiable to contemplate upon the struggle of our kinsmen in South Africa and the trials they are put to. But it is still more pitiable to see that the white settlers in South Africa should thus be allowing their hearts to be slowly dried up, simply for the petty considerations of sordid pelf. If the loss to Indians in South Africa is great, the moral loss in prestige to the whites is greater still. Their civilization and their well-being stand in greater risk than those of the apparently losing Indians. The fiery ordeal will, we hope, be purging the Indians of their dross. But, we anticipate that the better sense of the whites will prevail at last and save them from themselves. Curious to say, Reuter has another message to us side by side of this. The Natal Sugar Association, says Reuter, requests its Government to take steps to induce the Government of India to defer stopping indentured immigration. This, most people will regard, is a fine comment upon the former. But let us assure the Natal Sugar Association that the Government of India is not so obliging as the Association seems to expect of it. The Government of India is able to look to the interests of those it governs. We think it a public mockery that while subjecting Indians to extraordinary cruelty, the South African whites should have the face to ask for help from India."

Indians in South Africa.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1911.

7. Referring to the announcement that indenture emigration to Natal will be prohibited by the Government of India, from July next, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 8th January, writes:—"We have recently had a shocking example, in the case of the unfortunate Transvaal deportees, of the scandalous lengths to which a so-called responsible Colonial Government can go in its perfidious treatment of the British Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. Though the present decision of the Government of India must have been almost matured during the previous Viceroyalty, it is satisfactory that its announcement represents one of the earliest measures of Lord Hardinge's administration. It must encourage the Indians to hope and believe that the present administration

Emigration to Natal.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Jan. 8th, 1911.

will keep a strict watch over Indian interests and will not permit those interests to be trampled upon with impunity by domineering and self-interested Colonials."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1911.

Emigration to Natal.

In referring to the action taken by the Sugar Association of Natal in consequence of the decision of the Government of India, to stop emigration to Natal from July next, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th January, says:—" In appealing for a postponement of the stoppage of immigration the association does not seem to state for what purpose and with what view it wants time. It is not stated that it intends or hopes to secure just treatment to Indians; and if it has any such intention or hope, it is not clear why it should not say so. It may be that the telegram does not state fully the nature of the appeal. But if there is such intention or hope, it is not clear why six months is not enough for considering and settling the whole question. One thing has been placed beyond doubt, and that is that neither Natal nor any of the other colonies would give in merely out of a tender regard for Indians. Appeals and entreaties to them on behalf of Indians have so long failed; and these appeals and entreaties were made not by Indians alone, but by the Government of India, by the Secretary of State for India, and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. But no amount of authoritative persuasion has availed with the Colonists, and now, when all efforts have been exhausted and all means have been tried without result, and when the Government of India resort to the only means open to them to make their entreaty effective, there comes Natal with an appeal for time—an indefinite period of time apparently—not with any promise that the Indian grievances will be attended to and redressed, but with some vague purpose which is not stated or explained. . . . . Our Government should refuse to do anything except on adequate guarantee that what they contend for will be conceded. The guarantee must be demanded first, before the appeal is listened to. There can be no more shilly-shallying with a grave problem—grave in its imperial significance and in its bearing upon the rights and status of three hundred millions of His Majesty's subjects. If the Colonists are so indifferent and even contemptuous to imperial obligations, they have no right to invoke imperial intervention to protect them against the retaliatory power of an important part of the empire which they have treated with such open contempt and intolerance; and all India will watch with interest the effect of Natal's appeal on the attitude of His Majesty's Government."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

Brahmins and politics.

8. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th January, writes:—" The Brahmins are now the *bete noir* of English globe-trotting politicians and Anglo-Indian 'friends' who are never tired of telling us what we should do and what we ought not. All the evils under which India is now labouring are attributed to Brahmin influences, and Mr. Valentine Chirol, the *Times'* late 'special' in India, has been profuse in his condemnation of the Brahminical class. . . . . Of course, Brahmin politicians take an active interest in our politics and have been at the head of the National Congress and the agitation which has brought about the reform scheme. But their motive is not selfish. They constitute the brain and their following the system. The awakening of India is general, and is not confined to one community or sect alone. The Brahmins know very well that, were they to work with selfish motives, with the aim of conserving political power in their own hands, they would run the risk of being thrown overboard by the other communities. They work for the benefit of India as a whole and the spirit of unity and nationality, which is now prominent, controls the actions of no community much more than those of the Brahmins."

9. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 8th January, writes:—"The Congress deputation waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday. . . . . Of course, His Excellency's reply to the various subjects dealt with in the address was of the non-committal type, but its manner was manifestly sympathetic, and the deputation could not but have felt deeply gratified. Their gratification will be shared by the whole country. His Excellency expressed his pleasure at meeting Sir William Wedderburn and wished him success in his endeavours to bring about harmonious relations between the two great Indian communities. After the members had been presented to His Excellency, the deputation withdrew. The function may well be described as a memorable one, and it marks something like an epoch in the history of our chief national organisation."

The Indian Congress deputation to the Viceroy.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Jan. 8th, 1911.

10. The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th January, says:—"Men like Sir William Wedderburn are an asset of the Empire. The memory of his self-devotion, which has prompted him, at considerable risk to his health, to leave home and promote harmony where discord had grown owing to unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, will for ever endure. It is a trite saying that a nation deserves its fate. Our future is in our hands; and if the work on the lines pointed out by Sir William, on the lines of co-operation and conciliation, of law, order and tranquillity, should be crowned with success, the glory of it will belong to Sir William. The list of the 'Friends of India' is not long and fewer still will find a place in history. But Sir William's memory will assuredly live, should his whole-hearted endeavours for creating a united India be realised."

Sir William Wedderburn.

Madras Standard. *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1911.

11. The *Muhammadan*, of the 9th January, says:—"Our readers will remember the cases of assault and intimidation brought by Mr. Razi-ud-din, Bar.-at-Law, and another by Messrs. Rashik Behari Lal, Bar.-at-Law, and Benode Behari Lal, Bar.-at-Law against Mr. C. C. Chesney, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Dinajpore. When the cases came up for hearing before the Magistrate of Patna they were withdrawn. It appears Mr. Chesney tendered an apology, for what must have been a very rude and unworthy affair. . . . . If the Government, the King and the Viceroy do not educate their representatives to the importance of creating good relations, their noble efforts and liberal concessions will effect but little towards conciliation towards which they and the press of the country try to move. It is urgently necessary that the railway that employs Mr. Chesney will take notice of his conduct in this affair, and do what it can to save its reputation, and many a silent employee who dumb as a lamb may be groaning under the torture of Mr. Chesney in his official capacity."

Charge of assault against a Railway official.

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1911.

12. Referring to the recent Houndsditch outrage, the *Western Star*, of the 10th January, says:—"Because the anarchists are Russians or Germans, the English nation does not vilify the nation to which they belong, and it is good for the better understanding of Englishmen in England to know that the few Indians who stabbed and threw the bomb were criminals as the prepetrators of the Houndsditch outrages are. Anarchism is the pest of every civilised country in the world; it is the pest of England; it is, or let us hope it was, only for a time, the pest of India. Stringent measures must be taken to suppress it, but not alarmist measures."

The recent outrage in London.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Jan. 10th, 1911.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th January, says:—"A few days ago we indicated, but did not explain, how the strengthening of the Congress would mean the strengthening of every good cause in India. The Government for its sake, and for suppressing influences antagonistic to it, has to create and maintain a strong counterinfluence apart from its own; and this influence must be

The Indian National Congress.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1911.

that of all the stable, solid and progressive elements in Indian society. The policy which it has inaugurated has undoubtedly been successful; but the progressive classes have also to bear in mind that, to keep all these elements together, an unbroken policy of moderation and wisdom has to be pursued. The Government wants the co-operation of the people, and the people want the sympathy of the Government; and both appreciate the advantages of happy relations between the two. The Government is, therefore, bound to encourage all classes of people to co-operate in the prosecution of objects which, while aiming at the advancement of the people, do not hamper the Government, but, on the other hand, tend to help it. It is interested in increasing the strength of moderate men who are on the side of law and order and constitutional progress. Our strength, however, chiefly rests on our principles and attitude which have secured to us such a large measure of the confidence of Government. These principles, therefore, we are bound to maintain, if we are to retain this confidence and if we are to strengthen our ranks by accessions of all the more substantial classes of people. Though Sir William Wedderburn has not put it exactly in this way, there can be no doubt that this is the underlying aim of his mission—strength and stability of British rule and contentment and progress of the people of India."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1911.

The depressed classes.

14. In a leader under the heading "Our Untouchables", the *Madras Standard*, of the 12th January, says:—"It is not likely that our anxiety to raise the depressed classes will end with the Gait Circular or speech-making on platforms. . . . . Our educated Indians, officials and non-officials, can unite in this branch of useful work; and assured of the Government's support, much can be done to alleviate the misery of the depressed classes and ameliorate their condition. Now that the indentured immigration to Natal has been stopped and the idea is spreading abroad that our people receive no good treatment outside this country, the problem of the depressed classes has been intensified. Work of reclamation on a larger scale has to be planned and carried out with the least delay possible. Primary education, sanitation, and help in the direction of improving their material condition are the needs which our activities should attempt to remove. A comparative study of what is being done in other provinces ought to help our leaders in forming effective organisations. The appointment of an informal commission would help to gather all the necessary information on the ways and means and unless this task is taken on hand with zest and alacrity we shall be committing, in the words of His Highness the Gaekwar, "the crime of national suicide."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1911.

The Muharram disturbances in Bombay.

15. The *Hindu*, of the 13th January, says:—"The reports of the terrible casualty list in the Muharram disturbances in Bombay will come on most people as a sudden shock, for there was nothing to anticipate that the disturbances were at all serious or that they would result in what cannot but be described as a serious loss of lives. . . . . We do not wish to say anything on this action until fuller details are available, but we should like to enquire how far the usual pre-requisites enjoined on the Police officials for the disposal of crowds were fulfilled before firing was commenced. We should also like to know why the streets could not have been cleared by Cavalry—a proceeding which would obviously have been less destructive of life than the firing point-blank into a dense crowd. We hope that the fullest enquiry will be instituted by the Bombay Government on these and other matters, and the public will be satisfied that this great loss of life was not due to panic among the officials but was dictated by stern necessity."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

16. The *Sri Krishna Sukti*, for November 1910, in its "Current topics," says with reference to the establishment of a Parliament in South Africa:—England has now granted representative institutions to South Africa that will make the Government there directly responsible to the people. The new Parliament was recently opened by the Duke of Connaught with great eclat, and it would have been highly gratifying, if at this juncture, a way had been found to redress the grievances of the Indians in South Africa. Even as circumstances stand, we are very grateful to those among our South African friends who insisted that high educational qualifications must be the only passport to Indian emigrants to South Africa.

Sri Krishna Sukti, *Udipi*, November 1910.

The South African Parliament.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th January, writes that the Local Fund Board has sanctioned the establishment of some schools in North Malabar, of which one, it appears, is to be opened at Kannavam amsam. During the redistribution of amsams Kannavam was divided into two of which one is Chittariparamba which is far in advance of Kannavam in point of population and civilization. The correspondent, therefore, suggests that the proposed school should be opened at Chittariparamba; and if the Board takes up the management of the private school already existing there, it would save the expense which the establishment of a new one would otherwise entail. The attention of the Educational authorities and the Board is invited to the matter.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

The Local Board school proposed to be established at Kannavam to be located at Chittariparamba.

(*k*) *General.*

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th January, expresses its satisfaction at the announcement that the emigration of Indians to Natal will be prohibited from July next and remarks:—It remains to be seen whether this decision of the Government of India will make the Colonial Government treat the Indians better hereafter. The object of this move of the Government appears to be to make the other Colonies understand that they will also share the same fate, if they do not treat the Indians well. There is no doubt that this prohibition will cause material loss to the Colonials, because they cannot afford to replace the Indian labourers by the aboriginal tribes in the Colonies, who are unfit to be entrusted with any sort of work. It is, therefore, believed that the present action of the Government of India will result in the Colonials changing their attitude towards the Indians.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

The prohibition of Indian emigration to Natal.

19. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th January, has a leader on the subject of the sugar industry in India, in which it observes that an account of large imports of foreign sugar into India, there has been no increase in sugar-cane cultivation for the last six years. Although the people are moved by the spirit of *Swadeshi*, the Indian sugar industry cannot compete with the enormous imports of foreign sugar into the country. The Government have not levied any import duty on foreign sugar. Endeavours are now made by certain well-wishers of the country to grow sugar-cane on a large extent and manufacture sugar. It

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1911.

Manufacture of sugar in India.

should be the duty of the Government to help them by all means. The paper recommends to Government the suggestion of the Industrial Conference that the authorities should impose import duties on foreign sugar. If they do so, says the paper, the foreign imports of sugar would decrease, giving room for the indigenous industry to thrive.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Jan. 1st, 1911.

Lord Minto's regimé.

20. The *Veerakesari*, of the 1st January, in the course of a short appreciative review of the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto, observes thus in its leading article:—Lord Minto was called upon to undertake the task of governing India at a time when there was unrest all around and great mutual distrust and suspicion between the rulers and the ruled; but still, the even mental balance that he maintained all along and the success that he achieved in making the officials and people alike place implicit reliance upon him and whole heartedly co-operate with him in carrying on the Government, by the introduction of necessary reforms, greatly testify to his ability, zeal and high statesmanship. It is to be hoped that the new Viceroy and the Secretary of State as well will wisely follow in the footsteps of Lords Morley and Minto and do everything that is needful for the regeneration of India.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Jan. 9th, 1911.

The New Year's honours.

21. The *Mysore Star*, of the 9th January, commenting on the New Year's honours list and referring in particular to those in the list who belong to Mysore, says with regard to the title bestowed on Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar, the Revenue Commissioner of Mysore, that no worthier man could have been chosen for the distinction, as he has done meritorious service to the Province for the last thirty-five years and more, rising to the highest posts by dint of his own industry and merit and who, though now an old man of sixty, works with all the energy of a young man scarcely out of his teens.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Suggestions regarding the alteration of jurisdictions of certain new Sub-Registry offices opened in North Malabar.

22. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th January, writes:—We have once before referred to the necessity of altering the jurisdiction of certain post and Sub-Registry offices. Six Sub-Registry offices have been newly opened in North Malabar, and we bring to the notice of the authorities the personal representation made to us by some respectable men regarding the transfer of certain amsams attached to these offices. When we consider the convenience of parties, the Sub-Registy office now established at Matamangalam which is in a way a forest as well as a malarial tract and which does not enjoy easy means of communication, if removed to Cheruvacheri, a place 2 miles away from Matamangalam, will conduce to the benefit of the people as the latter is in every way more suitable for the location of the office. The former Police station building at Cheruvacheri which is now vacant can be used for the location of the office if removed to Cheruvacheri, and the touring officers will also find this place more convenient than Matamangalam. As Cheruvacheri is more populous and large number of letters and money orders are received from labourers who have gone to distant places for work, a branch post office should also be established at least experimentally and if the Sub-Registry office be removed to Cheruvacheri the existence of a Post office becomes doubly necessary. As the want of roads is very much felt in these parts of the Chirakkal taluk, two roads should be constructed, *i.e.*, one from Pulingoth and the other from Nattikatavu to Kuttur road. We, therefore, hope that the authorities concerned will adopt the measures for meeting the popular requirements referred to.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BIDAR GAZETTE, *Hyderabad*, Dec. 28th, 1910.

Grant of the title of "King" to His Highness the Nizam.

23. The *Bidar Gazette*, of the 28th December, in a lengthy article on the grant of the title of "King" to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, offers the following remarks:—The real signification of the word "Emperor" is the "King of Kings", and this appellation well suits him who

receives homage from Kings, rather than from Chiefs and Nabobs. At this point, we must cast our glance over all the Native Chiefs of India, and find out who is the most deserving of the title of King, on the basis of his historic relations with and staunch loyalty to the British throne. All would unanimously and unhesitatingly point to His Highness the Nizam. The foundation of the British rule in India was much strengthened by the timely help and support of the sacred ancestors of His Highness the Nizam, who, in the weaker days of the British power, did not strive hard for their own aggrandizement. This is a fact admitted by all just Englishmen. The then ruler of Hyderabad, out of his good-will to the Emperor of Delhi, never thought of claiming the title of King. The armies of the British and the Nizam fought successfully side by side against the enemy, and in return the Nizam never claimed a share of the conquered country Consider also His Highness the Nizam's speech in Calcutta in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy when he said, "my life and this my sword and my army are reserved for the protection of the British". In point of area and dimensions Hyderabad is much bigger than several countries of Europe, whose rulers are designated Kings. Had the Nizam of Hyderabad also sided with the rebels, it would have been a bad thing for the British. The royal message of His Imperial Majesty Edward VII of blessed memory had given us hopes that His Highness the Nizam would be exalted to the rank and title of King, but we were sadly disappointed. Now the Darbar is expected to be held at the old capital of Delhi by His Imperial Majesty King George V; and we most respectfully pray that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the title of "King" to His Highness the Nizam, and thus fulfil our long-cherished desire."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Congress deputation and the Viceroy.

24. In commenting on the reply of the Viceroy to the address presented by the Congress deputation, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th January, says:—Though the speech of the Viceroy did not contain any definite statement regarding the demands of the Congress, it was characterised by an expression of genuine sympathy for the people. As no previous Viceroy has received a deputation from the Congress and expressed his sympathy with its aims, the action of Lord Hardinge in this respect is bound to give universal satisfaction.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1911.

Continuing the same subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, expresses its dissent from the view of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* that the address presented by the deputation did not make mention of some of the important grievances of the Indians and observes:—The only important points touched upon by Sir William Wedderburn in his presidential address and omitted in the address of the deputation were the release of the political offenders and the repeal of the repressive laws enacted during recent years. The reason for this omission is not far to seek. Lord Dufferin was the first Viceroy who received the members of the Congress, and even this was done only at a garden party and not officially. Since then no attempt was made to meet the Viceroy until 1904, when Lord Curzon refused to grant the request of Sir Henry Cotton, the President of the Congress in that year, to permit a deputation from the Congress to wait upon him. During Lord Minto's regimé, the existence of the Congress itself was endangered and the idea of meeting the Viceroy did not, therefore, suggest itself to any one. But the split that occurred in the Congress camp during the time of Lord Minto and the subsequent framing of a constitution for the Congress and exclusion of the anarchical and extremist elements from it have resulted in the Government and the Englishmen having faith and confidence in the work of the Congress. The English papers, which used to write that the resolutions of the Congress could not do any good to the country and to exhort the Government not to pay any attention to the recommendations of

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

this body, are now beginning to change their attitude completely. Though Lord Hardinge has, at this juncture, consented to receive a deputation from the Congress, it was thought, perhaps, that it would be undesirable for the deputation to dwell upon points about which he might find it delicate to give a reply, owing to his not having had time enough to think about them. Moreover, one of the repressive laws, the Seditious Meetings Act, will come up for discussion before the meeting of the Legislative Council in March next, and it will not, therefore, be advisable to force the Viceroy to give his opinion about it now. These should be the reasons why the deputation omitted to refer to the above points in their address.

TAMILAN, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1911.

The necessity for the existence of the Congress.

25. The *Tamilan*, of the 11th January, expresses its opinion that there is no necessity for the annual session of the Congress at this time, when it has been rendered possible for the grievances of the people being brought to the notice of the Government through their representatives in the Legislative Council, and that the resolutions of the Congress will only be placing the Government in a dilemma as to whether it is to attach a greater value to these resolutions or the recommendations of the members of the Legislative Councils. It also disapproves of the suggestion of the Congress that the Civil Service Competitive Examinations should be held in India too, on the ground that this will lead to a greater number of Indians entering this service than is at present the case; but this is undesirable, in the opinion of this paper, as the people get a better treatment from the Europeans than from the Indians, who are victims of the caste system.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Jan. 9th, 1911.

The Hindu-Muhammadan Conference at Allahabad.

26. With reference to the several resolutions passed at the Hindu-Muhammadan Conference recently held at Allahabad under the presidentship of Sir William Wedderburn, the *Mysore Star*, of the 9th January, says:—The resolutions passed at the meeting are bound to commend themselves to both parties, as, their reasonableness apart, the most prominent leaders of the two great communities had a share in the passing of the same. It is high time that the two sister communities should realize the importance of mutual good will and devise some way that will make them go on well together, as their lot for good or ill is cast in the same country. The chief causes of differences arising between them are cow-killing and the conducting of religious processions with tom-tom before the temples of other religious sects. It is highly necessary that, in order to avoid trouble in the future, some strong measures should be enacted to do away with these two fruitful sources of dissension. The Mysore Government has already made laws in regard to the conducting of religious processions, with the result that quite brotherly relations exist between the Hindus and Muhammadans there. It is very desirable that all the wisdom and tact of the leaders of public opinion in the country should be brought to bear on this grave problem and amicable relations once for all established between the two communities.

VYVASAYA MITRAN, *Kadachira*, Dec. 30th, 1910.

Oppression of landlords in Malabar.

27. A correspondent in the *Vyvasaya Mitran*, of the 30th December, dwells at length upon the illegal and oppressive exactions of landlords in Malabar from the tenants, and remarks that in addition to the rent, taxes, renewal fees and fines now levied by the landlords, they are now, it appears, collecting subscription from the tenants for the dramatic and musical performances given for the entertainment of their friends and themselves and thereby reduce the tenants who are already rack-rented to poverty verging on misery. The correspondent therefore suggests that some measures should be adopted for the alleviation of the miseries caused by the oppression of the landlords. In conclusion, the correspondent exhorts the landlords to advance money to the tenants to purchase implements of improved design for agricultural operations or themselves to buy and deliver them to the tenants and make them cultivate their lands on improved methods. He also suggests

that industry should be started by landlords which would afford scope for the poor tenants to earn their livelihood without difficulty and would also be profitable to them.

ERRATA.

1. In article 15 under the heading "Courts" on page 50 of report No. 2, line 19 *for* the word "to" *insert* the words "stamps, etc."

2. On page 57 of the same report in line 53 *for* the word "befitting" *insert* the word "befittingly."

[Issued, 17th January 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 4 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 21st January 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	† 2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡ 1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	West & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indians	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily ..	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin .. .	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	920*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	60
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 40 years.	300
5	Oriente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years.	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zohme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Chariyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{1,350 1,400
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press. Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jananukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharáta Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schoesser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasá Poshini	Malayala Manoraina Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Tricbúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	790
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayáia Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

A decision of the Calcutta High Court.

1. In referring to the judgment of a Division Bench, of the Calcutta High Court, in which it has been held, that a spy or informer, is not in the position of an accomplice, whose evidence is disentitled to be acted upon, unless corroborated in material particulars, the *Hindu*, of the 21st January, says:—"We cannot understand the distinction sought to be made out between an accomplice and a spy or informer, if law is to be the instrument for inculcating and advancing principles of morality. The principle of the decision is liable to be misconstrued and abused at a time like the present in this country, when under pretext of an alleged political unrest a system of espionage is kept up and, in various localities, even respectable men are not in a position to discriminate whether certain persons are sincere friends and acquaintances or spies employed in Secret Service. We are surprised to find, in one of the authorities cited in the decision, the following sentences: 'An accomplice confesses himself a criminal, and may have a motive for giving information as it may purchase immunity for his offence. A spy, on the other hand, may be an honest man, he may think that the course he pursues is absolutely essential for the protection of his own interest and those of society . . . . I can see no impropriety in his taking upon himself the character of an informer. The Government are no doubt justified in employing spies, and I do not see that a person so employed deserves to be blamed, if he instigates offences no further than by pretending to concur with the perpetrators.' This amounts to justifying the pernicious doctrine that what is morally wrong may be politically or legally right, and that the end justifies the means. The proverb, 'Set a thief to catch a thief', indicates correctly the nature of the work and the character of the workman who is willing to undertake it. If debased specimens of humanity like spies and informers are sometimes found necessary to extirpate evil, it is to be hoped that the instruments who are employed to do the dirty work will be rated at their true value and not placed upon a higher moral plane than they deserve. Otherwise, the whole community will incur the risk of becoming demoralised."

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

(*d*) *Education.*

Public Instruction in Madras.

2. In a leading article commenting on the annual report on Public Instruction for 1909–1910, the *Madras Standard*, of the 21st January, says:—"The report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for 1909–1910 is an interesting account of the educational work for the year. . . . . The most important event of the year under review is the introduction of the system of secondary school-leaving certificates. This has led to the abolition of the Upper Secondary examination and the Matriculation is no longer the only door to the public service. After the 1st April of this year, holders of completed secondary school certificates will alone be eligible for posts in superior service, now open to persons who have passed the Upper Secondary or Matriculation examinations; and persons who after 1910 pass only the

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

Matriculation will not be eligible for appointments in superior service, the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 20 per mensem. The holders of these certificates are not, however, precluded from entering the University course, if the head of the institution granting the certificates is satisfied as to their fitness for it. They are also eligible for entering any school of professional or technical training not connected with the University. The experiment has just begun and it is premature either for the Government or for the public to pronounce an opinion. . . . . We wish the attempt every success. We agree with the Government when it says that the success of the scheme will depend largely on the way it is worked, and in this connection the Government invites the co-operation of the Inspecting officers and schoolmasters and also of those who have the interests of higher education in this Presidency at heart. . . . . The report is on the whole a record of progress in many directions and the thanks of the public are due to Dr. Bourne on the successful working of this department, the sound condition of which is the chief factor in the progress of the Indian community."

(e) Local and Municipal.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1911.

The closure of Muhammadan burial-grounds.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th January, has the following:—"A very influential and crowded meeting of the Muhammadans of Madras was held at the Victoria Public Hall on the evening of the 15th instant to protest against the closure of Muhammadan burial-grounds. A 'Futwah' or edict signed by the moulavies of Madras and of its suburbs, denying the right of the khazi or any other authority to interfere in such religious matters, was read at the meeting, and the chairman, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Aziz Padshah, the Turkish Consul, in a long and spirited speech in Urdu pointed out the inconveniences caused to the community by the wholesale closure of burial-grounds. Several gentlemen spoke on the various resolutions which were moved and unanimously carried. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Mohagir struck the right note when he said that as 'enlightened citizens they should co-operate with the authorities, and not unnecessarily oppose the closure of those burial grounds which are already overcrowded or whose sanitation is admittedly bad and further burials wherein are likely to lead to disastrous results, but where such conditions do not exist any attempt for their indiscriminate closure on the mere pretext of sanitation should certainly be avoided.' He also advised them 'not to be alarmed with the amendment to the Madras Municipal Act now under the consideration of the Select Committee which, he said, was composed of fair-minded and sympathetic members and was moreover presided over by an officer of Sir Murray Hammick's wide and well-known sympathies."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

The Corporation of Madras.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 20th January, says:—"The Commissioners of the Corporation of Madras have every reason to congratulate themselves on the fact that their work is appreciated by the Local Government. . . . . The public, however, have every right to view these encomiums with suspicion; the President may be as good a man as he is described to be and the city fathers as vivacious and enthusiastic as they really are in the Corporation meeting hall. But the uncomfortable fact still remains that as regards the fundamental duties of the Corporation of ensuring an unfailing supply of good water, of prohibiting the sale of impure food and of arranging for a speedy disposal of night-soil and other rubbish, our city administration is deplorably inefficient. . . . . We are told that increased control was exercised over food-supplies and some undesirable bazaars situated too near side drains have been compelled to be removed. That something has been done in regard to this matter is perhaps true; but any one acquainted with the crowded bazaars and streets of Madras will surely deny that the Corporation executive have been as diligent in this matter as they ought to have been. As regards the supply of pure milk and ghee, the less said the better. Infantile mortality

stood at 295 *per mille* of births and much of this is believed to be due to bad milk supplied. And the adulteration of ghee has been developed into a fine art. There are processes by which the worst possible ghee could be made to smell and taste like ghee freshly prepared from pure butter and yet, the Government, the Corporation and the public are quite powerless to combat the ever-increasing evil. . . . . We have only one word to say as regards the removal of night-soil and other rubbish from the streets. Of late, the nuisance caused to the public by the constant procession of pairs of a rubbish and a night-soil cart in streets, the competition which ensues between the menials as regards the deposit of their burden in the carts and the inevitable long stoppages of these equipages in the middle of the roads and streets, have become intolerable. Will the President and the Health officer kindly take a stroll along the Viraraghava Mudali street, for instance, any day between 7 and 10 A.M.?"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

In an article under the heading "Our City Fathers," the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th January, writes:—"They have got a queer way of doing business. They do not do much business, at any rate, I think they do all *in camera*. Imagine a schoolroom with some good boys and some bad boys and a lenient schoolmaster on the chair. The good boys are quiet, but the bad boys are turbulent. They ask all sorts of questions, and useless and unimportant questions, but the teacher smiles or is silent. It was something like that in the Madras Corporation Chamber."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

The Corporation of Madras.

In reviewing the annual report of the Madras Corporation, the *Madras Standard*, of the 21st January, writes:—"The annual report of the Madras Corporation, together with the Government review thereon for 1909-1910, which has been just issued shows that there has been progress noticed in two important directions. In the first place, the collection department has been vigilant, and in the collections under almost all the principal heads there have been increases. . . . . Every one is glad that the Revenue Department is vigilant and does not allow any one to evade the payment of adequate and just taxes. But it must be remembered that this is different from over-taxing the public and collecting more than the actual dues. This ought to be severely commented upon considering how many innocent people, who have no means of preferring appeals, are liable to be mulcted of their hard-earned cash. The other improvement noticed is in respect of the attention and interest devoted to municipal matters by the Commissioners, notably the elected men. . . . . It may be observed that the increased interest of the Commissioners is due principally to the difficulties that arose in connection with the drainage, water-supply schemes and other important questions. On none of these have the Government, while appreciating the keenness of its debates, deferred to the views of the Corporation. The financial position has reached a stage when it is impossible not to feel concerned in the future work and to consider the expediency of undertaking costly schemes about which no guarantee of success is given. From all accounts the present interest is bound to increase, and if this secures greater attention to public wants and welfare, we cannot but appreciate the work of the Corporation under the guidance of a wise and beneficent Government. . . . . The Special Drainage Engineer completed designs, plans and estimates to the amount of Rs. 16 lakhs for the main drainage. The Government in their review defend the present policy of the Drainage Engineer on the ground that Madras would be very soon equipped with a comprehensive drainage system. There is considerable doubt as to the wisdom of risking a whole paper scheme costing vast amount of money. The finishing of the Tondiarpet scheme satisfactorily would have given an assurance as to the nature of the work before takingup the other projects. The Special Engineer will now devote himself to the general scheme for the drainage of the city as a whole. We hope that the whole responsibility for the completion of the scheme will be borne by Government and the work carried on through the Government department as proposed by the Corporation lately."

(*k*) *General.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

Famine allowance.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th January, says:—"The grant of compensation for dearness of food to all whole-time servants of Government on civil establishments ceased with the end of December; and a rumour is prevalent in official circles that the grant is likely to be discontinued altogether. We are officially informed that the matter has been referred to the Board of Revenue to report not later than the 15th of this month as to the necessity for the further continuance of the concession. What the Board proposes to do is not yet known, but we are informed that opinion on the continuance of the grant is divided. . . . . We trust the Board of Revenue will submit a favourable report to the Government. Instead of periodically revising the grant, will it not be better to make the grant permanent? This is a question which, we hope, will be brought before the Legislative Council by some non-official member."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar to the Madras Council and Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar to the High Court.

6. In a leading article commenting on the marginally-noted appointments, the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th January, says:—"We must congratulate both the Government and the people on the happy appointment made and we may expect a new era of contentment and progress with the reform scheme promulgated in the spirit exhibited by this appointment. Lord Hardinge has more than once assured us that he will show by deeds what he can do to promote the welfare of India and to carry out the reforms begun. We believe here we have a signal proof of his policy and all hearts in this Presidency will turn to him gratefully for his wise and beneficent policy. As regards the appointment of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar, we have little to say. It is as welcome as the first and equally appropriate. He is an eminent lawyer and publicist and his recent public utterances have marked him out as an accepted leader of the public, destined to direct the progress of the country. As Judge of the High Court he will undoubtedly prove a great success and he has a great capacity for even more important public offices. We welcome the appointments and express our gratitude to Government for the liberal policy indicated in them."

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 16th January, says:—"The appointment of Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar to a seat in the Executive Council is a welcome recognition of the claims of educated Indians and of those of one who has been a prominent member of the Indian Congress party, to the high office. Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar is a man whose great talents and public services are well known. As we have pointed out on a former occasion, there is much to be said against the principle of selecting a Judge of the High Court to fill the post of a Member of the Executive Council. . . . . It is, however, remarkable that principles of questionable expediency and soundness in relation to the appointment of an Indian Member to the Executive Council have received their first application in Madras, viz., the experimental appointment of a zamindar who was not qualified by a high standard of education and was wholly unacquainted with official and public life, and, secondly, the appointment of a High Court Judge to succeed him. Nor can it be doubted, we think, that if the fact of being a Judge was held no disabling circumstance, the person best entitled to a seat in the local Executive Council among the Indian Judges of the High Court, is Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair. The public will view the supersession of his claims with great disappointment and as an unmerited injustice. . . . . His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley has been by no meuns correct or happy in many cases in his estimate of men and measures, and much of the slackening of the moral fibre to be observable in the public life of this Presidency is due to no small extent to the undue elevation of some and the undeserved depression of others in his *régime*. Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar is a man of brilliant intellectual parts and force of character. He has got great potentialities of doing good

to his countrymen in the elevated sphere to which he has now been called, and we hope he will redeem the expectations with which his career will now be watched by his countrymen. Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar, High Court Vakil, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a Judge of the High Court, is a man possessing an extensive and lucrative practice and of great natural parts and legal learning. We have every hope that Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar would fully justify his selection to the high judicial office. Both the high appointments announced to-day are, as we have said already, quite unexceptionable in respect of personal merits and qualifications. It is, however, rather startling to be informed that the resignation of the Maharaja of Bobbili and the selections to the two high appointments have been done within the last few days, almost a week end affair, recommended, made and communicated by cable. In this matter, at least, decentralization seems to have been carried to its utmost limit, thanks to the new Secretary of State for India."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th January, says: —" However, while supporting his appointment on what we may call personal grounds, we cannot overlook a great principle involved in the appointment, namely, that of recruiting Members of Council from the High Court Bench. The Judges of the High Court, by the nature of their appointment, stand between the people and the crown, and they are expected to protect the interests of the former against the servants of the Crown. When once it is established as a precedent that a Judge of the High Court may be appointed to the Executive Council, the High Court will not command the entire confidence of the people. Such a principle may impair the Judge's sense of independence, and a Judge who keeps an eye on a seat in the Executive Council is the last man to command the respect and confidence of the people. We cannot exaggerate the importance of the principle we have pointed out; and we trust the Government will not overlook it when appointments are made in the future."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 18th January, observes:—" The appointment of Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar to the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras in succession to the Maharaja of Bobbili, will be widely welcomed. It is about the best choice that could be made and Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's record of public service is of the highest and the purest. . . . . The elevation of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar to the High Court Bench is no less happy. The transition from the leading place at the Bar to a seat on the Bench is only natural and Mr. Sundara Aiyar's appointment is by no means a surprise."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 19th January, remarks:—" The two important appointments just made are specially gratifying in that they indicate the genuineness and earnestness of Lord Hardinge's avowed intention to satisfy in all legitimate ways the legitimate aspirations of educated Indians and to give the Morley reforms as fair a trial as possible. Though Lord Minto will always be gratefully remembered as the Viceroy to whom we are very largely indebted for these reforms, the fact remains that, while he was with us, we experienced deep disappointment over the manner in which the reforms were inaugurated in our own Presidency."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

The *Western Star*, of the 19th January, remarks:—" What induced the Maharaja of Bobbili to resign, has not transpired. But whatever his reasons may be, it is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt that Indians of merit and capacity are fully capable of co-operating with Government and have demonstrated that they realise the responsibilities of the highest offices of the State and act with judgment and prudence. . . . . We express our deep gratitude to Government for these appointments and for the liberal policy indicated in them."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 19th January, writes:—" The public will not be surprised that the Maharaja of Bobbili has resigned his appointment, no doubt the duties he had to discharge were none too light. A strenuous worker

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

was required for the post, and not the class which is, without many exceptions, to be found in the existing aristocracy of India. . . . . Our readers will remember the murmur by no means a suppressed one, which went through the press and the public opinion when this appointment was first announced. Neither the press nor public opinion was wrong in condemning this appointment which was bound to end in a calamity. The fault in this system of appointing men to such high posts and appointments has justified its existence, and goes to prove how, in spite of the recognition which the Government accords to the aristocracy, they prove unworthy of the honour and less capable of discharging such responsible and high duties. Considerable disappointment is felt among the Muhammadans at the poor representation the community has received in the Executive Councils. Out of the six appointments made only one has been secured by Muhammadans. We cannot long remain as we are, we ought to create more men, if there are not enough, whom the Government cannot but honour with the posts. . . . . We are pleased to find that the Government has made a better choice this time, the choice brings with it more public satisfaction, and a more capable man, whose abilities both as lawyer and as a Justice of the High Court have deserved and earned great admiration, and Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar succeeds to a post which was so creditably filled by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 21st January, writes as follows:—"We are left in wonder and amazement how the Maharaja of Bobbili came to resign his seat in the Executive Council. But, of course, we wondered all the more how he ever got into that post of high responsibility, when educated Indians of wide experience were to be had if only asked for. The claims of educated India were disregarded when the first nomination was made in favour of the Maharaja. . . . . To the public, these entrances and exits and re-entrances are all a pantomime—a dumb-show where the actors are only seen, and nothing (not even a whisper) is heard. While the country has been praying all these years for a judiciary quite independent of the Executive, a member of the highest judiciary is made to aspire to a seat in the Executive Council. How can a Judge maintain his judicial independence, in appeals against an Executive, when his own chances of stepping into that Council are looming in the future! Every High Court Judge may aim at the Executive Council membership; his choice would, in some measure, depend upon how he has succeeded in getting himself into the good books of the very Executive against whom he might have been brought into judicial contact. It appears to us that such a policy, if continued, would tend to make the judiciary more dependent on (and *not independent* of) the Executive. . . . . As Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar is a man of great ability and talent, we have no doubt he will prove useful in the Council. We are sorry, however, that the prior claims of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair have been brushed aside. By his longer service as a Judge, Mr. Sankaran Nair has shown himself capable of the highest trust in the State. And his breadth of vision and moderation are commonly known to the public of Madras. We hoped that he would be the next Council Member after the first, provided the Bench was searched for a candidate. It cannot be held that an able man was wanted for the membership; for, then, a zamindar would not have been the best choice. And it cannot be held also that long and faithful service has had its reward when Mr. Sankaran Nair was the senior Judge and his claims have been ignored."

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 21st January, says:—"The Governments of India and Madras must, on the whole, be congratulated on these two appointments. In educated Indian quarters, the former of the two appointments will doubtless be the more satisfactory, since it will be taken to indicate a desire to work the reforms in a liberal spirit and to render them a reality."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

7. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 16th January, says:—"His Excellency the Viceroy generously adopted the means of retaliating upon the misconduct of the South African Colonists, by preventing emigration of Indian labourers to Natal,

Emigration to Natal.

after measuring the popular feeling in India. This wise step has roused the colonial capitalists to their sense. . . . . Since the Imperial Government have obviously failed to induce the Colonial Government to observe the Imperial justice and prestige we hope the Imperial Gevernment will have the justice to leave the Government of India to themselves in adopting the wise and popular step."

Emigration to Natal.

In writing on this subject, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 18th January, says:—"So, the effect of the Government of India's action in prohibiting indentured labour to Natal is being felt in the Colonies. That is a good augury and if the prohibition is made more general the effect will be more readily felt. . . . . The Government of India's bold policy, if continued sufficiently long, will achieve what the Imperial Government ought to have achieved, and it is surely not likely that their hands will be fettered in any manner. The first effects of the prohibition are encouraging enough and before many days are past, we may expect to hear of some decided move on the part of the Colonials by way of meting out the long delayed justice to the Indian immigrants."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 21st January, remarks:—"At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, speaking on behalf of the Government of India, announced that the Government have decided to publish a notification in the Gazette prohibiting the immigration of Indians to Natal from the 1st July. . . . . The present condition of Indians in South Africa is one of intolerable oppression and the Government of India deserve the thanks of the entire Indian community for the encourageous step about to be taken for the protection of the King's Indian subjects in that part of the Empire. Natal is largely dependent on Indian labour for its prosperity and unless the South African colonists see the folly of their ways and adopt a more sane and sensible policy in their treatment of Indians they are in imminent danger of seeing their industries ruined irretrievably. . . . . The action of the Government is further calculated to open the eyes of cavillers of the British administration, for, in a matter of such supreme importance, we behold the spectacle of a powerful Government acting in a manner which shows that their interests and those of the people they govern are identical."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

Subsidising the press.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 18th January, writes as follows:—"The Government of Bengal is reported to have taken the extraordinary step of subsidising a vernacular paper to be conducted by Rao Bahadur Norendranath Sen, editor of the *Indian Mirror*, and the general tax-payer's money to the tune of Rs. 62,500 per annum is to be devoted for the purpose. Some of the Calcutta papers, Indian and Anglo-Indian, rightly denounce the proposed measure. It is nothing else than a misuse of public funds. The step in question cannot but place in a false position both the giver and the receiver of the subsidy. We regret very much to see Mr. Norendranath Sen, the oldest Indian journalist, and a man of high personal integrity, offering to do such an unseemly job. The Indian Government seems, of late, to have embarked upon a reactionary policy in respect of the public press which is not in keeping with British ideals and traditions. If public opinion is to be reflected in a genuine form, the organs of the press ought to be able to stand on their own legs, irrespective of the favours or frowns of the powers that be. There can be no surer method of polluting public opinion and misguiding itself than for the Government to hold out encouragements and rewards in sundry forms for the conductors of journals. It is well known that Government officials, even in high places, find criticisms of their acts most unwelcome and irritating, and the only way by which they can vent their displeasure at the alleged offenders, so long as they keep themselves within the law, is to patronise in various ways rival newspapers which contain more palatable matter".

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

Writing on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 18th January, says:—"Considerable excitement and astonishment have been caused by the announcement that the Bengal Government intends running indirectly a vernacular newspaper. The paper, it is said, will be conducted by Rao Bahadur Norendranath Sen Bahadur, and the Government proposes to buy a large number of copies, paying Rs. 62,500 per annum. . . . . The relation between the press and the Government ought to be, no doubt, cordial, for working, as they do, in different directions, their common object is progress and bettering the condition of the people. . . . . But when all is said, the path of the press lies in a different direction. The press is essentially a critic of the Government, its measures and its acts in the executive and other departments, and when the Government is not of the people governed, the duties of the press become more arduous and more delicate. It often falls to its lot, unpleasant though they be, to correct the views of Government, to place fearlessly before it the cause of the people it represents, and to bring to light the vagaries of those to whom the Government delegates its powers. In short, at times, the press has to play the part of a watch-dog, guarding the rights and privileges of the people, bringing any infringement of them to the knowledge of the authorities and the misbehaviour of those to whom the administration has been entrusted. . . . . Multifarious and many-sided as its functions are, the path of the press more often lies in a different direction from that of the Government, and complete harmony between these two agents of public good is not always possible. It is in the light of such views, that we have always looked upon with some diffidence the questionable policy of befriending editors of public organs by conferring titles on them and creating a feeling of obligation, while their daily discharge of duty to the people and the Government requires no small sense of independence and freedom to set forth views, pleasant or unpleasant to those likely to be affected by them. . . . . All newspapers in a province contribute in a way to the general revenue, and if one of them is supported out of the Government's fund, the Government is virtually backing it up as against others, to the financial prejudice of the rest in the competition. In fact, there is no need for Government to seek such desperate remedies. Of late, the understanding between the educated Indian and the rulers has improved. Better feelings are taking the place of bitterness and distrust. There is a tendency to repose confidence on both the sides and an inclination to co-operate for the sake of peaceful progress is unmistakable. The best interpreters of the blessings of the British rule are the educated Indians and if these are gained by beneficent acts and sympathy the ignorant masses will be more easily influenced and much better informed. We trust the Bengal Government will reconsider its decision to take a step which, from the point of wisdom or utility, is highly questionable. As a Calcutta Anglo-Indian contemporary remarks in connection with this subject, "a subsidised press is foreign and distasteful to English ideals and notions", and we may add also to Indian ideas of journalism and the duties of a journalist."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

9. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 18th January, has the following:—

Free primary education.

"We are glad Mr. Gokhale has given notice that he would bring in a Bill on the subject of free and compulsory primary education at the next session of the Imperial Legislative Council. . . . . So far as we have been able to see, the local Governments, especially in provinces where education has made marked progress, are decidedly in favour of a scheme of free and compulsory education and they are ready to spend as much as possible out of their revenues for education if they are not unreasonably handicapped in the matter of utilizing their finances If representative public opinion is in favour of it and if the local Governments are prepared to lay out whatever they could spare on primary education, there is no reason why the Supreme Government should not introduce a scheme on the lines suggested by Mr. Gokhale and help in conferring on the vast, ignorant millions the blessing and light of knowledge. As Mr. Gokhale reminded them, the State should now accept

in this country the same responsibilities in regard to mass education that the Governments of most other civilized countries are already discharging and that a well-considered scheme should be drawn up and adhered to till it is carried out"

10. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 18th January, writes as follows:— "In his last budget speech the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale surveyed the rapid and enormous growth of Indian expenditure which had taken place during the last ten years and put in a plea for making an enquiry into it. . . . . There have been again many precedents where departmental committees have been appointed and such a one was appointed when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy. When Lord Lytton was Viceroy he appointed a committee to enquire into the question of the growth of military expenditure. We trust that with such precedents before them, Lord Hardinge and Sir Fleetwood Wilson would see their way to accept Mr. Gokhale's resolution and appoint a committee to investigate into the question of the thorough overhauling of public expenditure in India. Lord Hardinge and Sir Fleetwood Wilson are both animated by the desire of taking some substantial step in the matter of the improvement of internal administration. Lord Minto inaugurated a far-seeing political reform, and it will be a no less glorious event of Lord Hardinge's regimé if the next step is the carrying out of those longstanding administrative reforms which have been delayed for want of funds. Funds will be available for these purposes if retrenchment is made elsewhere; at all events the committee will show the way to it."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

An enquiry into the growth of expenditure.

11. In a leading article under the heading "Lord Hardinge and the surplus", and referring to a statement in the *Pioneer* regarding the increase in revenues during the past nine months, the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th January, says:—"There is nothing at the present moment which deserves the utmost consideration of the Government more than the important proposal which has come to be identified with the name of Mr. Gokhale. Lord Hardinge will be laying a strong foundation for an era of peace, prosperity and progress if he will only see his way to further the spread of education among the masses. This has become the first duty of every civilized Government in the West, and Lord Hardinge will be bringing India into line with other progressive countries in the world by initiating this step, much needed and long overdue. Considerations of finance cannot now be said to stand in the way of Government undertaking it, in the face of the bright returns of the present year and the prospects they hold out for succeeding years. We hope that Lord Hardinge will not content himself with merely making slightly increased grants to Provincial Governments, but take upon himself the onerous duty of an educational experiment of the kind asked for. . . . . Among other items on which the Government of India can profitably spend their surplus, the most important is sanitation and public health. Added to famine and epidemics, such as plague and cholera, innumerable lesser ailments devastate the Indian population, a large majority of whom are strangers to the blessings of knowledge. Knowledge alone will open their eyes to the havoc these diseases are committing and the means by which they can be overcome. So long as the generality of the population have not begun to take care of themselves, through ignorance or other causes, it falls to the duty of the Government to do everything in its power to keep off these scourges of mankind. The sanitary staff in every part of the country should be strengthened and rendered more efficient in order that better results might follow. Again, the prices of foodstuffs have considerably risen in the last few years, so much so that the Government were compelled to institute a Commission for enquiry, the results of whose labours are anxiously awaited by the whole country. Under these circumstances, the Government of India can render much help to those who are drawing low salaries from Government, by raising them to an appreciable degree. Agricultural improvements

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

Increase in the Government of India revenues during the past nine months.

can without prejudice follow next. These are some of the urgent needs on which the surplus could be usefully spent."

III.—Legislation.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

12. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 16th January, has the following paragraph:—"The opinions of all local Administrations on the Seditious Meetings Act have reached the Government of India and are now under consideration. We have already pointed out that the Act is superfluous at least so far as this presidency is concerned. We hope our Government has also recommended the withdrawal of the Act."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

In a leading article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th January, says:—"The principle of the Seditious Meetings Act is certainly opposed to the principle of freedom, which has been ever accepted as an essential feature of British rule. Independently of the Act, the police have power to disperse a meeting where prohibited things are spoken, but not to prohibit it except in the event of imminent danger to the public peace. There is, therefore, no real necessity to enforce the Act, even in circumstances different from what they are at present. But the developments of some time back, attended as they were by certain kinds of irresponsible speaking, were calculated to cause concern to the authorities who might have thought that freedom fanned the flame of unrest, and that, therefore, a suspension of it so long as the excitement prevailed was expedient. When the Act was renewed last time there was actually no necessity for renewing it: and the renewal was justified more on the ground that the question would be better decided by Lord Minto's successor than by himself at the close of his term of office. To this view a qualified assent was given with many protests. And the five months that will expire in March will have furnished further justification for the discontinuance of the Act. So far there has not been even a ripple on the surface; and it is not, therefore, to be thought that Lord Hardinge will find any justifying condition to exist which, Lord Minto himself thought, was disappearing, if it had not already disappeared. We may hope, therefore, that nothing further will be heard about the Seditious Meetings Act which will quietly expire in March."

IV.—Native States.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

Mr. Justice Krishnan Nair.

13. The following paragraph appears in the *United India and Native States* for the 21st January:—"We are credibly informed that a Nair High Court Vakil in Madras, a Native of Malabar, of questionable antecedents and of the Extremist's variety of politicians in British India, has been saying that he will be provided for at the earliest opportunity with a District and Sessions Judge's place in Travancore. He says his friend, Mr. Krishnan Nair, the present Chief Justice, will see to that. He knows that he cannot get even a coal porter's place under the British Government. But has he not got his friend Mr. Krishnan Nair? Well if Mr. Krishnan Nair has any such idea we may tell him that the Travancore Government service is not to be flooded with his friends and never-do-wells in Malabar, His Highness' loyal subjects possessing the fullest qualifications and fast multiplying in numbers have to be provided for. They look up to him as to a father and surely Travancore is not to be allowed to be exploited by the friends of those gentlemen who have managed to obtain a foothold here. We know more about this gentleman and when the talk assumes a more serious form we shall refer to him again."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

The deportation of Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai from Travancore.

14. The *United India and Native States*, of the 21st January, writes as follows:—"The average Travancorean is a peaceful, law-abiding citizen fairly well-educated and leading an almost indolent life, with a 'happy-go-lucky' disposition.

"Ever since that unhappy incident, people of Travancore had been busy sifting the matter. They are not yet convinced that Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai has been removed from Travancore 'in the public interests.' It would be nearer truth, say they, had the Proclamation been worded differently, viz., that he was deported in the interests of a microscopic minority consisting of the social parasites and a few corrupt officials of the State.

"We can boldly affirm that the deported editor is one of the most respected and beloved young men in this country. . . . . The good that was expected of the premiership of Mr. Rajagopalachari ended in a dream and a night-mare. Hence it was that the sharpest missiles of the *Swadesabhimani* were destined to be darted at him. The private conduct of the Diwan in so far as it affected adversely the public affairs of the State were first exposed, and then severely handled. The articles were so strongly and plainly worded that there was no escaping them. It became clear that either the Diwan or the editor should quit the country."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th January, writes:—"Sir William Wedderburn's mission in India has been one of conciliation, and it is satisfactory to learn that before he left India he had the satisfaction of seeing his gospel enthusiastically taken up by Hindus and Mussalmans. The *entente* problem is not likely to be shelved so long as it finds among its supporters such leaders as the Aga Khan and Mr. S. C. Mitra, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court. It is too early to predict complete success for the mission; but this much is certain: that it has paved the way for an *entente* at some future, though distant, date. . . . We think that the misunderstanding between the two races will lose much of its strength, and criticism emanating from both the parties will be less acrimonious. This result we can safely predict, and to Sir William Wedderburn belongs the credit of having brought about an appreciable change in the alarming situation."

Sir William Wedderburn.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

16. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th January, has the following:—"The Indian Civil Service has demonstrated that it is not necessary that any body should be born to rule and command. In England the Diplomatic Service, the Army and the Navy are practically manned by the cadets of noble and rich families; but the Indian Civil Service which practically rules India is not manned by persons who have blue blood flowing in their veins. From an article written in the *Daily Chronicle* by 'Old Indian' we find that among his Civilian friends in India 'were the sons of ironmongers, book-sellers, grocers and others of the same sort.' A Railway clerk was the father of a Civilian while a stall-keeper in a market sent two sons to the Civil Service. We know a Civilian, who was for a long time connected with Malabar, whose father was a porter or something of the sort in a brewery; and another the income of whose father is not more than £40 a year."

The Civil Service.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

17. Writing on the subject of the Congress Deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th January, says:—"In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Congress Deputation the Viceroy said that some of the reforms advocated by the Congress would entail heavy expenditure and involve new taxation. This is partially true, but then if the Government earnestly desires it, it can take in hand some of the reforms suggested without having recourse to fresh taxation and without increasing the expenditure. The European service costs fabulous sums to India annually and a part of it can be displaced by the cheaper Indian agency. Then there is the military expenditure. It can be reduced by nearly five millions, taking full advantage of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Japanese alliances. The amount thus saved should be applied to the separation of executive from judicial functions, a reform whose necessity is pressing. There should be

The Viceroy and the Congress.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

retrenchment all round, and with the savings many of the oft-repeated prayers of the Congress could be granted."

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The Mohurrum in Madras.

18. In a leading article in which a reference is made to the Mohurrum riots in Bombay, the *Muhammadan*, of the 16th January, says:—"The way the Mohurrum passed away in Madras, peacefully and to the contentment of the people, does great credit to the police and the Commissioners. Every locality and every important occasion was marked by the presence of the Commissioner—a Commissioner, be it said to his credit and that of his subordinates, who spared no pains during the nights and days of the Mohurrum to visit the different quarters where people gathered on particular occasions and instructed his men to help people along and not to obstruct any procession or gathering. There has not been during the ten days of Mohurrum and the overcrowding that it is always attended with, a single case of obstruction or rowdyism, for, the Commissioner who managed the whole affair was more easy of approach to even the poor beggar. To approach a constable that was seen at every street corner, and to seek his help would have been more difficult. The whole force was inspired by his kindness and friendliness. On the seventh day he walked the distance along with the procession sometimes as advance guard, sometimes as a man on the spot to watch over and prevent collision. Could we recommend such men to Bombay, nay it would be difficult to find many. The public of Madras does feel grateful to the Commissioners and their force for the thorough satisfaction they gave them and the marked interest that was taken in the affair."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The Mohurrum riots in Bombay.

19. The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th January, concludes an article on this subject, with the following:—"We are sure, in Bombay and in other parts, the authorities would do their best to find out a solution to this problem of annual disorder and with the help of the religious teachers and priests and respected and representative members of this community, it is possible to come to an understanding and prevent the repetition of such deplorable and disgraceful scenes, which disturb the public peace and the harmony between the rulers and the ruled."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

The Mohurrum riots in Coimbatore.

20. Commenting on the recent riots in Coimbatore, as a result of the action taken by the Police Inspector on unlicensed persons dressed as tigers, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th January, says:—"If this is a correct report of the occurrence, there was some indiscretion in procedure, a regrettable inability to foresee the consequences of violent interference with the dignity of tigers. The District Magistrate was away, but he will, on return, hold a thorough investigation into the affair, and report to the Government. Our correspondent describes the Inspector as a terror to budmashes; and how far his faith in himself led him to cut off the tails of tigers and present them as human beings free of the tiger's paint, can only be conjectured. But it is evident that rough methods are not always the best in dealing with even Mohurrum tigers which ordinarily possess no tigerly qualities. But, whatever may be thought of this, there can be no doubt about the necessity of so impressing the law-breakers as to make another Mohurrum riot impossible in Coimbatore."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The *Times* and the Indian National Congress.

21. The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th January, has the following:—"It is a melancholy, but a well-established fact, that the first newspaper in the world, the London *Times*, has never been known to aid the advancement of popular rights A Tory reactionary for generations, it has never sympathised with any movement for extending the political franchise of any kind in the history of England. It represents, not the modern views on popular rights or popular government, but the innate conservatism of the Britisher, his unwillingness to move in constitutional matters, and his inclination, consequently, to let things drift, with patch-work

as occasions compel him. In Indian politics it has always been an *ultra* conservative, and has never sympathised with Indian aspirations. In short, it is responsible for half the troubles in India and for the unfortunate rift between its two great communities. It is no wonder, therefore, that its remarks on the Indian affairs are aimed at discrediting the Indian National Congress and emphasising the difference between the Hindus and Moslems. It faithfully echoes the opinions of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, when it argues that the Congress has outlived its usefulness, and that the recent Council reforms make that institution superfluous. . . . . It advises the Moslems to work out their own political salvation, and not depend upon the aid of the Hindus or join hands with them. It is this policy of setting one community against another so openly advocated by the most powerful organ of British opinion, that has made the gulf wider, and it is most unfortunate that the *Times* should not keep its precious opinions on the subject to itself at this time when the leaders of the two communities are doing their best to make up the differences. The opposition of the *Times* to a cause, they say, is always a sign of its soundness and success. We hope that this will prove true with regard to the conciliation of the two Indian communities, on whose amicable and friendly co-operation depends the future peaceful progress of this country."

22. Referring to a lecture given by Mr. Myron Phelps at Madras, recently, on American education and its availability for Indian students, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th January, says:—"Throughout the long lecture which Mr. Phelps delivered impressively, one could not miss that strong note of pro-Indian sympathy and warmth which is the habitual trait in all Mr. Phelps's utterances and writings. He spoke without fear and nervousness whenever there was a need to expose the weak points of the European social system, and exhibited the same enthusiasm when commending the brighter phases of Western culture and influence to the attention of Indians. Nor did he spare Indians, actuated by any false sense of sentimental love; he was equally outspoken in laying bare Indian follies and praising the good points of the Indian mind and temperament."

Indian students and American Universities.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

23. Referring to His Excellency the Governor's extension of his term of office, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th January, says:—"We have no doubt whatever that this extension will result in great good to Madras. Few Governors are able to retire from office without feeling that something yet remains to be done by them, but that inexorable custom compels them to leave their work unfinished. Moreover, towards the close of five years, a Governor naturally possesses greater knowledge of, and feels greater sympathy for, those amidst whom he has lived and from whom he has to separate and is animated by an increasing desire to do something more for them. In Sir Arthur Lawley this feeling exists, and we hope that the further four months will enable His Excellency, with the fulness of the knowledge and experience he has acquired, to do a great deal more for the contentment and progress of the people of Madras who will sincerely rejoice over the prospect."

Sir Arther Lawley's term of office.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 20th January, says:—"It is curious that the circumstances under which these extensions have been given are not made known, and are kept a profound mystery. . . . . The delay made by the Home Government in selecting a successor to Sir Arthur Lawley shows either that the affairs of this Presidency do not share their attention to the extent which may be naturally expected, or the increasing difficulty which is felt in inducing men of superior capacity to accept even so high an office as the Governorship of Madras."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

24. Commenting on the criticism of Sir Henry Cotton's recent speech, the *United India and Native States*, of the 21st January, says:—"It is absurd of these meddlesome Anglo-Indian writers to accuse either Sir Henry Cotton or those

Sir Henry Cotton.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

associated with him in public work of sympathy with the criminal doings of Savarkar and his revolutionary friends. Like a true Englishman Sir Henry Cotton expressed regret that an educated Indian like Savarkar should have embarked on a career of revolutionary crime which can only result in disaster and ruin to himself. This is a perfectly intelligible position for a gentleman like Sir Henry Cotton to take and it is monstrous on the part of a small clique, not friendly disposed towards Sir Henry or the cause with which he is identified, to accuse him of having incited his Indian hearers to emulate Savarkar's notorious doings. The incident makes clear the bigotry, intolerance and the want of fair play displayed by the organs of Anglo-Indian opinion in their treatment of Indian questions. . . . . It would be strange indeed if they had missed this tempting opportunity of hitting the Indian progressive party in the person of Sir Henry Cotton."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

25. The *United India and Native States*, of the 21st January, says:—

The Congress deputation to the Viceroy.

"Whatever Extremists, whether among Indians or Europeans, may say the Congress deputation to Lord Hardinge, headed by Sir William Wedderburn, should be pronounced a success, as it elicited certain important pronouncements from the Viceroy. Lord Hardinge's action in having readily consented to receive a deputation of the Congress, representing some of the most cultured and progressive elements in Indian society, was in striking contrast to the churlish refusal of that most 'superior' person Lord Curzon to extend a similar recognition to the President of the Congress six years ago. It is true that on the various public questions dealt with in the address His Lordship's replies were framed in guarded and almost diplomatic language. . . . . In his courteous reply Lord Hardinge said that the question of educational reform had been taken in hand by Government while His Lordship assured his hearers, though not for the first time, that he would maintain a zealous watch over the newly-introduced reform scheme which required the most careful nursing. In the deputation the Viceroy came in direct contact with the cream of Indian society, having a permanent stake in the progress of the country, who called his attention to a wide variety of subjects affecting the good government of this country. To have achieved this result is no mean tribute to the work of the Congress which ought to silence carping critics."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

26. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, while reviewing at length the administration report of the Local Boards, remarks:—A general survey of the administration of Local Boards will reveal that the official elements have largely preponderated in the previous year and that the number of non-official members has become smaller and that the elected non-official members in all these boards have become less. In this circumstance, all we need say is that we hope that a change will be made in this year's administration in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission. Looking into the present system of administration, the name "self-governing bodies" is inappropriate in the case of the Local Boards inasmuch as they are nothing more than Special departments administered by Government officials.

Remarks on the administration of Local Boards for the past year.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

27. The *Shams ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th January, reports that a general meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras was held on 15th idem, at the Town Hall under the presidency of "Khan Bahadur" Abd-ul-Aziz Badsha Sahib, Turkish Consul, in which a resolution was passed that by the closure of Muhammadan cemeteries in Madras, the Mussalman endowments will be destroyed and that the Mussalmans will be put to great inconvenience. The Government, the paper adds, should be informed that it is a religious question and be requested to amend section 292 of the Madras Municipal Act III of 1904.

The proposed closure of Muhammadan cemeteries.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

28. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 18th January, states that a general meeting of the Muhammadans of Madras was held on the 15th instant at the Madras Town Hall under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz Badshah, Turkish Consul, to protest against the proposal of Madras Corporation to close such cemeteries as appear to be full or against the rules (*sic*), the question being still under the consideration of Government. A Fatwa bearing the signatures of the Ulamas of Madras and mufassil was read. The Fatwa declared that the accompanying of biers on foot and visiting graves are ordered by the prophet; the placing of cemeteries close to mosques and burials in the vicinity of the graves of the pious are considered matters of blessings; the annulling of an endowment intended for burial purposes is unlawful and the converting usurped land or land purchased from persons of other nationalities into a cemetery is prohibited. A resolution was passed inviting the attention of Government to this and requesting it not to sanction the proposal of the Corporation.

The paper quotes the authorities on which the text of the Fatwa is based and hopes that the Government of Madras will view the question from a religious point in deciding it, as the Government always pursues a non-intervention policy in religious matters.

The proposed closure of Muhammadan cemeteries in Madras.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

(g) *Forests.*

29. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 27th December (received on the 18th January 1911), in protesting against the order of the Forest officer of the Kurnool East district that no green manure should be taken from the reserved forest, states that leaf manure is necessarily required for

Cultivation of second corp under the Cumbum tank.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 27th, 1910.

the second crop under the Cumbum tank. For the last six or seven hundred years, that is, ever since the Cumbum tank was constructed, the ryots used to remove leaf from the forests for manure. In issuing the present order, the Forest officer should have previously consulted the District Collector, which he does not appear to have done. The Collector knows the requirements of the ryots better than the Forest officer. In a fortnight more, manuring and sowing for the second crop ought to be finished. If the land is not manured, the crop will altogether fail, and the ryots will not be able to pay the land assessment. The paper hopes that the District Collector will inquire into the matter and cancel the District Eorest-officer's order.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 6th, 1911.

Drunkenness.

30. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 6th January, states that, in order to check the spread of drunkenness in India, it is necessary that the Revenue authorities should be divested of the power of granting *abkári* licenses. The quantity of liquor that should be sold in each town or village should be fixed. The liquor shops should be kept closed on all festive days. The sale of *abkári* licenses by public auction should be put an end to. If the Government carry out these reforms, the evil habit of drunkenness, which is undermining the strength of the Indians, will gradually disappear. The people also should co-operate with the Government by bringing home to the minds of the masses the evil results of drunkenness by means of leaflets and lectures. The people, says the paper, should request the Government to arrange for lessons being given to the pupils in schools on the evils of drinking.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1911.

The appointments of Messrs. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and P. R. Sundara Aiyar as Member of Council and High Court Judge, respectively.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, hails with satisfaction the appointments of Messrs. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and P. R. Sundara Aiyar as a Member of the Executive Council and a Judge of the High Court, respectively, and observes:—The education, capability, public experience and legal acumen of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar well befit him to the high office to which he has been appointed. As he has not come up from the regular ranks of service, accustomed to bow to the English officials, he may be expected to use his independent judgment and hold his own against his colleagues in the Council. This appointment may be objected to on the principle that such appointments will have an undesirable effect upon the independence of character of High Court Judges. But this objection cannot hold good till competent men are available from among the Indian Civilians for filling this appointment, and till then it is necessary that it should be given only to one of the High Court Judges.

As regards Mr. Sundara Aiyar, he has been known to be a capable and conscientious lawyer and he was the foremost of the Madras Vakils, after the appointment of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a Judge of the High Court. He may also be said to be better than the latter in that he has not a hasty and impulsive temperament of which the latter has often been accused.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

The appointment of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a Member of the Executive Council.

32. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 19th January, expresses its satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a Member of the Executive Council and hopes that, during his régime, his wide experience and sagacious counsel may be of use in solving many intricate problems of administration.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Jan. 12th, 1911.

Kamsalis in Peddápuram, Gódávari district.

33. A correspondent to the *Ravi*, of the 12th January, states that, in the village of Peddápuram of the Gódávari district, about 40 families of the prostitute class convened a meeting and laid down certain rules as to their ways and habits of life for their future guidance. The *Devangas*

(a certain class of weavers) and the *Kamsális* (goldsmiths and silversmiths) grew jealous of this and the latter, at the instigation of the former, have resolved not to do any of their customary work for the prostitute class. They have prevailed on the working classes of the neighbouring villages also to refuse to do any work for them. The village is consequently in a state of great unrest, and if the Government do not take early steps to put it down, the correspondent fears that the results will be very serious.

Government Oriental Manuscript Library.

34 With reference to the proposed removal of the Government Oriental Manuscript Library from its present site to the Old College, Nungambakkam, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th January, states that its location in Nungambakkam will not enable the public to make as much use of it as its importance deserves It is desirable, says the paper, to locate it not far from printing presses where vernacular literature is published and almost in the populous centre of the city. It appears that the lovers of vernacular literature intend to memorialize the Government in this matter. The paper prays that the Government will take the memorial into their favourable consideration and grant the request of the memorialists.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1911.

The New Year's honours.

35. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th January, with reference to the title of "Diwan Bahadur" conferred on Mr. Audinarayanayya, the Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue Settlement, observes as follows :—"We congratulate the Government of India on the real spirit of appreciation they have shown in honouring a gentleman who deserves not only this honour but the highest honours that the Government of India have in their gift."

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

Referring to the titles of "Rao Bahadur" conferred on Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Revenue Commissioner, and Mr. D. Shama Rao, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, the same paper observes :—"Among the servants of the State and the non-official subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, there are many who possess towering intellects and who are distinguished by public services which, if they had been done in British India, would have been very adequately recognised. That they have been left out shows the sense of discrimination of those whose business it is to advise the Government of India in this matter. . . . . It is really a pity that in determining the recipients of honours, able and good men are very rarely singled out. The fact that Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar's name has come out in this New Year's Honours list, encourages us to hope that the most deserving people in the Province will have their turn, though they may not care for it. We congratulate Messrs. Rangaswami Aiyangar and D. Shama Rao on the honour they have had, and those who know Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar's many-sided abilities are of opinion that he deserves higher titles than that conferred on him."

Juvenile smoking.

36. The *Satyadeepika*, of the 11th January, in the course of a lengthy article on the growing evils of the widespread habit of using tobacco in this country, particularly among the juvenile population, refers to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu's interpellation in the Legislative Council on the subject and the reply of the Government thereto, and regrets that the proposal to enact in this Presidency a measure similar to the one recently promulgated by the Mysore Government did not commend itself to Government.

SATYADEEPIKA, *Mangalore*, Jan. 11th, 1911.

Appointments of a new Executive Council Member and a High Court Judge.

37. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th January, refers in its news columns to the resignation tendered by the Maharaja of Bobbili to his seat in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the new appointments made, and observes :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar who has been appointed to the place vacated by the Maharaja of Bobbili is a towering personality in the Presidency enjoying the full confidence of the people and the Government alike. Mr. P. R. Sundar Aiyar who has been raised to the

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

Bench is likewise a man reputed for his great legal acumen besides being the seniormost vakil in the Madras Bar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

Complaint against the misconduct of some of the soldiers of the regiment stationed at Malappuram.

38. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, writes:—"It is only a month since the new regiment has come to Malappuram. Women are afraid to go abroad on account of the molestation of the soldiers of the regiment. The people of the place had prepared a long petition to be presented to the Collector when he visited the place last time. But as the molestation was not so serious at the time it was not presented. A riot took place at Melmuri amsom on the 12th instant, three soldiers having caught hold of a woman and it is rumoured that they were belaboured in the affray, one of them escaped leaving behind his helmet. Armed with this piece of evidence the woman who was a Chunma and whom the soldiers had tried to molest presented a complaint to the Local Divisional officer. The Captain of the regiment is also at the station. For some time previous the people were not thus harassed by the military. Some mischievous Muhammadan lads who have picked up certain foreign obscene words are in company with them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

Some more Post offices to be opened in Malabar.

39. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th January, strongly advocates the necessity for locating a branch post office in each amsom in Malabar, even if a portion of the cost of maintaining such offices should have to be contributed by the Local Boards whose duty it is to attend to popular wants and requirements. If the suggestion cannot be acceded to an additional peon should be appointed to each branch office to enable it to make two deliveries in a week instead of one as at present. The article takes exception to the present system of working at the Calicut Post Office. It appears that the mails are now despatched, only once a day and that very early in the morning from the head office to the sub-offices, namely, Kallai, Varakkal, Putiyara, etc., lying within the Calicut Municipality, but letters posted at these sub-offices between 9 and 11 A.M. are taken to the head office and kept there without being delivered till 8 A.M. the next day, whereas letters, etc., posted between these hours for places such as Coimbatore, Palghat, Ponnáni, Tellicherry, Cannanore, etc., reach their addressees the same day. If the postmen of these sub-offices who have to go to the Calicut Railway station with their bags and wait for the mail train arriving at Calicut at 12 A.M. are entrusted with the letters, etc., above referred to, the unnecessary delay in local deliveries could be avoided. It is hoped that the matter will engage the attention of the Superintendent of Post Offices.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

Omission in the New Year's Honours List.

40. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th January, in approving the grant of the title of "Khan Sahib" to Saiyid Nizam-ud-din Sahib, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hyderabad Residency, observes that it had been hoped that Mr. Walker, Mr. Fazil Moraj, the Prime Minister and Mr. Hydari would also be honoured for their good services to the State, viz., Mr Walker would get a knighthood, Mr. Fazil Moraj some title, the Prime Minister a salute of guns, and Mr. Hydari some title. But the omission has created a general astonishment.

The paper hopes that in the Birthday Honours List this omission will be supplied and thus the Hyderabad Public Service will be granted the dignity which it deserves in every way.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

Muhammadan requirements.

41. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th January, has a leader on the requirements of the Mussalmans and in commenting at length on this subject, says that from an educational, political, religious and social point of view what the Mussalmans most urgently require are, respectively—(1) A university, (2) a separate electorate, (3) a true English translation of the Quran and (4) Urdu

as the *lingua franca*. Further, if viewed by the present aspect of India, the Mussalmans must have concord between the Hindus and themselves. The maintenance of loyalty to Government will bring about this concord and will tend to the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of the country.

If the laws of the country are respected and if we assist the authorities that be and if we remain contented there is no reason why differences should be created or why Government should be called on to interfere thereby.

IV.—Native States.

42. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th January, commenting on the administration report of Mysore, says in the course of a lengthy article:—The net proceeds of the sale of sandalwood trees amount this year only to 5 lakhs and odd, while the figures for the last year were nearly double. This needs close investigation by the Government. The miseries of the masses are intensified on account of a general rise in the prices of commodities and the narrowing down of the scope of employment, and the main cause of this is that the monied classes care more for the security of their wealth than for the advancement and growth of industries in the Province, and deposit their money in banks and security bonds rather than risk the same in industrial enterprises. It is a crying need that the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of the Province should be greatly extended and developed in order to give room for the employment of the labouring classes. The Government themselves observe in their report that the condition of the agriculturists and particularly of the farm-labourers is very distressing but what is the remedy for this state of things? Surely it lies heavily upon the Government to find out some means to alleviate the miseries of these agriculturists that are the main stay of our country and its chief source of wealth, and this is a duty which the Government owes to itself more than to the people as it is mainly answerable for the happiness or misery of the people. We trust that our Government will give their best consideration to the opinions we have set forth above and do the needful.

Mysore Administration report.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

43. In the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 18th January, a correspondent subscribing himself as "a retired officer", complains of the annual regimental marches as being the cause of the trouble of the agriculturists and their undue oppression, and while suggesting remedies for the same, such as primary education and so forth, he observes thus:—The policy of the Government, to appoint raw inexperienced graduates to responsible posts of Taluk Amaldars and the like that require considerable experience of the world, is mainly at the root of this undesirable state of things. Another fruitful source of mischief is allowing men of the same caste to crowd together in the same office, which should be carefully watched by the Government; men of all castes and communities should be impartially admitted to service as in British India.

Ryots' grievances.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

44. The *Jaridah-e-Rozyar*, of the 14th January, in an article on the reorganisation of the Revenue department of the State of Hyderabad, mentions that it is generally asserted that men are not wanted for the State appointments but that appointments are created for particular men. The following is a recent example to illustrate this:

With regard to the appointments given to Mr. Dunlop, since his entertainment in the State, it may be said that the posts were given him not on account of any State necessity but on account of his personality.

Mr. Dunlop was a Personal Secretary to Sir Viqar, prior to his entertainment in the State service. The Government of Sir Salarjang II created a new post with the designation, "Inspector-General of Finance and Settlement" and conferred it on Mr. Dunlop to prevent him from assisting Sir Viqar in opposition to the proposals and schemes of the Government in the Council of State.

Mr. Dunlop.

Jaridah-e-Rozgar, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1911.

After the ministry of Sir Viqar, a Board of Revenue was created and Mr. Dunlop was made its Senior Member and afterwards he was made Revenue Secretary. He was granted extensions with increments and now he has been made Nazim-e-Malguzari with an increment and extension for three years.

As to the services of Mr. Dunlop the paper says that though he is an experienced and capable officer, yet he has not introduced any reform of his own initiative. He continues to act both in Revenue and Settlement matters on the principles laid down by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

On the other hand the work that has been carried out on his advice is (1) the "famine works" in which money was unscrupulously wasted resulting in a debt of two crores and the Berar treaty, and (2) redistribution of districts by which beyond an increase in the difficulties of the people and excess expenditure naught else has ensued. The appointing of inexperienced and inefficient young men who could do little more than sign their names as Tahsildars and third Talukdars, has wounded the feelings of old efficient and experienced men.

The editor is of opinion that Mr. Dunlop should have been placed on special duty to prepare his Abkári Scheme during the remaining portion of his service, instead of being appointed Nazim-e-Malguzari.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Jan 16th, 1911.

A suggestion for the grant of the title of "King" to His Highness the Nizam.

45. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th January, in a leader suggests the grant of the title of "King" to His Highness The Nizam and says that His Highness is not only popular amongst his own subjects but also among the people of India who like him very much and wish that his dignity may increase. It is on this account that the papers of British India unanimously suggest the grant of the title to His Highness at the forthcoming Coronation Darbar. If this suggestion meets with the approval of His Imperial Majesty, not only the ardent wish of his subjects, but also of the people of India without distinction of caste or creed will be realised and they will be placed under a deep debt of gratitude to the Imperial Government.

The paper adds that the Imperial dignity of His Majesty demands that His Highness who rank first amongst the Native Chiefs of India should be granted the title. It hopes that the suggestion will be taken into consideration.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

A newspaper subsidised by Government.

46. Regarding the report that Rai Bahadur Narendranath Sen, who has long been the editor of the *Indian Mirror*, has consented to edit a weekly newspaper in Bengali called the *Sulabasamáchár*, with the help of the Government of Bengal, and that this Government has agreed to purchase 25,000 copies of the same, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, says:—We never thought that Mr. Sen. who had, as the editor of the *Indian Mirror*, acquired a name for boldness and independence of view, would have consented to sell his name to the Government in this way. Apart from this, there arises the question whether a Government is justified in subsidising a newspaper with the aid of the public money. We will not raise any objection, if the Government itself were to publish a paper with Mr. Sen, as the editor. But when a private paper obtains the help of a Government and is always expressing its opinion in favour of that Government, what confidence can the people have in it? Then, again, where is the necessity for spending such a large sum as Rs. 15,625 on this paper, at this time when attempts are being made to curtail the general expenditure? This is not the first occasion in which the Bengal Government has tried to subsidise a newspaper. A similar proposal was made to the editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* by this Government, but was not acceded to by him. We do not see why the Bengal Government alone should have taken this step. Anyhow

this subject will necessarily come up for discussion at the Legislative Council and it remains to be seen what excuse that Government will offer for it.

47. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th January, under the heading "The Congress and the Conferences", has the following:— "Speaking of the activities of the National Congress some of the Anglo-Indian journals hold that it has become superfluous inasmuch as the Council Reforms have taken place. The reformed Councils are the children of the Congress. The birth of children does not make the existence of parents unnecessary. . . . No Government and no Council can be expected to do its duty satisfactorily unless there is a timely and constitutional check over it. . . . . Why are the actions of the English Cabinet so closely watched by both Houses of Parliament and by the Press? . . . . The Indian National Congress is therefore not at all a superfluity but an indispensable necessity. . . . . The Congress is a link between the rulers and the ruled. . . . . But for the work of the National Congress, the rulers and the ruled would run the risk of misunderstanding each other. . . . . Mr. A. O. Hume, the father of the Indian National Congress, and Sir William Wedderburn, who has devoted his whole life to uphold the British traditions in the East by giving all the strength he can to the maintenance of the Congress, have done more to consolidate the foundations of the British Empire in India than the thousand and one British butterflies who presume to think that they conquered India by the sword and that they would hold it for ever and ever by the help of it. . . . . Fortunately for the Empire we had at the head of the administration of India at a most critical juncture, men of the stamp of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. People may ridicule them by saying that they carried repression in one hand and concession in the other, but the events cannot but prove that the policy they adopted was, is, and ever will be, the policy that wise statesmen will have to adopt. The science and art of Government are known only to a few. Blusterers of the stamp of Lord Curzon can never fare well as administrators. Good people are to be protected and bad people punished. . . . . The Indian National Congress had been trying to impress the truth of this philosophy upon Indian bureaucrats for a quarter of a century. Except a few liberal Indian statesmen the others were determined not to be convinced of the truth of this policy. This process of resolute reluctance on the part of bureaucrats went on, till at last, in Lord Curzon, it attained its climax, and God only knows what would have been the case if Lord Minto and Lord Morley had not been called to save the unfortunate situation. . . . . His Excellency Lord Hardinge showed true statesmanship by agreeing to receive the Congress deputation. This policy on His Excellency's part is adversely criticised by many of the Anglo-Indian papers. His Excellency can treat these criticisms with scorn which they so richly deserve and we assure His Excellency that the policy he has adopted will lead to sincere loyalty and co operation on the part of the Indian National Congress and his administration will turn out to be the best we ever had in India."

The Congress and the Conferences

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Jan. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

48. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th January, referring to the speech of Sir Henry Cotton in reply to the address of welcome given to him at the residence of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal in London, "urging the young men present to cultivate a spirit of independence and manliness and advising them not to express themselves too strongly remembering the fate of the unfortunate Savarkar", proceeds to observe as follows:—

"This utterance on the part of Sir Henry Cotton has created a complete flutter in the Anglo-Indian press in India. . . . . Here we see a fight between an Englishman whose experience of Indian affairs is very great and some of the Anglo-Indian journals. It is immaterial to us whether Sir Henry Cotton's sympathies are well placed or not, but it cannot be denied that the hostile criticisms of the Anglo-Indian press are unnecessary and uncalled for. . . . . If Savarkar was disloyal he has paid dearly for it.

Sir Henry Cotton's speech in London and the Anglo-Indian journals.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Jan. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

What need is there for the Anglo-Indian press to gloat over the event and add fuel to the fire? . . . . We are of opinion that if India produced Savarkars, the fault is one which should be laid not only at the doors of India, but also at the doors of those whose business it is to so govern India as to make the people contented, prosperous, happy and loyal to the core. It is the rulers who are accountable for the golden as well as the iron age of India. We are of opinion that those, who indulge in such caustic criticisms on such well-wishers of India as Sir Henry Cotton are the real enemies of the British Empire."

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 12th, 1911.

The Hindu-Muhammadan Conference.

49. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th January, in the course of a leading article on the advantages of the several conventions and conferences held in December last, refers in particular to the Hindu-Muhammadan Conference and speaks very highly of the efforts of Sir William Wedderburn in that connection, to settle the differences between the various classes and communities in India, and chiefly between the Hindus and Muhammadans. It hopes that this Conference will go a long way to remove all suspicions, jealousies and hatreds between the two communities that are a serious obstacle to the rise of India in the scale of nations and that it will instil in their place mutual sympathy and confidence, thus furthering accord and unity in the country.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The New Viceroy's first speech in the Imperial Council.

50. The *Mysore Star*, of the 16th January, while reporting a portion of the speech of His Excellency Lord Hardinge in the first meeting of the Imperial Council held after he assumed charge of his office, makes the following observations:—From the speeches His Excellency had made even before landing in India, it is clear that he is in full sympathy with the policy of reform inaugurated by Lord Minto, and his sympathetic attitude till now fully confirms our belief that he will do all that lies in his power to further that policy and make India reap in full measure the benefits arising therefrom. The kind reception and sympathetic hearing he gave to the Congress deputation was quite an unprecedented event and encourages us to hope that similar kind courtesy and genuine sympathy with Indian feelings will form the main features of his rule. In this very meeting of the Council, it was reserved to His Excellency to announce the decision of the Government to prohibit indenture emigration to South Africa, which has given universal satisfaction, as forming one of the earliest indications of his line of policy.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Jan. 16th, 1911.

The Congress deputation to Lord Hardinge.

51. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th January, with reference to the recent Congress deputation to Lord Hardinge, observes as follows:—Frequent interviews like these between the head of the administration and the leaders of the people cannot but lessen the scope for mutual misunderstandings and seeming conflicts of interests, giving occasion, at the same time, to feelings of sympathy and good-will between the rulers and the ruled, as, after all, both alike have the interests of the country at heart. His Excellency's courteous attitude towards the deputation furnishes a practical illustration of the political theory that Government exists for the sake of the people and not the people for the sake of the Government. Genuine loyalty to the British throne and confidence in the British rule are bound to spread during His Excellency's regimé.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 19th, 1911.

The Hindus and Muhammadans.

52. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th January, while speaking of the recent hand-to-hand fights between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Calcutta, Rangoon and other places, that in many instances led to serious loss of life, refers to the Hindu-Muhammadan Conference recently held at Allahabad and says:—We are right glad to see Sir William Wedderburn nobly endeavouring to bring about peace and harmony between the two communities and devoutly wish that the Conference may lead to the growth of the feelings of mutual forbearance, sympathy and love between the various classes and creeds of India.

[Issued, 24th January 1911.]

No. 5 of 1911.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 28th January 1911.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	* 3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	* 4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	† 2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡ 1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatschariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indians	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.T.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily .. .	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin .. .	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	940*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	60
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Onente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	100
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years.	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur K. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zohme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruvalúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{1,350 / 1,400}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, abont 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70,1 the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jananukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshachárlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	600
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazzar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	150
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	45
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	353
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schoesser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, M.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	700
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayáia Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirár.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Mahammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava. 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Husan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	600
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	675
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. In an article under this heading, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st January, writes:—"There are signs that the war cloud has manifested itself in the political horizon in the East. The cloud is not more than a speck, but its development is only a question of time. The belligerents are most likely to be China and Japan, and Japan is laying the foundation for an explosion which is sure to take place sooner or later unless she revises her land-grabbing propensities or her diplomacy succeeds in hoodwinking China for all time. Japan is encroaching on China's preserves slowly but steadily, and her policy in Korea and in Manchuria is deliberately aimed at belittling the political importance and curtailing the power of China. . . . . China's forces in her late war with Japan consisted of men armed with match locks, bows, arrows and spears, but to-day her army is equipped with the paraphernalia of modern warfare. She has at present an army of 600,000, but it is useless in the field. She is, however, reconstructing and, according to the new programme laid out, she will have an army of 1,185,000 in 1920. China has also laid out a plan to construct, in the next ten years, a net-work of railways which, while benefitting the country, would also enable her to move troops to any frontier. Japan nad better then beware. China has brought about a problem which must tax to the utmost Japanese diplomacy and statesmanship. In the interests of Oriental peace, it is necessary that Japan and China should enter into an alliance. If that alliance comes to pass, not only will the peace of the East be guaranteed but the East can stand against the world."

The war cloud in the East.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

2. In commenting on the report of elementary education in the Madras Presidency for 1909–1910, the *Madras Standard*, of the 24th January, says:—"We are glad to note that Government is prepared to aid with funds and encourage the opening of schools in villages where they do not exist. A mere allotment of funds without ensuring their efficient application will not avail. At the same time, we have to draw the attention of our public men and municipalities to the importance of the education of the children of labouring and backward classes in mofussils. Education, especially elementary education, at present forms the greatest portion of an Indian's patriotic work for his country. The housing of village schools is another question bearing upon the health of the children to a great extent and the report says that there was no improvement in this direction. School gardens, as a part of nature study, now added to these schools, wherever possible, is a welcome introduction. We are glad to note that the Agricultural department is taking an interest in this subject and has issued hints and suggestions for the development of these gardens. The example of translating the syllabus of a school garden, prepared by the Deputy Director of Agriculture of Northern division and circulating them in different Telugu districts, deserves to be followed by others."

Elementary education in Madras.

Madras Standard. *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1911.

3. In an article under the heading "Education in India—the Defects", the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th January, says:—"The latest measure that has effected some change in the methods of education imparted to us is Lord

Education in India.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

Curzon's famous resolution on education. The key-note of it is, in the words of Mr. Uttamlal, K. Trivedi, 'more stringent inspection, increased control of Government, discouragement of private enterprise, and demolition of competition between Government and private institutions.' Thanks to Lord Curzon's educational policy, which is mostly responsible for the situation and which can be summarized in the sentences, 'India has an agglomeration of peoples who have settled position in life. Their only concern ought to be to live in it, and be docile and obedient in providing taxes to the Government.'

"It can, by the way, be remarked that hence arose the necessity for education on national lines or national education."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1911.

The Bangalore Municipality.

4. The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th January, writes as follows:—"An unusually bitter and disagreeable debate took place at the Bangalore Station Municipal Council on Wednesday evening when a generous offer on the part of Government of India to grant money for sanitation and education was turned into an occasion to make ridiculous remarks against the education and elevation of the depressed classes. . . . . The Government of India said that there was a prospect of money being available for the non-recurring expenditure on sanitation and education this year, and with regard to the former, the Council decided that the money thus secured must be utilised for water-works which was very urgent. As regards education, however, the President proposed the urgency of building a Muhammadan school-house at a cost of Rs. 18,000 and a primary school for depressed classes costing Rs. 5,000. The former was adopted readily enough, but as regards the school for depressed classes, a storm of opposition of a most ridiculous kind was raised, one of the members distinguishing himself in a most unenviable manner. He declared that education would make the class 'conceited and convert them into gentlemen.' He further said that if the sweepers and others were educated, it would be difficult to get servants to serve the moneyed classes and the Missionary attempt to reclaim the depressed classes was economically a disservice to them. . . . . We have no words to characterise the ludicrous situation suggested by the Bangalore Station Municipal Councillors and regret that at this time of the day Bangalore should be so backward as to think that the world would come to an end if the depressed classes were given facilities for education. The Municipal Councillor who distinguished himself for his extraordinary statements has been several times publicly honoured and his services commended from the highest Government authorities, and this is all the more regrettable when we consider what an impression his easy success is likely to create in the public mind. We hope that an early opportunity will be taken to rectify the attitude of the Bangalore Municipality and make it more harmonious with the enlightened opinion prevailing on the question of the depressed classes throughout India."

(*f*) *Salt and Abkári.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

Madras Abkári administration, 1909-1910.

5. Commenting on the report of the Abkári Administration during 1909-1910, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd January, says:—"The complaint has been frequently made that the issue of licenses for the sale of liquors at fairs or festivals leads to the most disastrous results, and having the example of the Kottappakonda riots before them, it was hoped that the Government would issue a strict rule prohibiting the issue of licenses for such occasions. The recent debate in the Council showed that the Government did not take a serious view of the question and the lighter vein in which a few officials talked about it indicated their failure to grasp the importance of the whole issue. We are, however, told in the report that the issue of 'occasional licenses' for the sale of arrack or toddy at fairs or festivals has been 'restricted'. This has been very briefly and cautiously put; and so

far as we could see the report does not contain any detailed information about these 'occasional licenses' and the 'restrictions' that have been placed upon their issue."

In writing on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd January, says:—"The rate at which Excise revenue has increased will be known from the fact that twenty years ago the revenue from toddy was less than Rs. 40 lakhs and now it has exceeded Rs. 124 lakhs or an increase of over 300 per cent. If we are to believe in the official theory that this increase largely represents the prosperity of the working people, we are led to ask why the same prosperity has not been evident in the home life and comforts of the people. If the principle of minimum of consumption with the maximum of revenue were applied without reference to the total revenues, it is possible that a time will arrive when the drinking habits would be very considerably reduced. In whatever form the earnings of the working people are taken out of their more legitimate purposes of personal and domestic comforts, to the Abkári coffers, there will still be room for adopting restrictive provisions and all that we require at present is a steady application of the restrictive policy, without consideration of finance."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

Subsidizing the Press.

6. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 22nd January, writes:—"Some days ago, a report, claiming to be authentic, emanated from Calcutta that the Bengal Government had determined to subsidize, by subscribing for 15,000 copies at an annual outlay of Rs. 62,500, a new paper which is being brought out by Rao Bahadur Narendranath Sen, the veteran editor of the *Indian Mirror*. The Bengal Government has not yet contradicted the report, and from this, several of our contemporaries infer that the story though startling is true. We hope, for the sake of the Bengal Government and for that of honourable journalism, that there is no foundation for the story. India decidedly needs more in the way of loyal, self-respecting, independent, sober, fair and informed journalism, but she wants no lick-spittle, toady, invertebrate journalism, and such she is bound to get should the Government grossly misapply the money of the public in subsidizing newspapers."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Jan. 22nd, 1911.

Industries and the Government.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd January, has the following:—"One of the resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference at Allahabad was a protest against the principle involved in the Secretary of State not sanctioning the proposal of the Government of Madras to have a department and a Director of Industries. The resolution of the Conference was also a direct approval of the very patriotic instinct that alone could have induced the Madras Government to formulate a plan so very like what the people would have done themselves, had they the responsibility of administering the country. We are glad that Madras should have this deserving fame; and that it has this under the rule of Sir Arthur Lawley is no small credit to him. . . . . It is impossible to lose sight of the broad love and sense of responsibility of the Government of Madras in formulating a scheme, of which, whatever its drawback and its unpopularity with the European commercial community, the people will long continue to cherish the dearest memory. Not only as meeting a real want is the scheme important and is commended by the Indian Industrial Conference, it is commended because it indicates the right spirit on the part of the Government. It helps us to realise, in a little degree, what is really meant by the anxiety and consideration of the rulers for us, not that this anxiety and consideration did not exist before, but were not so directly manifest. To-day, the people of this Presidency are aware of the complete knowledge their Government possess of the industrial position of the country and of the extent to which they were prepared to go to advance that position. This is not insignificant. This is an acknowledgment of the principle that the State and the subjects should be completely merged, at any rate, at a certain

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

stage in the development of the State. . . . . As an instance of the length to which private merchants are prepared to press their claim to being left alone in the field, the protest from certain Chambers of Commerce against jail manufacture may be mentioned. It seems that jail manufacture is seriously threatening the interests of the mercantile community, and because it so threatens jails are not to manufacture. Did the merchants have their way, they would rather that the convicts break the stones on the road and draw the water from the well than be made to work useful machinery and manufacture carpets or clothes. We sincerely hope this narrow view will not appeal to the Government. . . . . We want our convicts to learn something in the jail, so that when they come out of it, they may take to what they have learnt in the jails and not rob or murder. . . . . The Government has a duty to perform by the convicts, which is not only to keep them away from society, but to return them to society as good citizens. Because it interferes with the profits of certain commercial people, that duty should not be neglected. The Government has some such duty by the people who are not criminals, and this it attempted to perform in Madras, but was prevented. The shoals of commercialism have often wrecked the best intentions of British statesmanship in India, and it seems as if even our criminals are not to escape from it."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

8. In a leader on the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Madras Standard*, of the 25th January, says:—"The Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne, in replying to Mr. Chitnavis' question about Government patronage of Indian-made goods, expounded a new principle. It will be remembered that at the last Industrial Conference held at Allahabad, Mr. R. N. Mukherjee pointed out how a certain Indian firm was asked by Government if they could supply Indian-made goods 5 per cent. cheaper than foreign goods. This attitude of the Government, in effect, was hardly encouraging to Indian industries and many people seemed to be surprised that such was the real state. But Mr. Wynne has now explained that some difference is made by Government between articles made in India from indigenous raw materials and those made of imported raw materials. While in the case of the former, Government rules provide for preferential treatment, provided the quality is good and the price not unfavourable, they require that, as regards the latter, the price in India should not exceed that of similar articles manufactured in England. The object apparently is not to place British manufacturers at a disadvantage and seems to be similar to that which led to the levy of an excise duty on the manufactured cotton goods in Indian mills. It is doubtful, whether, having regard to the state of Indian industrial condition at present, it is a beneficial policy that Government should be more sensitive towards British manufactures than solicitous towards new Indian industrial ventures as regards Government patronage. That Government should satisfy themselves as to the suitability of the quality of the goods is all right. But to require Indian manufacturers to compete on equal rates with British manufacturers, while the conditions are quite unequal and unfavourable in India, is not consistent with the generosity and benevolence that mark the attitude of Government towards the welfare and prosperity of the Indian people. We shall certainly have more facts by and by to illustrate and to lead to a better enunciation of the Government policy towards industrial revival in India."

The Imperial Legislative Council.

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 25th January, remarks:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya's resolution, however, shared a different fate. Mr. Malaviya's outspokenness as to the defects of the Reform Regulations, of the evils which had resulted from the special treatment accorded to Muhammadans, the landed classes and others in the grant of the franchise, brought on him the hostility of these favoured and vested interests, who have only been the more emboldened thereby to attack the middle and educated classes and, as its inevitable sequel in these days, of the vakils and the lawyer class. One could perhaps excuse the claim put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid

that the special reason for the grant of special representation to the Muhammadans was that they were rulers before the British came in. The statement may or may not be historically accurate, and the logical foundation for this claim and the lengths to which the recognition of such claims will lead our rulers, need not be considered here. But it is incomprehensible that the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, in opposing the resolution on behalf of the Government, should have made the statement that the Government had given full pledges to Muhammadans for separate representation and the Government could not possibly recede from that undertaking until the Muhammadans themselves say they no longer require the privilege. Mr. Jenkins added—by way of what he would call humour, but what cannot be regarded as a graceful way of speaking—that 'perhaps the Hindu community, assisted by Mr. Malaviya, would meanwhile convert them to his opinion.' The only satisfactory feature of the debate on this resolution—which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale who accepted the principle of special representation, but complained also of the existing regulation, asked Mr. Malaviya to withdraw,—was that Mr. Jenkins concluded by saying that the Government were by no means inaccessible to advice or suggestion and that all that had been urged by Mr. Malaviya in Council on the subject would be carefully considered by Government in dealing with the subject."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th January, remarks:—"It may be too much, perhaps, to express any fascination for the way the proceedings are conducted, for we are conscious that they could be more effective, did the Government and the representatives show some of those qualities essential to produce better and immediate results. We are convinced that some of the answers might have been more sympathetic, if they could not be more satisfactory; for, it should be possible for the Government to understand the feelings which must have animated an honourable member to ask a question. The people do not want all at once what they ask for, but they want it all the same, and it will be better if they are enabled to realise that the Government are convinced of the justice of the demands and would, as soon as circumstances permit, let them have what they demand. The Government can also explain what these circumstances are that at present stand in the way. Less of the formal air that is so painful a feature of the Council, more of the open, enthusiastic dealing as between common workers in a great cause, would make of these meetings, the ideal ones that it is the desire of all they should be. No meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council has, within recent times, been able to impart a more hopeful promise of what it is going to be than the one that is sitting to-day, for there was in it the free discussion, the friendly give-and-take, the spirit and the anxiety to do one's best. . . . The discussion upon Muhammadan representation, also the attitude of the Government towards it, demonstrated the large amount of patience and political foresight that is in the Council. It was of course foolish to say that because Muhammadans were rulers of India before the British, they deserve exceptional consideration. It was not on that score that separate representation was granted. We hope the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins was speaking his own opinion, rather than the opinion of the Government, that because separate representation has been granted to the Muhammadans, they must continue to have it, unless they themselves come forward and say they do not want it. It is a privilege which they will not forego, unless they are able to realise, as the Hindus are able to realise, that it interferes with the larger conception of a united India. Because the continuance of this privilege will postpone, perhaps, for ever prevent the spread of such necessary conception, patriotic leaders on both sides are anxious that it should cease to exist, at any rate, should be enjoyed without pride, on one side, and prejudice, on the other."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 26th January, says:—"The question of Muhammadan representation can no longer be left as being merely a matter of sentiment. The Hindus have, by constantly urging the removal

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

of that grievance that exists in the extension of certain deserving privileges to the Muhammadans, shown very clearly the feelings and interest that cannot be separated from them. . . . . As mentioned on a prior occasion this question is the mightiest plank of our political existence. and we cannot at present affect to ignore it or let it slip away from our feet. We accord every support to the opposition offered by the Nawab Abdul Majeed, to a problem which is without doubt the source of the thorough separative influence that is so conspicuously in the front-rank to-day. Any change in the existing state of affairs will no doubt prove dangerous. It will cause a greater split between the two communities—a split which ought to be judiciously avoided. Whether there are in the Councils Hindus or Muhammadans it causes little concern. If the Muhammadans and the Hindus are represented and as such they are working their functions satisfactorily, there will be no necessity to bring a change in them. That an acknowledged leader of the Hindus as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale should have himself opposed the motion and that he should have asked the Pandit Malaviya to withdraw it is convincing enough. We are glad that there are in the Hindu community some people who can look at this question in an unselfish light. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins expressed himself on behalf of the Government. He said that the reforms as brought in by the Secretary of State can undergo no change at the hands of the Government and in this matter the Government is not prepared to take any responsibility. The Government is watching over the different interests in India with an unprejudicial eye, has passed certain regulations in which Muhammadans come in for their definite and due share, to ask a Government, bound by a law, to change, and a people to give up their rights does not recommend itself to us, and will receive little support from all impartial observers of the situation. We were willing, and were only too ready, to co-operate, and our leaders took the lead, but we find that in spite of this we are no nearer the solution."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 26th January, has the following :— "The debate on public expenditure that took place at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday, is, from many points of view, an important one. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale gave a lucid exposition of his contention and the official replies, some of which were equally lucid, on the whole, point to a concurrence in the principles enunciated by him and sympathy with the objects which prompted him to bring up the question. Mr. Gokhale traversed a period of nearly twenty-four years, and with the limitations and allowances duly made in actual calculation, he has incontrovertibly proved that our public expenditure has been growing at an alarming rate, to the prejudice of the progress of the country in many important and essential directions. . . . . The trend of the discussion and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's friendly assurance show that the Government are themselves alive to the aspects of the Indian finance pointed out by Mr. Gokhale and the need for economy. We trust the discussion would prove fruitful of some good result. The resolution has been withdrawn, but as Mr. Gokhale says only for this year. . . . The question of introducing Council Government into the United Provinces was ably handled by Mr. S. Sinha who traced the history of the question from 1833. . . . . It is really not a question of the superiority or otherwise of Council Government, but one whose necessity is felt by the very force of the reforms introduced, whose underlying principle is the effective and better association of the people in the Government of the country. The success of the appointment of Indian Members in the Viceroy's and Secretary of State's Councils led to the same concession being adopted in Bombay, Madras and Bengal. But in what respect are the other provinces and particularly the United Provinces to be regarded as inferior or less deserving of popular association than the others ? It is really this aspect of the question that has to be considered and Mr. Jenkins' reference to the ability and other personal virtues of Sir John Hewett was really beside the mark. Mr. Malaviya pointed out that the talukdars had unanimously pronounced themselves in favour of Council Government and a similar opinion

prevails among other sections of the people, because it affords greater facility for popular opinions being brought to bear on administrative problems than the present arrangement. We believe that the principle and details of Mr. Sinha's resolution have been fairly approved by all, but Government consider that it is too early to effect a change as the new Councils with Indian members are only a year in existence, and their success should be ensured by longer experience. We do not think it is prudential to put off this reform, because in the interests of the country the people of all the provinces have to be conciliated and made to feel that they are equally benefited by the reform scheme. If only Bengal, Bombay and Madras enjoy the advantages of an Indian member in the Government and have, for that reason, greater assurance that the popular side of administrative questions will be heard, why should the other half of the three hundred millions of the people of India be deprived of a similar satisfaction, merely because of an official or technical formality? . . . . It would be a matter of clear gain to Government to conciliate the people and make them all feel that they have an effective hand in the shaping of the policy and the direction of measures of their Government and it is unnecessary to wait till the scheme of Indian members in the Provincial Councils proves as sure a success as some may wish."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

In commenting further on the resolutions of Honourable Members, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th January, says:—"Though the Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha's resolution for establishing an Executive Council in the United Provinces was rejected by a majority of votes, we feel very little doubt that before long the claims urged on behalf of the people of those provinces will have to be admitted. The system of one-man rule, which now prevails in certain provinces, is altogether a creation of recent date, and is a departure from the earlier practice of British rulers in India. . . . . It is curious that in the face of a long continuity of conviction on the part of a succession of responsible men in favour of Council Government, in the face of the deliberate recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, and in the face of the affirmation of that recommendation by the Government of India, the individual opinion of a Lieutenant-Governor should have prevailed. The United Provinces were denied a Council because the Lieutenant-Governor thought that he did not want a Council. . . . . There is, indeed, a gratifying assurance in Mr. Jenkins' speech that the question may be considered in the future independently of the superior abilities of Sir John Hewett. Still, we cannot help agreeing with Mr. Sinha that, in view of Sir John Hewett's deputation to another duty and his early retirement, it was possible to decide the question purely on public grounds, without waiting, another Lieutenant-Governor to give a different personal opinion. . . . . Government misunderstood the real purpose which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had in view in bringing up his resolution. The Commission that he demanded would, of course, enquire into the causes of the remarkable expenditure of the Government, but the object is not that the expenditure should be lessened, but that it should be on better lines. This was pointed out by Mr. Gokhale himself yesterday. He is not sorry because the expenditure has doubled within a short period, but because it has doubled without the people not being benefited, at any rate, to the extent that he feels they ought to be benefited. . . . . Mr. Gokhale thought he had made out a particularly strong case for free primary education in India when he moved his resolution upon that subject at the last meeting of the Council. The same fate, however, that had pursued him before pursued him then. He had enough praise and enough appreciation, but the doors were shut in his face all the same 'You are a very good boy and a very earnest boy and you have said very good things, but you cannot have what you want'. Mr. Gokhale, however, was not content with being a boy. He could not understand what this legerdemain meant. He went seriously to work with the statistics, of which he is a master, with the result

that he has presented a picture before which the Government has hung down its head. Hereafter, we are sure, the old excuse of lack of funds will not be so frequently made. One result of the picture that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale so splendidly drew before the Council and his country will be to awaken the people, as, we sincerely hope, it has awakened the Government, to the situation as it is. For all that the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate could say, he will fail to convince the people of India that the increasing military expenditure of India is justifiable. It is an old grievance, and every addition to it has only intensified the grievance. The people would not do the injustice to the Government to think that millions of pounds are being wasted. But it will be impossible to keep back from the popular mind the conviction that a great deal of irresponsibility is permitted to prevail in the sanctioning of expenditure. Such an impression must be removed. The resolution was moved in a manner to elicit the warm applause of the official side. The resolution was not lost, the mover was not defeated, and the picture that he painted has obtained particular colour by its having been permitted to remain on the canvas until public attention was directed to it once again The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has achieved a tremendous success, and his resolution, even had it been carried, would not have had the effect of concentrating popular attention upon it more. The Government cannot afford to sleep over the facts that have been placed before them, and the sooner they convince the public that they do not sleep, the lessor will be their misgivings."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

The anticipated surplus in the Government revenues.

9. Referring to the anticipated surplus in the Indian revenues at the end of the year, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 26th January, says:—"No doubt, there are other public needs, which the Government of India cannot in fairness ignore, but the diffusion of education is far and away the greatest of all our needs, and it ought to be adequately recognised. Surely, an educated nation must be easier to govern and handle than an ignorant nation, and our rulers ought to be only too delighted at the prospect afforded by a handsome surplus of greatly lessening the extent of the ignorance and illiteracy now prevailing among the masses of our population. Great Britain could not have more honourable ambition than to rule over 400 millions of educated Indian subjects. Lord Hardinge has an opportunity now before him of coming appreciably nearer the realisation of so honourable an ambition."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1911.

Co-operative Credit Societies in Madras.

10. The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th January, says:—"It is matter for no small gratification that the Co-operative Credit Societies movement has been spreading in the Madras Presidency rapidly and taking a firm root in the country. Its advantages are many-sided and far-reaching and all publicists will look on its success with special gratification. It relieves the deep indebtedness of the agriculturists and other rural population, promotes their thrift, ensures their industries, and inculcates habits of self-respect, mutual assistance and independence. . . . . The further progress of the societies will be watched with great interest and we should invite greater co-operation of the educated public to render what assistance they could, not only in popularising the idea among the working classes and men of all professions whose indebtedness is pitiable, but also in looking over the affairs of societies and exercising a healthy check against mismanagement or imprudent transactions. A thorough independence and self-reliance is the ultimate goal of these societies and the Government assistance has now been practically stopped, leaving central and joint stock banks to lend the capital which is now forthcoming quite as fast as the societies find legitimate use for it. We have no doubt that the movement has a great future before it and Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao's guidance and valuable contributions to solve the great problem will be most gratefully remembered by the vast majority of the population."

IV.—Native States.

Administration in Cochin in 1085 M.E.

11. The *Malabar Herald*, of the 21st January, writes as follows:—"The report on the administration of criminal justice presents a bundle of dry bones which we do not wish to dish to our readers, as they are not fleshy. There is nothing presentable in the Jail department save that the designation, namely, Inspector-General of Prisons, is too bombastic for a small central jail and half-a-dozen sub-jails. This designation, which implies the exercise of very little responsibility, is far more imposing than that of a District Magistrate. It would look less ridiculous, we think, if it is changed into 'Superintendent of Jails'. . . . . In regard to the detection and prevention of crime and the preservation of public peace the Cochin Police under Mr. Chacko was remarkably successful. In other directions too he was equally so, as will be evidenced by the results shown in reference to the disposal of cases, the recovery of stolen properties, and the conviction of persons. Further, there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases referred as false and a corresponding increase in the number charged by the Police. These improvements are characterized by the Diwan as satisfactory, and yet he is not disposed to give the Superintendent that measure of credit which he deserves. . . . . The Diwan calls his special attention to the necessity of prompt investigation of crimes, improvement in the tone and bearing of the subordinate police and a larger application of the preventive section of the law. But these defects, trifling as they are, pale into insignificance in face of the improvements he has effected which are intrinsically important for the efficient administration of a Police department."

Malabar Herald, Cochin, Jan. 21st, 1911.

Mysore Judicial administration.

12. The *Indian Patriot* is publishing a series of articles, on Mysore administration, and in its issue of the 24th January, in a sub-leader under the heading "careless statesmanship" in which the attitude of the Government towards the chief court is discussed, says:—"There is no greater ornament to a country than its law court Should there exist, as we have no doubt our correspondent has shown to exist, the slightest discontent in the public mind with regard to the administration of justice, it is for His Highness the Maharaja to interfere. Of the doings of the executive, however harsh and unjust, it is possible to take a philosophic view, and although discontent may arise, something else may be made to arise that would banish discontent. This is not the case with the administration of justice. The evil of any mistake or delay here lasts long and leaves its impression behind. His Highness, we are confident, will find the facts mentioned in these articles indisputable, and these facts are such that demand his prompt action."

Indian Patriot, Madras, Jan. 24th, 1911.

Travancore administration in 1909–1910.

13. In concluding a leading article under this heading the *Western Star*, of the 26th January, says:—"The report on the whole is an excellent record of progress and the work done during the year. The information therein contained is carefully compiled and furnishes facts and figures which cannot fail to be of interest. We congratulate the Government on this satisfactory report as also Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, the much-esteemed and popular Diwan of Travancore, for his activity, zeal and energy in steering the affairs of the State in so highly an efficient manner. It speaks volumes for his far-sightedness and the deep interest he evinces in all that pertains to Travancore."

Western Star, Trivandrum, Jan. 26th, 1911.

Crime in Mysore.

14. The *United India and Native States*, of the 28th January, says:—"We are sorry to note, however, the increase of diabolical crimes in Mysore of late. It must be admitted that it is not due to any economic reasons or any moral degeneracy of the people as a whole. But it will be interesting to know if any attempt has been made by responsible men to realise the situation. . . . . If the report published by our contemporary of the *Daily Post* be true, then much is rotten in the Police department. The conduct of the police

United India and Native States, Madras, Jan. 28th, 1911.

force as a whole is becoming hopelessly unsatisfactory, and in some cases it is also becoming an agency for the depredations of unscrupulous bravados possessed of the twentieth century 'conscience' of man. We shall deem it a special favour if His Highness' Government are pleased to order a searching enquiry into the Mysore Police administration."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st January, says:—"There is no denying the fact that the National Congress is responsible for the awakening of the Indian people; and it must divert the new energies of the people into fruitful channels. It will not do for the Congress to say that it has awakened the people, and it is for the people to work out their own salvation. Every movement requires leaders; and the National Congress must place itself at the head of the new movement. It should evolve national unity. Signs of our awakening are discernible in the educational progress of the people, in the social upheaval of the masses and in the industrial revolution that is on foot It is for the Congress to take an active part in the constructive work that is going on everywhere. There are the expanded Councils and the National Congress would do well to delegate political work to these Councils and take in hand the work we have mentioned. If the National Congress is content with being a silent spectator of the changes that are going on, it is better it quits the stage. In spite of the awakening, there is dense ignorance and inertia which have to be removed, and the need for self-sacrifice and self-help must be impressed upon the people. Almost superhuman efforts are needed to clear the darkness, and the illiterate masses must be awakened. This is gigantic work—work which the National Congress ought to take in hand without delay."

The Indian National Congress.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Jan. 22nd, 1911.

16. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 22nd January, says:—"We understand that the reason for this extension has not been communicated, but possibly it is that Sir Arthur Lawley's successor will be unable to relieve him until October. Whatever be the reason, the public of the Presidency will undoubtedly be glad to have their present popular and sympathetic Governor with them for a few months more. Sir Arthur's administration has not been entirely free from mistakes or reactionary measures, but taken as a whole, it has been sympathetic and successful, and His Excellency is deservedly popular among all classes of the community."

Sir Arthur Lawley's term of office.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Jan. 24th, 1911.

17. The *Western Star*, of the 24th January, has the following:—"Taking a retrospective view of the past 30 years, in this Presidency, there will be no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that there have been many social and political developments in the country all of which, if we were to analyse closely, have had one cause at their basis, *viz.*, the educational progress which has conferred high intelligence and civilization. The progenitor of this cause was the Government itself which by its liberal policy afforded facilities to the establishment of Indian colleges. Obviously, this policy was not due to mere accident or diplomacy but was a deliberate act of Government intended to elevate the Indian people to their proper position in the civilized world. If not for anything else, for this boon alone, India can never be too grateful to England. . . . . No previous Government, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, can lay claim to anything worth the name in this direction. . . . . The wild repressive measures adopted by Government, whose self-control can never be adequately admired, are already bearing fruit and restoring the mental equlibrium of those who had lost it temporarily, perhaps, on account of the wrathful meeting of the planets in the *Vikari*, the year of madness. These repressive measures have, no doubt, been resented in some quarters, but it must be borne in mind that they have been brought about by the indiscretion of a few amongst us. . . . . If the Moghul Empire

English rule in India.

had existed this day, we can easily imagine the punitive measures they would have adopted to terminate lawlessness in the country. The measures adopted by the Government of the day or nothing as compared to those that would have been adopted by their predecessors . . . . We feel gratified at modern intellectual advancement, but we are impressed with the idea that the Indian character is not, unfortunately, keeping pace with Indian intellectual development. . . . . In India it will not be an insurmountable task to rebuild the national character with the help of the moral teachings contained in the Eastern literature and the civilizing Western education imparted to us in the schools and colleges established by a most civilized Government."

18. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th January, remarks:—"The condition of the depressed classes in Malabar such as the Cherumas, the Nayadis, the Kanakkans, Pariahs and others is indeed deplorable. According to the last census returns these classes form nearly one-tenth of the total population of Malabar. We have ample evidence to show that they form the prop of the agricultural industry in Malabar and though they contribute not a little to the national wealth of the Malayali they are looked down upon and treated in a way little short of the bullocks that drag the plough they wield. . . . . We loudly complain of the treatment accorded to our Indian brethren in other parts of the British Empire, yet nearer home we have the spectacle of a race trodden down and treated worse than the merest worms. We have had enough of cant and hypocrisy; we require earnest and disinterested work. We wish it to be expressly understood, however, to be no advocates of revolutionary methods in social reform. We recognise the immensity of the task that lies before the practical social reformer who has to face an organisation which is the growth of ages. What we condemn is the apathy shown by the public men of Malabar towards this particular aspect of reform."

The depressed classes in Malabar.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

19. The *Madras Standard*, of the 25th January, writes as follows:—"We are glad to note that the arrangements are satisfactorily progressing to send an humble request, on behalf of the loyal subjects of this Presidency, to Their Majesties, the King-Emperor of India and Queen Mary, to be graciously pleased to visit this city. A requisition is now in circulation asking the Sheriff to convene a public meeting for the purpose of formally inviting Their Majesties. His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside at the meeting and the Banqueting Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Sheriff for this purpose. It is needless to add that the people of this Presidency are animated by sincere sentiments of loyalty to the Throne and a gracious visit from Their Majesties will be universally hailed. In historic importance in connection with the British occupation of India, Madras stands first. Should Their Majesties be pleased to grant the request of their subjects in this Presidency, the credit of Madras being associated with a Royal tour of historic importance will belong to our contemporary, the *Madras Mail*, who started the idea of sending the humble invitation to Their Majesties."

The Royal visit to India.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 28th January, writes:—"It can hardly be denied, we think, that the Royal programme would lack completeness were Madras out of it altogether. Though Madras is unfortunately on the wrong side of the Empire, this disadvantage has been very largely minimised by the facilities now provided for both the sea and the land journeys to the City, and should Their Majesties be graciously pleased to include Madras in their visit, they would not have the necessity to prolong their stay in India by more than a very few days, and however important it may be that Their Majesties should return to England as expeditiously as possible, we do not think it would be out of the question to make some such changes in their programme as would enable them to stay in Madras at least a day or two.

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

Such an arrangement would be hailed with acclamation by the many millions of this Presidency, who are proud to own allegiance to the British Throne, and it is to be fervently hoped that the loyal prayer of the Madras is will have the much desired effect."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

Lord Crewe on India.

20. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th January, has the following:—"For the first time, after he became Secretary of State for India, Lord Crewe has spoken on the situation in this country; and he has spoken in a vein of hope. The first thing which confronts statesmen at the head of Indian affairs at the present day is the general political aspect of the country. What is called the unrest has engaged a very large measure of public attention in England, occasioning no little anxiety to those responsible for the management of Indian affairs; and it is, therefore, no matter for surprise that the Secretary of State, when he speaks of India, first speaks of that matter. Lord Crewe said that the general outlook here was hopeful, and trusted that a period of greater repose was before them. As a further encouraging circumstance, he referred to the visit of Their Majesties which, he rightly hoped, would do much to ensure the time of tranquility so needful to India's advance. There is no reason to fear that this estimate of the situation is mistaken or over-optimistic. Things in India are fast moving towards tranquility and contentment. . . . . The foreign relations of England are, on the whole, far more satisfactory now than they were during the past three decades. Russia has been brought into an alliance, in the advantages of which Lord Hardinge has very strong and justifiable faith. The Anglo-Japanese alliance has secured peace in the far East, and it may be renewed when the existing treaty expires. Fear was expressed recently by an English writer that Japan might ally herself with Germany to the prejudice of England. That is one view. But there is another which is sure to appeal with greater force to the Japanese who are not likely to lose sight of the superior value of an alliance with England for their enduring safety. England with her extensive Eastern possessions is bound to be far more formidable in the East than Germany can hope to be; and Japan will be attempting a hazardous game if she leaves off a trusted friend, and transfers her trust to an uncertain ally. . . . . The internal condition of India is, however, more important to us than possible difficulties abroad. . . . . So far as the reforms have been in operation, the public have no cause to be dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government. It is true that everything has not been carried in the way that popular representatives have wished; but there has been much in the attitude of responsible men to convince us that there is no desire anywhere to slight or disregard the opinion of representative men. Within the short time the reformed Legislative Councils have been in existence, many important questions have been discussed with excellent temper and spirit, and such discussions have already done much good in several directions, not the least being in the direction of increased friendliness between the Government and the non-official representatives of the people. Such favourable conditions, it may be said, never before existed to the same extent; and both sides can devote their attention to matters of internal development and progress, which have suffered by the distractions of men's minds, caused by unfortunate causes."

WEST COAST REFORMER *Calicut*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 26th January, says:—"Lord Crewe is fully justified in the optimistic view he has taken. It must be, however, for him and the Viceroy to realise that the reforms do not by themselves meet all the legitimate aspirations of the people. As the Congress deputation respectfully but candidly informed Lord Hardinge, there are still substantial reforms to be carried out if the administration of India is to be rendered really efficient and progressive, and we trust that the coming Coronation Darbar, to which all India is eagerly looking forward, will synchronise with the announcement of a further measure of concessions that would only be identical with the rightful privileges of the people of India. . . . Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State, speaking at Stoke-on-Trent, made an optimistic reference to the situation in India, describing the general outlook

as hopeful and expressing the hope that a period of greater repose was ahead. He looked to the visit of Their Majesties to do much to insure the time of tranquillity so needful to India's advance. There can be no doubt that the outlook is far brighter than it has been these past six years, Lord Curzon's masterfulness only resulted in turning discontent into unfortunate lawlessness and in throwing even the staunchily loyal classes into deep despondency."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

21. The *United India and Native States*, of the 28th January, observes:—

The recent riots.

"The last Bakrid riots in Calcutta and the Muharram riots in Bombay attended with a deplorable loss of lives are another reminder of the complex antagonistic interests committed to the care of Englishmen in India. Both the incidents afford a faint indication of the state of lawlessness to which the country would relapse if the strong arm of Englishmen who are impartial umpires in internal disputes of this kind were withdrawn. . . . . We have no desire to enter with the merits of the quarrel in either case, but we think that our leading men, under the sympathetic advice of Englishmen, should concert measures—and that none too soon—for obviating unpleasant espisodes like these. The good sense and patriotism of the educated men of all classes ought to be equal to the task of evolving a satisfactory scheme—honourable to all parties to the quarrel—and in this task they can confidently count upon the cordial sympathy and support of the Europeans in this country."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

22. The *United India and Native States*, of the 28th January, writes as follows:—

The Anglo-Indian Press.

"The Anglo-Indian press has never been noted for consistency. It has ever been trimming its sails according to the passing breeze and it would be strange indeed to expect consistency of a press which has been changing its policy to suit the needs of the time as necessitated by every change in the Viceroyalty. It is well known that during the eighties when Lord Ripon was Viceroy some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries were on the whole well disposed towards the Indian people and their aspirations while also they affected to wish for the success of the scheme for the development of local self-government. Yet these same organs of Anglo-Indian opinion did not hesitate, in the days of Lord Curzon, to throw overboard the educated Indians whom they attacked most outrageously while they at the same time made no secret of their animosity towards any larger measure of self-government. The process still continues as the current Anglo-Indian literature will amply testify. The lesson to be learnt from incidents like these is that educated Indians cannot rely on Anglo-Indian support for the furtherance of their progress and that for evidence of the Englishman's good-will towards India they must look elsewhere than in the columns of Anglo-Indian newspapers. The European officers of Government and the Christian missionaries are the real friends of the country and it is to them that the people of this country should look for guidance."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Manoranjani, *Cocanada*, January 1911.

23. The *Manoranjani*, of January, notes with satisfaction the fact that the Government of India have expressed their disapprobation at the persecution that their Indian subjects receive at the hands of the inhabitants of foreign countries forming part of the British Empire to which they have to emigrate on business, and that the said Government have prohibited the emigration of Indian coolies to Natal and such other places, as a remedial measure. The paper says that the people of India should be thankful to the Government of India on this account.

Emigration.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

24. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th January, refers to a letter written by Barrister Manilal, and read out in the conference of ladies held at Allahabad. The letter states that the factory owners in Mauritius have been enforcing female emigrants—Hindu and Muhammadan—to live with husbands of their (factory owners') choice, and that a single female is constrained to be the wife of two or more persons. The French occupants of the island are combining to defeat the efforts of the legislature calculated to remedy this evil. The *Patrika*, therefore, exhorts the people of India to do what they can towards the redress of this grievance.

Female emigrants to Mauritius.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

25. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st January, referring to the riots that break out during the Moharum festival, remarks:—It is not between the Muhammadans and Hindus that the Moharum riots take place, nor are they the outcome of religious animosities between the Shiahs and the Sunnies, but they arise between the Police and those that take part in the Moharum celebrations. It must be said that the late riot at Coimbatore was the outcome of the indiscreet action of the Police. A little tact on their part would have saved all the trouble. The majority of persons who take part in the celebrations are illiterate and ignorant, who lose their self-control under the influence of intoxicants. Conciliatory measures and not force should be used to bring them to submission.

The Police and the Moharum.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

26. In a leader about the decision of the Calcutta High Court, upholding the conviction of a cocaine vendor of Bhágalpúr on the uncorroborated testimony of a student, who was set as a spy upon the vendor by the Excise authorities themselves, against the view of the Sessions Judge that it was unsafe to convict a man on such evidence, as the spy could also have been an abettor, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, says:—It is really regrettable that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court should have come to this conclusion, seeing that, in a similar case and on the same facts, the

The difference between a spy and an abettor.

Bombay High Court had taken a quite contrary view. The Judges of the Calcutta High Court admit that it is hard to make a distinction between a spy and an abettor, and that the weight to be attached to the evidence of a spy will depend on his status and character. They further observe that, if a witness decides to help the prosecution before the case is begun, his evidence can be relied upon and that, if he comes to the side of the prosecution, after the commencement of the case, he should be deemed to be an abettor. We do not agree in this view, for, according to it, the evidence of one who is appointed to be a spy by the Government is unimpeachable. Though this maxim may not be productive of much evil in countries, where the rulers and the ruled belong to the same race, it will result in a great deal of harm in India, where the rulers are foreigners and the ruled are far below the former in knowledge, education and the characteristic features of modern civilisation; for, men are not wanting among us, who readily come forward to act as spies, courting the good-will or favour of the Government. Thus, this decision, though it will give satisfaction to the Criminal Intelligence department, will be a menace to popular liberty.

(c) *Local and Municipal.*

27. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 20th January, complains in its news columns about the frequent closing of the medical dispensary at Hosdroog (South Canara) which, it says, causes a great deal of hardship to the people there, particularly in cases where medical assistance is a matter of urgent necessity. Besides, it goes on to say, even the stock of medicines there is very limited and runs out before the year comes to a close, and that if the authorities do not see their way to remedy these evils at an early date, it would be better to have no dispensary there at all.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

The medical dispensary at Hosdroog, South Canara.

28. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd January, in its leading article on the proposed closure of the Muhammadan burial-grounds in Madras, refers to the various proceedings which took place in a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras convened on the 15th January 1911 in the Victoria Public Hall and offers the following remarks:—

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

The closure of the Muhammadan burial-grounds.

The edict of the Ulamas of Madras "that Mussalmans should follow the bier on foot; make a visit to the grave-yard; be buried adjacent to holy saints: and that the Qazi cannot interfere with the endowed property, etc.," is quite consonant with the religious laws of the Muhammadans as laid down in the holy Qurān and the traditions. Hence the Corporation should not be empowered to close any burial-ground, but should gather information from the Commissioners and invite public views on the subject before coming to any definite conclusion. The first point of consideration would be to take an estimate of the actual number of burial-grounds in Madras, and to find out the names of their managers, and then to find out the average of the monthly burials and also the conditions and the date of the endowment. The investigation of the above facts by the committee would facilitate a favourable disposal of the point at issue. It should also be borne in mind by the committee that the Mussalmans would experience great difficulties due to distance in visiting the burial-grounds, and if they happen to be in the vicinity of the burning ghauts of the Hindus, it would make matters worse. It is deplorable that amongst the Commissioners there is not even a single Muhammadan to represent his community. The recent endeavours of an able and a really sympathetic Muhammadan to contest a seat in the Municipal Council have been unfruitful. Not a single Hindu gentleman withdrew his candidature in favour of the Mussalman gentleman, though Sir William Wedderburn in his recent speech in Madras spoke at great length on the subject of Hindu-Muslim union. The paper, in conclusion, hopes that Government will be pleased to give their best attention and consideration to the said question.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th January, expresses its surprise at the announcement that Sir Arthur Lawley will continue to be the Governor of Madras after the expiry of his period of five years, and says that this is against the usual practice of appointing the first Member of Council as acting Governor, till the new Governor takes up his duties.

Extension of the term of office of the Governor of Madras.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

30. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st January, in a leader headed His Excellency the Governor of Madras, while showing its satisfaction at the happy news that the regimé of His Excellency has been extended for four more months expresses its wish that the period of extension may be at least one year, and remarks that the five-year limitation regarding the regimé of Governors is a sore loss to the ruled, seeing that thereby they will be deprived of the possible benefits of a wiser administration that may accrue to them as the result of a closer acquaintance on the part of the rulers with the requirements of the ruled which comes with longer and wider experience.

His Excellency the Governor.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 17th, 1911.

31. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th January, in a leader about the new appointments, reviews the good work done by Sri Ravu Sir U. Rangarow Bahadur, Maharaja of Bobbili, as an Honourable Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor, and is at a loss to understand the causes that led to the resignation of the Honourable Member. It refers with great satisfaction to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar to the place. It proceeds to describe him as one of the leaders of the society characterised by a high sense of duty, a deep love towards the welfare of the public, and a sympathy for the present-day ideals, and says that the people look forward to him with high expectations. It shows its dissatisfaction that the claims of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair are passed over, and remarks that it is undesirable to appoint High Court Judges as Members of the Executive Council.

The new appointments.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

32. The *Mysore Star*, of the 23rd January, with reference to the resignation lately tendered by the Maharaja of Bobbili to his Membership in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, makes the following observations:—It is difficult to divine why the Maharaja resigned his high post so soon after accepting it. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha likewise freed himself from the trammels of his office without any apparent reason. Government will do well, in view of these unaccountable facts, to institute an inquiry into the causes that lead the Indian Members to resign their responsible places in this manner and of their own accord, as otherwise the very purpose of the reforms will be frustrated and that great boon will have been granted us in vain.

The resignation of the Maharaja of Bobbili.

MALABARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

33. A correspondent in the *Malabari*, of the 18th January, referring to the resignation by the Maharaja of Bobbili of the membership of the Executive Council of Madras, and the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Krishnaswami Aiyar to the vacancy thus created and also to the appointment of Mr P. R. Sundara Aiyar to the Judgeship of the High Court, in the place of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, remarks that the news of these appointments took the people by surprise. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar by his devotion to public welfare and by his unswerving loyalty richly deserves the honour thus bestowed on him by Government. But the action of Government in overlooking the claims of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair was not, in the opinion of the general public, quite consistent with propriety. Mr. Sundara Aiyar is an acute lawyer and an eloquent speaker, but how far his conduct as a Judge will meet with popular approbation remains to be seen.

Remarks on the appointment of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a Member of Council.

Adverting to the same subject a correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th January, remarks that although these two men who are elevated to these high positions are acknowledged to possess the abilities and attainments required for such appointments, yet the action of Government in ignoring the claims of Mr. Sankaran Nair is not wholly approved.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

34. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st January, in connection with the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar to a seat in the Executive Council of the Government of Madras in place of His Highness the Maharaja of Bobbili who has resigned, gives a translation of an article in the *Madras Times* on the subject and concurring with his views, adds: It goes without saying that Mr Krishnaswami Aiyar is a very capable administrative officer, whose duties to Government and to the country have been highly appreciated. This appointment was so unexpected that it has not received even the general approbation of the Hindus. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair and Rao Bahadur P. Theyagaroya Chettiyar were both more deserving candidates. The former has been a Judge for a longer period than the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, and he has sound public views. At any rate, an Indian has been, in pursuance to the scheme of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, appointed as a Member of the Executive Council. Both the Muhammadans and even the Hindus had at this time expected that a Muhammadan gentleman would get the appointment. We are not in the least dissatisfied with the selection, and we do not wish to cavil at the policy of Government, but Muhammadan feelings would not have been hurt if Lord Minto's policy had been followed. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim's abilities are such as should not be overlooked. He has been a Judge for a longer period than the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. He is an English Barrister and possesses highest educational qualifications and University distinctions. Had there been any difficulty in selecting a Muhammadan from Madras then one from Northern India should have been selected just as Mr. Abdur Rahim was selected for the Judgeship.

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's appointment.

JAMIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

35. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 25th January, has a letter from a correspondent who refers to the New Year's Honours list, and, in commenting thereon, says that such honours are considered as certificates of Government recognition and appreciation of merit, and it is an admitted fact that only those persons deserve honours who are sympathetically disposed towards their community, are well-wishers of the country, are loyal to Government and are, moreover, advocates of peace and concord as zealous supporters of Government. In consideration of all these points alone such honours have been and are being bestowed, but it is a matter for great wonder that the press—especially the Urdu press—has not as yet been honoured. It is not understood why the proprietors and editors of newspapers are not considered as deserving of honours. Hitherto, it had been thought that editors of papers were never granted titles but the recent grant of titles to the editors of the *Indian Patriot*, Madras, and of the *Wednesday Review*, Trichinopoly, and to the deputy editor of the *Fauji Akhbar* has changed this idea.

New Year's Honours list and proprietors of Urdu papers.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

It is clear that editors of papers can advocate peace and concord or they can also be considered as the cause of spreading seditious ideas, which led to the Press Act. He who has read Mr. Chirol's articles in the *Times* (London) will concur that the influence of the Urdu press is extensive with all this it is a matter for wonder that editors of Urdu papers have not yet been awarded any honours. Though they have to suffer inprisonment for spreading sedition; though their presses are confiscated for their publishing strong and incriminating articles, and though they are required to deposit security if suspected, yet they are not, on the other hand, granted any honours for advocating peace and tranquillity.

Again under the Reform Scheme of Lord Morley many indulgences have been extended to the people of the country, and even Subadars in the army

have been declared as eligible for voting, but the editors of papers, who are honestly conducting the duties of the State and country, have been shown no indulgence.

The correspondent concludes the letter with the remark that the attention of Government is invited to a question in which the people take great interest in the hope that the generous Government will be pleased to grant titles to the leading paper of each city.

III.—Legislation.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

The Factories Act.

36. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th January, in a leader headed "The Factories Act", discusses the probable causes that may have called into existence the said Act. It observes that the Hon'ble Dadabhai has expressed in the Council that the people are beginning to misunderstand the motives that led to the passing of the Act, and that a mistaken notion prevails among them that it might have been enacted to protect the trade of the Lancashire merchants. The *Patrika* suspects that there may be some colour for this view. Seeing that there is competition between the Lancashire merchants and the mill owners of India, the *Patrika* remarks that it is to be regretted that the principal amendments proposed by the mill-owners have not been accepted, and that the valid objections raised by the Hon'ble Dadabhai and Mr. Mudholkar have not been taken into consideration while expressing its gratitude for the Government of India for the great sympathy they have been evincing towards the improvement of our industries, the *Patrika* expresses its dissatisfaction that the Secretary of State should have respected the wishes of the Lancashire merchants, paying no heed to those of the Government of India even. It concludes with a representation that under the conditions in which the Indian cooly is working there is no need for such an enactment.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

The Tank Panchayat Regulation of Mysore.

37. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 26th January, has a highly appreciative leading article with reference to the recently enacted *Tank Panchayat Regulation*, in the course of which it says as follows:—It is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome this new regulation, as it is mainly a measure conceding certain self-governing rights to the people, independent of the control of Government, so far as the maintenance and preservation of tanks in villages is concerned. Besides, tanks being the chief means of irrigation to the cultivation of lands in our province, the careful preservation of the same is of the first importance and if the village public fully avail themselves of the benefits of this new measure and maintain the tanks in their villages in good condition acting in perfect accord and unity, we have no doubt whatsoever that the regulation will be of the utmost help to the ryot population.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1911.

Mr. Banerji to be retained as Diwan of Cochin for three years more.

38. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th January, says that the term of Mr. A. R Banerji's Diwanship of Cochin is drawing to a close and that if the Raja of Cochin does not request the British Government to lend his services to the State for some years more, Mr. Banerji will have to revert to the British service. When Mr. Banerji entered upon the duties of Diwan, the Cochin treasury was in a deplorable state. The financial crisis was successfully averted by judicious reforms timely introduced by him, and it is suggested that the retention of his services for a further period of three years will help the reforms to take firm root and bear fruits and promote the prosperity of the State.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Delhi Darbar.

39. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd January, in a leader about the grand Darbar to be held at Delhi in December next in honour of the Coronation of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, remarks that according to the programme now settled, while Bombay and Calcutta are allowed an opportunity of welcoming the Royal presence, Madras is deprived of it. The paper expresses a desire that Their Majesties may be pleased to proceed to Madras by the East Coast Railway after their visit to Calcutta, so as to afford to the citizens of Madras the pleasure of their presence in their city.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

Technical Institute of Pusa.

40. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th January, in a leader on agriculture, describes the researches made by the Professors of the Technical Institute of Pusa, and referring to the bulletins they are publishing in English on various matters of agricultural interest, remarks that they are written in a highly-technical language and are not quite intelligible even to those who have a tolerably good acquaintance with English. It proceeds to say that since the information contained in the bulletins interests only the agricultural classes in India, who are mainly ignorant of English, it is highly desirable that the said bulletins are translated into the vernaculars of the country before being published.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1911.

Cow-killing.

41. The *Mysore Star*, of the 23rd January, in a lengthy article on the subject of cow-killing after dilating upon the usefulness of the cow to human beings and the sacred feelings with which it is regarded by a large majority of the Indian population, proceeds to observe as follows:—It is surprising how the Muhammadans can harden their hearts so much as to wantonly kill that innocent animal during their Bukr-id festival, instead of making it an object of worship out of gratitude to the innumerable benefits it confers on mankind. Why should they take it into their heads to victimise that animal particularly which is held in such great veneration by the whole of the Hindu community and slaughter it before their very eyes? It is not only the Hindus that object to this barbarous practice of cow-killing on religious grounds but even the Amir of Afghanistan, who has no permanent interest whatever in India and who is held in such high esteem by the Muhammadans themselves, had occasion to reprehend the same in strong language on the occasion of his last visit to Delhi. Is it after all such a big sacrifice to make, to abstain from the killing of cows when the practice is so very repugnant and hateful to the feelings of a large section of the population in India, and is a fruitful source of animosity and ever-recurring quarrels between the two communities? All the Mughal emperors of old, with the exception of Aurangzeb, had prohibited the killing of cows in their dominions, out of respect to the feelings of their Hindu subjects, and Akbar was not even eating of the flesh of the cow.

The article ends with an exhortation to the Muhammadans to follow in the footsteps of Akbar and cultivate friendly feelings towards their Hindu brethren.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th February 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
3	The Journal of the South-Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., I.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
4	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indian	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily .. .	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine .	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin .. .	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	270*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	50
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Oriente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manja Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	100
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakulavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zohme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuramman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	440
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Vivesa Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahamtadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruvalur, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{ 1,350 / 1,400 }
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyar.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani .	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu . ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
67	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8. *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25. *Jananukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	479
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Bowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	50
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star .. .	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bharatsam	Pappali Chookn Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Bodhamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhanvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kerala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	790
19	Kérala Tharaka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Keralopakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly .	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	393
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	313
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	894
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,239
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadesthabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,000
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	675
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 15, *Dabdaba-i-Asafi*, and No. 17, *Mahbub-ul-kalam*. The First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad (Deccan) reports that these two journals have not been published since 28th September 1908.

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Lord Gladstone's action in granting a reprieve, to a native, for assaulting a white woman.

1. In a leading article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th January, writes:—"The feeling against the reprieve of a native sentenced to death by a South African Court is, says a London telegram, growing, and finding strong expression, particularly in the Unionist papers. One of these papers has gone to the length of urging the instant recall of Lord Gladstone for having done so outrageous a thing as granting a reprieve to a native sentenced to the death penalty for an outrage on a white woman which, as the facts show, consisted in an assault. The Judge who tried the case was of this opinion. The native entered the house presumably to search for food and drink, the assault probably being unpremeditated. The circumstances being such, Lord Gladstone says that his conviction of the justice of his decision is unshaken . . . . In the present instance, even if it were the case, as the critics assumed, that Lord Gladstone had exercised his prerogative in favour of a man convicted of rape, and not of assault, the sentimentality of which he is accused would not have been so outrageous from the purely English point of view; and severity even among South African natives ought to be increasingly tempered by English ideas of humanity Circumstances change the complexion of a crime; and the circumstances of the South Africa case surely show that the sentence of death, if it had been carried out, would have been outrageous to civilised sentiment.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 31st January, remarks:—"Lord Gladstone agreed as to the need for death punishment of natives assaulting white women, but said there was a distinct doubt in this case whether a rape was committed. He quoted the Judge who tried the case, who would have preferred a verdict of assault. Nevertheless, papers like the *Globe* and the *Times* are dissatisfied and the rest of the papers are not happy over the reprieve. In England there was a time when petty stealing was visited by death punishment and in India it was treason for the Sudra to assault a Brahmin and he merited either branding or death. But we are sorry we find Manu's Code of punishment is practically upheld by British Colonial Government as between white and native races, and even Lord Gladstone thinks that the appropriate punishment for a native assaulting a white woman *is* death. Why find fault with Manu's Code in India, and the preferential treatment demanded by the Brahmin!"

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan 31st, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Madras High Court.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st February, says there is reason to believe that Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Calicut, will succeed Mr. Justice Munro, as a Judge of the High Court, and adds—"An Indian's appointment will give our High Court four Indian Judges out of eight. Indian Judges are in no way inferior to their British brethren, and there are suitable candidates. There may be some rule or rules standing in the way of half the number of Judges being Indians; and if that is so, it is time these meaningless rules were done away with. We trust the Madras Government will see their way to satisfy the public in this case. Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Wallis also go on leave shortly; and it is likely that Mr. Bakewell will succeed Mr. Justice Wallis."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

3. The *United India and Native States*, of the 4th February, has the following:—"One Abdul Sheikh was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment by a Sessions Judge in Bengal for dacoity and was undergoing punishment. It has now transpired that the man was wrongly convicted and that he was wholly innocent of the crime attributed to him. He has just been released and awarded a compensation of Rs. 100 out of the public funds as a partial though tardy reparation for the grievous wrong done to him. . . . . The action of the Bengal Government in ordering the immediate release of Abdul Sheikh as soon as the true facts were ascertained and granting him substantial pecuniary help will have the happiest of results on the country at large, for we doubt if any of our ancient rulers, Hindu Rajas or Moghul Emperors, would have acted, under similar circumstances, as the Bengal Government have done in this case."

A wrongful conviction in Bengal.

(*d*) *Education.*

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1911.

4. The *Madras Standard*, of the 30th January, writes as follows:—"An important resolution has been issued by the United Provinces Government on the progress of education in that Province for the year ended 31st March 1910, in which great regret is expressed for the unsatisfactory condition of the primary schools. . . . . Sir John Hewett, in the course of the resolution, lays down and explains an important principle in regard to the duties of Local Boards and Educational department of Government. 'The management of elementary education is,' he says, 'one of the principal duties delegated to local bodies, and, in the end, the administration of their own funds for this purpose must be left to the Boards. Their expenditure can be criticised, suggestions can be made to guide their policy. But they are principals and not agents and must remain principals if local self-government is to be a reality.' This principle should be understood and followed not only in the United Provinces, but in Madras and other places. For there has been an undue process of centralisation adopted, and the inspection agency is taken away from the hands of local authorities, the control of headmasters, the exercise of other rights are one by one taken away, leaving local bodies only to pay. In other words, an unhealthy meddlesomeness with the legitimate affairs of Local Boards has of late made itself visible in some places. By all means, let the action of the Boards be criticised and every healthy influence for improved work be exerted without reducing that body to a sham, and we are sure that neither primary nor other kinds of education will suffer. . . . . The problem is one that principally hinges on finance and if Sir John Hewett is prepared to make a liberal grant, all other arrangements can be made with comparative ease. He, however, promises to make a thorough enquiry, and we hope that it will lead to marked improvements. But whatever these may be, they will be only temporary make-shifts serving so long as certain influences exist. But the radical cure is compulsory free education begun in limited areas and until the Government is prepared to adopt this scheme, educational progress in this country will not be quite satisfactory and defects and deficiencies of some kind will be generally pointed out."

Educational progress in the United Provinces.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

5. The *United India and Native States*, of the 4th February, writes as follows:—"A sorry spectacle was witnessed at the last meeting of the city fathers of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station the other day. It would seem that there was a prospect of money being provided by the Government of India for education. It was suggested by the President that a portion of this might be devoted to the education of the sweepers' children for whom absolutely nothing has been done in the past. . . . . One gentleman

The Bangalore Municipality.

objected to the proposed expenditure as by giving education this class would become conceited and converted into gentlemen, requiring neat dress, good food and carriages to drive. The Commissioner who indulged in these hilarious remarks affected a pious horror of the situation which his heated imagination thus created and went on to remark in his own inimitable way that if these sweepers' children became gentlemen there would not be persons available for cleaning latrines. After these petulant ebullitions of childishness it is of course not surprising that both the Government and the Christian Missionaries should come in for some not very edifying criticisms at his hands, the former for pursuing a liberal policy in the education of the depressed classes and the latter for their work of uplifting these poor people. We are sorry that Mr. Richards did not restrain the impetuosity of the Mudaliyar-Commissioner and dissociate himself from his unwarranted attack on a movement which, one would think, will commend itself to all educated Indians. . . . . As for the Mudaliyar-Commissioner we are extremely sorry that one in his position, and a member of a family noted for its public spirit and labours for the furtherance of the public good of Bangalore, should have given expression to views which can only be characterized as undignified and retrograde."

(*k*) *General.*

The Imperial Legislative Council.

6. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th January, remarks:—"The debate was lively and Mr. Gokhale quoted facts and figures to point out the rapid strides Indian expenditure has been making of late; and put in a very forcible plea for a Commission of Enquiry. Sir Fleetwood Wilson made a lengthy speech, and although he tried to justify the rise in expenditure, he practically conceded the need for thorough enquiry. He, however, opposed an enquiry on the ground that the Government was itself enquiring and gave an assurance to Mr. Gokhale in the circumstance, and requested him to withdraw his resolution. Mr. Gokhale withdrew it, undertaking to bring it again next year if Sir Guy did not carry out his promise. In the course of the debate several interesting suggestions for the curtailment of expenditure were made; for instance the reduction of the Military expenditure in view of the Anglo-Russian Convention; the employment of native agency for administrative purposes and the establishment of an independent audit. The official members had much to say on these subjects. As regards the Military expenditure, Sir Guy said that the Commander-in-Chief was practising economy and that he had given an assurance to retrench, without, at the same time, touching efficiency."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 29th January, writes:—"Mr. Gokhale moved, with characteristic ability, his resolution for an enquiry into the great increase in administrative expenditure, which has occurred within recent years. He did not accuse the Government of wanton squandering or reckless disregard of the people's interests but he was able to show the imperative necessity of the investigation which he demanded. The Finance Member proved by his last year's budget, if even to a limited extent, that economy is possible without sacrifice of administrative efficiency, and a thorough investigation may show various other directions in which retrenchment might be usefully effected. . . . . Sir Guy adroitly suggested that the Council could not be unwilling to await the result of the unaided efforts of the Government of India to solve the economic problem before pressing for the creation of "an inquisition." Mr. Gokhale, we note, was equally adroit and, after a telling reply to the Finance Member, gracefully withdrew his motion, promising to renew it after the interval of a year, during which time, we must all hope, Lord Hardinge will establish in India the reputation for economy which he gained in Europe."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Jan. 29th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th January, says:—"The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that concluded its sittings last week would have,

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1911.

we are sure, disillusioned many among the few who were perhaps still inclined to look upon the reforms as nothing substantial, and, except for the principles contained, as nothing to be particularly valued. Whatever might be said of the Provincial Legislative Councils, of the Viceroy's Council it cannot but be said that the reforms have resulted in some real acquisition of force to the popular party. The ground that can be surveyed is much wider, the facilities for surveying it are indeed greater, than they ever existed before. It is possible for honourable members of the Council to feel to-day that they have really a part to play in the administration of the country."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

Referring to the question, regarding Hindu and Muhammadan religious endowments, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st February, says :—" It was a disappointing reply which the Government of India gave at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to the Hon'ble Moulvi Syed Shamsal Huda's question regarding the Hindu and Muhammadan religious endowments Although the attitude of the Government in this respect has ceased to cause any surprise, we cannot help repeating our contention that in the matter of the proper administration of religious and charitable endowments, the policy of religious neutrality is carried a bit too far. . . . . The Home Member replying on behalf of the Government said : 'The subject of the administration of Hindu and Muhammadan endowments of a religious and charitable character, as the Honourable Member is doubtless aware, last came before Government in 1909 in connection with a private Bill on the subject of public charities account which the Government of the day permitted Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to introduce, leaving to themselves freedom to accept or oppose it as soon as it had circulated for opinion. The result of the general references made after the introduction of the Bill was to show that while a considerable body of opinion existed which held that the administration of such endowments was not satisfactory and which was therefore in favour of the measure, yet there was little or no evidence that these views were shared by the mass of the persons interested from whose offerings many of the institutions in question had been largely maintained.' The Government believe that there has not been any change since 1909 in the attitude of the mass of the persons referred to. If they stuck merely to their policy of neutrality and on that ground alone refused to take legislative action, we may understand their position, though we should question the tenability of it. But when they put it forward as a reason for inaction, that the mass of the persons interested in the matter do not want any legislation, we doubt if they can be serious. . . . . The persons so comprehensively described by the Government are hard to identify and locate, and it will be interesting to know by what process the opinions of such an uncertain lot could have been gathered. It is passing strange why the opinion of this everchanging mass should weigh more with the Government than that of representative leaders who have the brains to think and the authority to speak on behalf of the masses, not merely of those whose offerings swell the coffers of our mutts and temples. Again the Government are wrong in thinking that the devotees are not aware of the evils complained of and do not want to remove them. . . . . There can be only one class of people interested in seeing that the Government do not interfere, and they are those who have been fattening themselves upon the various religious and charitable trusts and who will not brook any legislation which will come between them and their misappropriations. If the Government should wait for their sanction for legislation they will never have it. And every day the necessary legislation is delayed, will mean the strengthening of an evil which leaves millions of money to the unchecked control of a selfish and unscrupulous few and which is a standing menace to charity and religion, for which the State is ultimately responsible."

Referring to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the same paper says:—" The exigencies of the European situation may necessitate the increased outlay on the part of the Home Govenment, but that can never be

valid reason for the Home Government shifting a portion of the burden on to the shoulders of the Government of India. We see that this aspect of the question has not been pressed by Mr. Gokhale. Perhaps he intends bringing forward a separate resolution on the subject. We venture to think that it is one on which there cannot be differences of opinion between officials and non-officials in India and a resolution on the subject must secure the whole-hearted support of the Government of India. We trust that Mr. Gokhale, if he feels the necessity for it, will press the question of the apportionment of charges between India and England and so find one solution for reducing our bloated expenditure. At least four to five millions must be debited to the account of the Home Government and a dispassionate examination of the case for India must give us such a large saving."

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

Referring to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Malavayya, at the recent Legislative Council meeting, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 4th February, says:—"At the Congress before last, he rendered himself disagreeably conspicuous by his fierce and intemperate onslaught on the reforms, and at the recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, he chose the most inopportune moment possible for moving a resolution, suggesting the appointment of a committee to modify and improve the Reform Regulations. These Regulations are admittedly not perfect and if the Pandit had merely confined himself to a general statement to that effect, it would not have mattered much. He took the opportunity, however, of saying a good deal that was exceedingly irritating to his Muhammadan fellow-members who attended the meeting, and some of whom expressed their strong resentment. At a time when efforts are everywhere being made to restore good relations between Hindus and Muhammadans, the Pandit's action was certainly calculated to fan the dying embers of inter-racial ill-feeling and Mr. Gokhale apparently thought so, otherwise he would not, we think, have asked the Pandit to withdraw his resolution. The latter had the good sense to see that he had made a very clumsy and unfortunate move, and he eventually withdrew his indiscreet resolution. It is to be hoped that similar indiscretions will not hereafter mar the dignity and impair the usefulness of our Legislative bodies, Imperial as well as Provincial."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 4th February, says:—"The last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was most interesting, if for nothing else, but for the spirit of unity that pervaded the proceedings. The questions asked of Government were important and no exception could be taken either that the information called for could be obtained from published reports or that they were calculated to embarrass the administration. Neither should we omit to mention that the Government, in their replies, tried to give fair and full information, as the nature of the questions demanded. The non-official members did not feel themselves as standing in 'opposition', neither was there any breath of suspicion on the part of Government to look upon the former as intruders or as less animated than themselves to work in the best interests of the country. The people and the representatives of the administration should be congratulated on such a happy spirit of unity. . . . . It is to be regretted that Mr. Sinha's resolution recommending to the Governor-General the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces was overthrown by an overwhelming majority. While the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins was of opinion that if the work of a Lieutenant-Governor was too hard for one man he should have a Council, for if he delegated the work to subordinates who had no responsibility—Government became a sham, he, however, thought that the time had not come for the United Provinces for a Council Government. Sir John Hewett was a Lieutenant-Governor of superior ability, with great power of dealing efficiently with the Provinces. Perhaps within direction he was unsurpassed in India, and he had said he did not want a council. It was essential that if a council existed it should work in entire agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor and so long as Sir John Hewett did not say he wanted a council, the Government of India would take no action."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

The *Hitabadi* and the Press Act

7. In commenting on the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, calling upon the proprietors of the *Hitabadi*, a Calcutta vernacular paper, to furnish security to the amount of five thousand rupees, the *Madras Standard*, of the 1st February, remarks:—"Death punishment either visited by a judicial tribunal or brought about indirectly by coercion, cannot be considered proper when a man has a bad tone and betrays his defect in regard to a single article. There must certainly be an examination of the defect and an opportunity given to mend the defect. Under the circumstances nothing of the kind was done. No opportunity was given to the paper to know its defects and to rectify the same before it was asked to live by paying Rs. 5,000 or die. It is this circumstance that calls for universal sympathy for the paper and we dare say that Englishmen with their inherent instinct for fair dealing and love of justice will deplore the sad end of an old vernacular newspaper, which was not given an opportunity to mend itself, if in error, and continue its work. . . . . In the case of *Hitabadi* the offence is still a matter of considerable doubt. The public know nothing about it except that a certain article on the riots was objectionable in tone. The question is whether this executive mandate about the tone of a newspaper is enough to convict it of the heinous offence of sedition. If that were so, what are all the law courts and the elaborate machinery of Legislature for? One of the objects of elaborate trials in courts is to convince the offender as well as create the public opinion that the offence is injurious to society and that it should not be repeated by any one else. In the present case, do the proprietors of the *Hitabadi* know their offence? Have they been told what portions or what particular allusions or statements in the article named were objectionable in tone, or have their explanations and defence been heard or have they been informed what are the particular tones that are allowable? . . . . . Now that times have improved and the coercive laws and restraints once imposed are beginning to be felt as unnecessary, it is all the more sad to think that an established paper of repute and usefulness has ceased to exist in effect of a special Act passed to control the seditious press. The blame of having let the paper die thus will, we fear, be laid at the door of the Government, though the Government are doubtless right in letting the legislative enactment once passed, to take its own course. The Government have, perhaps, stronger grounds for insisting on the payment of security, but the public know nothing of these, and in the absence of definite proofs to convict a man, it is impossible to hold him guilty of the offence. . . . . The stopping of the *Hitabadi* will have considerable effect on the vernacular masses in Bengal and it must be deplored, because at a time when the old sores were being forgotten, new cause for discontent ought not to arise. The security clause of the new Press Act, without the judicial process to prove the offence after hearing the other side, is the weakest point in the Act and should be amended very early or the whole Act repealed. Its existence is injurious to the liberty of the press in its truest and liberalest sense and will tend to make the papers subservient and servile and no progressive Government will derive much aid from such a press lacking in power of initiation and independent criticism."

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

The growth of expenditure.

8. In a leading article under this heading, in which reference is made to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's resolution, at the recent Imperial Council meeting, the *Hindu*, of the 1st February, says:—"It is obvious that the growth of revenue should have a necessary relation to the growth of expenditure and that in any investigation of this matter, whether departmentally or by means of a mixed committee, remedies should be sought, for not only keeping down expenditure within necessary bounds—a matter so difficult of definition in general or in universally applicable terms and so easily evaded in practice—but also for keeping down the level of taxation and of land revenue assessment and other incomes so low as to set a limit to their power of incurring additional expenditure and to compel them to go to the legislature for an enhancement of

revenue of whatever kind, rents or taxes or earnings, from monopolies or properties. This aspect of the matter seems to us equally important with those urged by Mr. Gokhale, and we hope it will attract the attention of the Finance Member.

9. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's resolution that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces should be given an Executive Council, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st February, says:—"Were a Council granted to the United Provinces there would then be the advantage of having an Indian associated with the Government of the province, which Mr. Jenkins must surely admit, will only conduce to command the confidence of the ruled. India does not want one-man rule, and one-man rule is at times liable to clash with public opinion. The United Provinces do not rank second to Bengal in point of importance and population, and we do not know why what is sauce for the Bengal goose cannot be sauce for the United Provinces gander. Perhaps, Sir Edward Baker is not tempered with that Curzonian spirit which is prominent in Sir John Hewett."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

The resolution for an Executive Council in the United Provinces.

10. The *Indian Patriot* is publishing a series of articles on the "Separation of the Executive and Judicial," and in the third article, which appears in the issue for the 3rd February, says:—"No excuse can avail the Government to put off a crying reform under one pretext or other for an indefinite length of time. After the incontrovertible mass of evidence that has been published showing the enormity of the evils attendant upon the vicious system now in vogue; after the admissions of statesmen in the position of Lords Kimberley, Cross and Dufferin, and jurists of the Indian experience and legal eminence of Lord Hobhouse, Sir William Markby, Sir Lord Richard Couch, and Sir Richard Garth; and with the huge profit 'Law and Justice' is yearly yielding to our revenue-wise but expenditure-foolish Government, the refusal of Government to carry out the reform will be but an addition to the many undoubted mistakes it has made in ruling this country."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1911.

The separation of the Executive and Judicial.

11. In a leading article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 4th February, writes:—"Lord Morley's recent despatch abolishing the department of industries in Madras has been received by some Indians with dissatisfaction. . . . . It is difficult to say with reference to Madras whether the abolition of the department of industries is a matter to be at all regretted in view of the improved method of industrial education that is recommended and will soon be adopted. What Lord Morley objected to is not that the State should help the starting of new industries in India by every legitimate means open to Government, but it was to the possible competition with private enterprise. If the State with a view to pioneer new industries were to start a factory and work the same for a time, with the best of intentions, there would nevertheless be a hundred interferences with the trades associated with the new factory thus started; and from experience obtained not only here but elsewhere in this line, the results have not been always satisfactory. Moreover, a State department entering into the complex ways by which a particular industry has to be made paying in the long run involves duties which do not in any sense fit Government officers. . . . . Lord Morley in the course of his despatch observed: 'The policy which I am prepared to sanction is that State funds may be expended upon familiarising the people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern science and the practice of European countries can suggest; further than this, the State should not go and it must be left to private enterprise to demonstrate that these improvements can be adopted with commercial advantage.' . . . . No country that has achieved industrial greatness has asked for State factories of the kind that some Indians seem to be anxious about, and we are sure that when the question is carefully considered without

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

The Department of Industries in Madras.

bias, Lord Morley's decision will be found to introduce a most sound policy as regards State aid to industries. Industrial education itself has to be extended and improved to lead to the desired effect and our patriotic public men have to suggest how this can be done and to secure external trade facilities such as protection from unfair competition of powerful rivals in order to help private capitalists to use with success the technical knowledge and industrial skill made available in the country through State organised institutions."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

Englishmen and Indians.

12. The *Western Star*, of the 28th January, in an article under the heading "Constitution of Indian society." writes as follows:—"The altered demeanour of the upper classes of Indians to Englishmen has not been without its effect upon their countrymen in the lower ranks of life. By them the European is no longer held in the veneration he was of old; and with a few honourable exceptions, the European merchant cannot now obtain the smallest credit for purchases, unless through the guarantee of his banian (?) The familiarity which has of late sprung up between the Eastern and Western races, though it may too often be blended with contempt on the part of the Hindus, has led to a gradual loosening of time-honoured prejudices; which, combined with the spread of education, must, before long, as it has already commenced, work a great social revolution in the feelings, the tastes, the wants, and the very constitution of native society. . . . . But what of the rural population? Of fully three-fourths of the hundred millions within the limits of the British *Raj*? . . . . . Ground down to the lowest possible condition, physically and morally debased, the too apt imitators of masters, who have for two thousand years held iron sway over them; they no longer represent the contented, happy race, of whom we read in ancient Indian histories. With no hope for the future what does the ryot care for the present? . . . . . If perchance he ever has the courage to think, he may remember that, of his miserable harvest of 60 or 70 rupees in the year, the major portion goes to the Government and the tax-renters! and that whilst he is left, after all his toil, to subsist on a few rupees, he is ruled over by an official living in all the luxury of Eastern splendour. But thanks to the British Government, things are now assuming a brighter prospect, and ere long it is to be hoped that the unfortunate ryot will have his grievances redressed."

West Coast Spectator *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

Will England lose India?

13. In referring to an article published in England, by Mr. Blatchford, a socialist, under the heading "Will England lose India?" the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th January, says:—"We have noticed Mr. Blatchford's article at length and, before concluding, we wish to point out that views like those expressed by him seriously injure the even tenor of public life in India. An utterance of the type 'in the near future the Orientals will hold the Orient' may sound well to the ear; but in this country, where the terrors of the bomb are just disappearing it only serves as a new hope born in the heart of the dying race of anarchists and gives them a handle to make fresh struggles in the ignominous cause they profess to promote Candidly, there seems to be at present in England a larger number of catch-penny politicians than is wanted there who consequently come away to India during the cold season and after staying for a couple of months return to the motherland, pretending to be fully informed on all topics connected with our country. We have yet to learn which of these "week-enders" has made the worst use at Home of his wonderfully secured information while out here, enjoying a brief sojourn probably, as the guest of an old 'pal.' If the man in the street in England cares not whether India goes or remains, it shows the dimensions to which English opinion has been prejudiced, solely by a handful of them, lesser frys in British politics. All that we can do is to invoke the authorities concerned to exercise the necessary check on the mischievous tendencies of such gross misrepresentations.

14. The *Madras Standard*, of the 31st January, has the following:— "Now that Lord Morley is out of the India Office and, to a great extent, free from official trammels, he has been able to speak with his wonted vigour and candour. His latest article in the *Nineteenth Century* on British Democracy and India is a valuable and effective pronouncement on the much-debated question, and we dare say, that it will go to settle the question once for all. . . . . He has said that the British Cabinet are just as much masters over the Viceroy as over any other servants of the Crown. The Cabinet, through the Secretary of State, have an inexpungeable right, subject to law, to dictate policy, initiate instructions, reject proposals, to have the last word in every question that arises and the first word in every question that, in their view, ought to arise. This controlling power and authority of the Cabinet cannot be questioned. . . . . Altogether the influence of Parliament over India will be beneficial to all and there is no occasion when it will be regretted that the Viceroy, by virtue of his supreme position in India, cannot over-rule the Secretary of State in the British Cabinet. When the Anglo-Indian opinion was the only dominant view and Parliament was indifferent to Indian affairs, the Viceroy's voice prevailed in everything. But the new *regime* in India has come with a definite and responsible popular voice which has to be heard; and as between the voice of the people in India and that of the official body the British Parliament must be constantly appealed to for adjudication, and this makes the position of the Secretary of State what Lord Morley has described in so unmistakable a manner. Herein lies the influence of British democracy on Indian progress and we think it is an influence which it is difficult to override in future. And of this Anglo-Indians ought to be more proud than others because India is more inseparably attached to Great Britain and British authority is made supreme, not merely in effect, but by constant exercise of the suzerain and subordinate authority through Government."

Lord Morley on India.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1911.

The *Mysore Times*, of the 1st February, observes:—"With all their sympathy and statesmanlike wisdom, even Lords Morley and Minto themselves could not completely overcome the influence of the Indian Civil Service. Such being our experience, would any friend of the Indians make the Viceroy an autocrat and the Indian Secretary of State a nominal and silent supervisor of a grandmotherly type? What all the Indians have been demanding of their rulers is a responsible government—one that is conducted on a parliamentary basis. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said some time ago that the only remedy for alleviating the political discontent in India is to make the Indian Government answerable in a greater degree to the British Democracy through the House of Commons. Lord Morley apparently agrees with India's friends and politicians in this principle and despite his superstition about the oriental, being unfit for self-government, he is favourable to the extension of the parliamentary element in the Indian Government. He is not imposed upon by Chirol the scare-monger. He is not persuaded or dissuaded by Chirol the Oracle. He does not care to enquire into the numberless signs of a nation's adolescence as Mr. Chirol does. He does not make much of trifles, misunderstand and misinterpret them and assume the *rôle* of a false prophet like the redoubtable special correspondent of the *Thunderer*. He holds that there is no room here for trying to read all the signs in the Indian skies. Those who know best believe that in spite of much to discourage there is much to encourage. With candour, patience and that constancy in which the nation never fails, we are justified in good hope for the years immediately before us."

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st February, says:—"There has never been a Secretary of State for India, even Lord Morley has not been an exception—who stood for Indian interests as against those of England; and Lancashire, in particular, has swayed the Government in England against India whenever her interests conflicted with those of this country. Even in the recent reform of the Imperial Legislative Council, the

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

supremacy of English interests was expressly safeguarded by Lord Morley who declared that the Imperial Government should have the power, through the agency of the Government of India, to enact any laws they liked, and that he would not impair that power by creating a non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council. The only way of ensuring any measure of independence to the Government of India and at the same time of conforming to constitutional requirements is to strengthen the Indian Legislative Council so as to make it an effective vehicle of Indian opinion. The Viceroy and his advisers, if they are to be independent of the Cabinet and the Parliament, must be amenable to the influence of their Legislative Council. Until this is done, there is no use of protesting against the idea of government through 'agency.'"

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

The Bishop of Madras on Christian Missions.

15. The *Hindu*, of the 1st February, writes:—"In the January number of the *East and the West*, Dr. Whitehead, the Bishop of Madras, writes an article which once again raises the question of the attitude of the Indian Christians towards the national movement in the country. . . . . With regard to whether Indian Christians should take part in the national movement, the answer is simple. Dr. Whitehead fears that if the Indian Christians take part in the political agitation of the country, the Indian Church would become political. This is by no means a necessary result, nor do we see any harm in the happening of such a contingency. The Indian Christian community must have some opinion, as members of the body politic. Either it should support or oppose the political movement in the country. The best way of weakening the Indian Christian community is to isolate it. No Missionary with any wide outlook will advocate a policy of separatism. It must likewise be remembered that the national movement in India is not concerned with politics alone. It is also moral, material and social. In effecting necessary social reforms, such as the elevation of the depressed classes, we should welcome the help and suggestion of the Indian Christians. Similarly there are other fields besides politics, where Hindus and Christians may and ought to join hands, and work for the public weal of their common motherland."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

Army Commissions for Indians.

16. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st February, writes as follows:—"We are glad to know that the London Committee of the All-India Muslim League have addressed Lord Crewe on the subject of associating Indians in the higher grades of military service. It is a longstanding grievance and although reforms of a far-reaching character have been introduced into the administrative polity of the country, the more responsible offices in the Army still remain closed to Indians, however high their rank may be politically or socially. That is a bar sinister which they do not deserve and its continuance is a reflection upon their loyalty. When they have been found fit to be in the inner circles of the Government, it is strange that they should be kept out of the higher offices in the Army where they can better demonstrate their allegiance to the British throne. . . . . When there is so much of anxiety displayed elsewhere that India should be called upon to share in the defence of the Empire along with its other units and while in fact the services of the Indian sepoys have been so often requisitioned for defence, it is really a puzzle why they should not be allowed to partake in the higher responsibilities of the Army. . . . . A departure from the policy hitherto pursued by the Government is urgently called for, and we trust that Lord Crewe will mark his administration by removing the bar against the admission of Indians to the higher offices in the Army."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

In an article from a correspondent, under this heading, the following appears in the *Madras Standard* of the 4th February:—"The purely Indian army is a formidable body of admirably disciplined men with modern arms of precision—the Railway, the Police, the Medical Services—in the commissioned ranks of which Indians are largely employed and if, in all these positions, Indians perform true and loyal service, why should there be any shadow of

hesitation in granting members of good families commissions in the army? The strength of British authority in India rests not on the force of arms, but on the approval of the Indian people. Fifty-three years ago the loyalty of the Princes of India—if the poor old Mogul Emperor, then in his dotage, be excepted—was demonstrated beyond a doubt. That the bulk of the people were loyal too, there is no question. It was distinctly a sepoy mutiny which resulted from causes wholly unconnected with any popular feeling. Indians are a sensible people! Convince them that they form part and parcel of the British Indian Empire; that it is as much to their interests as it is to the interests of Englishmen in India that India should be kept from invasion and attack from outside; that it is necessary for Englishman and Indian to labour, for the good of India, shoulder to shoulder; and that their co-operation is necessary for the existence and prosperity of both, and the response will be as whole-hearted as the result would be unassailable. . . . . The civil reforms recently granted to the Indian people, the complete freedom they enjoy in every respect, the trust that is generally imposed in their ability, loyalty and gratitude the sympathy of Their Majesties the King and Queen Empress expressed in their gracious intention to be crowned in India, are all hopeful indications of a complete political co-operation for the good of India and the glory of England. The opening of the commissioned ranks of the army to Indians of birth and breeding would tend still more to unite Englishmen and Indians by removing a disability which loyal Indians feel as a reproach."

17. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st February, writes:—"There is no denying the fact that the Theosophical Society is exercising a pernicious influence over some of our educated countrymen. Men of talent and education, the hopes of their country, have fallen under the influence of the Esoteric section of the society and are practically of no use to their countrymen. . . . . It is a pitiable sight to see men of education and intellect implicitly believing in so-called masters who, it has been proved, exist only in the imagination of some of the bosses of the society. . . . . Almost all the letters we publish to-day supply incontrovertible evidence as to the danger that underlie the Theosophical movement. . . . . We should like to know what Mrs. Annie Besant has to say in regard to the attacks made in the columns of the *Hindu*. Will she take shelter under the convenient 'treating-such-things-with-the-contempt-they-deserve theory,' or will she boldly come forward and *demonstrate* the existence of 'Masters'? We suspect she will take the first course. At any rate, the remarkable series of correspondence has removed the veil, and exposed the Esoteric section in its true colours. And we congratulate our contemporary of the *Hindu* on the part he has played in exposing the mysteries. We would especially invite the attention of our readers to our contemporary's comments on the letters."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

The Theosophical Society.

18. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st February, has the following:—"'*A propos* of Indian Missionaries, the *Anglo-Indian Empire* says that hatless and bootless creatures are taken from Pariah villages or town slums, baptised with Christian, Biblical and European names and clothed in caricatures of western frocks, breeches and headgear as the sons and daughters of Britain's best.' How true this is. Commenting on this *John Bull* says: 'We have a letter from Mr. A. H. Best—Permien, who writes from Gungur in Southern India. He tells us that a Missionary in India lives in ease and comfort, while hundreds around him are starving. 'There is Missionary here,' he says, 'who lives like a king.' It is not uncommon for an Indian native to allow himself to be baptised on the promise of an old suit and a pair of boots. We have often wondered where all the old boots and old clothes went.' There is much food for reflection in the above paragraph for Missionaries."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

Missionaries in India.

19. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st February, says:—"His Majesty has endeared himself to the people of this Presidency during his visit as the Prince of Wales, and his coming to Madras after the Coronation at Delhi will, if possible,

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

Royal visit to India.

deepen and strengthen their loyalty to his person and throne. It may be that Bombay and Calcutta can get up a reception on a grander and more magnificent scale but Madras will not be a whit behind them either in the spontaneity or heartiness of her reception to her Emperor We have no doubt that the response of His Majesty to their prayer will be such as to gladden the hearts of the princes and the people of this Presidency."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd February, remarks:—"The claim of Madras to pre-eminent consideration from the King was emphasised by the Sheriff with historical authority; and that claim gains force from the universality of the desire which found expression yesterday. The oldest Presidency in the Indian Empire, not less enlightened or less loyal than any other portion, least affected by the antagonisms of race and religion of its inhabitants, Madras occupies a unique position. And His Majesty will not unnaturally wish to renew the acquaintance he made less than five years ago, to revive old associations, and to gratify the ardent desire of so many millions of his subjects to welcome him once again in their midst, than which nothing will afford them greater pride and satisfaction. And we can rely on the persuasive power of the Madras Government on our behalf to induce His Majesty to make such a change in his programme as will satisfy our wish and our hope."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1911.

20. In an article under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd February, writes:—"There can be no doubt that the dignity and position of one who can be described as a public man are becoming more and more acknowledged. Felt for a long time, the force of public opinion on Indian public life is being particularly felt now, not so much on account of any increased activity on the part of the people as due to the importance of that activity being acknowledged by the Government. It is a matter for surprise that, within so short a time as less than five years, so momentous a change could have happened in the spirit of administration. . . . . The spirit that underlies the reformer, that was breathed incessantly by Lord Morley from England and Lord Minto from India has spread, and is spreading. The distance between the Englishman and the Indian has grown considerably less. The English official has learnt to admire the cleverness and the eagerness to do his duty which he sees in the Indian official. The non-official Englishman has not less learnt to admire it, for the fact that the Government has acknowledged the ability of Indians is no small inducement for him to acknowledge it also. . . . . Honest John, as those who know him as a public man have always called Lord Morley, never displayed his honesty of purpose more than in his relations with India. To that honesty he added a steadiness that might as much be our example as it has, we hope, become the example of the English official in India. For a long time the high mind that was associated with Englishmen had ceased to operate upon Indian politics. Lord Morley asserted that high mind, and he demanded that others must assert it also. This is an example which is before our eyes, which has become powerfully impressed upon us. Lord Morley was able to so impress us, because of his purity and honesty of purpose. It is a great man that held us in his grasp till lately, and he has left behind him a great example."

Purity and public life.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1911.

21. In commenting on an article contributed by the Bishop of Madras to the January number of the *East and the West*, in which His Lordship discusses the relation of Indian Christians to the new movement in India, the *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd February, says:—"His Lordship's position is plain enough. He does not want the Indian Christians to take part in the national movement, as he understands the expression. In his opinion it is not a cause of justice and therefore it is unchristian to be associated with it. Here is the key to His Lordship's strange attitude. But what is nationalism, at any rate, as we understand it? It is the development of all that is best in the nation, in which all should combine, sinking the difference in caste, colour or creed, with a view to peaceful progress and the happiness and prosperity of all concerned. If this is what is meant by national movement, where is the

Indian Christians and politics.

clash with Christian principles? The strong views expressed by His Lordship against Indian Christians taking part in politics are due to this fundamental mistake of identifying the national movement with those excrescenses that deserve condemnation. The national movement viewed in this light, however, needs the support of religion, whatever that might be. . . . . We fear owing to an initial misconception, His Lordship has, all unconsciously, used the weight of his influence and authority on the wrong side. Our Indian Christians are Indians first and Christians next, and they will fail in their duty to their country and their duty as citizens and members of a body politic, if such considerations as His Lordship has stated should dissociate them from their brethren and prevent their contributing their share to the work of upheaval."

22. Referring to the recent trial, in London, of one Mylins for libelling His Majesty the King, the *Indain Patriot*, of the 3rd February, says:—"The punishment meted out to the wretch that defamed his Sovereign is all too inadequate, and the Indian mind would be shocked to recollect that for a crime, so heinous, the penalty should have been only one year's imprisonment. The fact that only a year's imprisonment is passed in this case is, we fear, ominous. They have, by this inadequate sentence, standardised the measure of the crime of libelling the King. That measure is all too low, for it is lower than what is inflicted for lesser crimes. Education could not have advanced enough in a country in which one of its educated men could descend so low, and that the necessity should not be felt for a severer form of punishment that would strike a wholesome fear in the erring section of the people. There are occasions when fear can do more than appeals to commonsense or sense of justice, and where human depravity is concerned, as in the present instance, the only appeal that would be effective is fear."

The libel on His Majesty the King

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1911.

23. Referring to a telegram received from Hyderabad (Sind), in which it is reported that Lieutenant Boyes-Stones of the York and Lancaster Regiment, objected to the Hon'ble Mr. Mir Allabhuksh Khan, travelling in the same compartment, and otherwise behaved objectionably the *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd February, says:—"That so important a man as a Member of the Viceroy's Council should have been threatened with the sword and compelled to travel second class, having paid for the higher class, and that the authority of the Stationmaster should have been defied, are serious indeed. Perhaps, the whole matter may end in the offering of an apology on the one hand, and the accepting of it on the other. But the effect upon the people at large of these frequent invasions upon respectable Indians, will be one of disgust, and, however nicely the educated Indian may discriminate, the larger section of the people would not so discriminate. . . . . The Government must interfere and protect the public from the armed rowdies. Soldiers must be disarmed whenever they are permitted to travel, and when they do carry arms without special permission ought to be as much liable to punishment as any ordinary man. The problem of accommodation for Europeans and Indians on Indian railways obtains, again, additional importance. . . . . Europeans and Indians would like that separate accommodation were provided, for except when they are very intimate, each would prefer the company of one of their own countrymen, with whose manners they are familiar, to the company of a stranger. A very heavy responsibility rests with the Railway Board that Railway travelling is rescued from the abuses to which it is, only too often of late, exposed."

Ungentlemanly behaviour of a British officer.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1911.

24. In referring to the announcement that Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, *Bart.*, K.C.M.G., Governor of Victoria, has been appointed Governor of Madras, the *Hindu*, of the 4th February, writes:—"Our coming Governor is thus a tried Liberal in British politics and it is to be sincerely hoped that his spirit of liberalism will not

The appointment of Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, *Bart.*, K.C.M.G., as Governor of Madras.

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

be confined to British politics only, but will permeate to Indian politics in the same way as it inspired Lord Macaulay whose views and ideas on Indian affairs he must have been familiar with, when he was Private Secretary to Sir George Trevelyan. It is perhaps also an advantage to us that our new Governor comes to this land after experience as Governor in a self-governing colony, viz., Victoria where legislative authority is exercised by a Parliament of two Chambers and in the exercise of executive authority by the Governor, he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th February, says:—"We see that he is a statesman of considerable English experience and being a liberal member succeeding Gladstone as member for Midlothian, will undoubtedly prove a most popular Governor in this Presidency. Lord Crewe has indeed selected for us a Governor who, like Lord Hardinge, will be endowed with sympathy and liberal spirit to carry out the reform measures and to promote the happiness and contentment of the people. We have reason to heartily welcome and be grateful for the appointment of Sir Thomas Carmichael as Governor of Madras."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

25. The *United India and Native States*, of the 4th February, says:—

Sir Henry Cotton's speech.

"The text of the letter written by Mr. W. H. Seed, the reporter of the condensed report of Sir Henry Cotton's speech at Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's London residence to the *Times*, has reached India. Mr. Seed writes that the tone of the speech was wholly unexceptional and that Sir Henry referred to Savarkar's case as an example of folly which his hearers (the Indian students in London) should avoid. Sir Henry Cotton did more than this. He expressed disagreement with his host Mr. Pal and urged the Indian students to cultivate friendly relations with the Englishmen in India. '*It was a speech calculated*', he writes, '*to restrain any who might have a tendency to violence.*' And yet the *Pioneer* on the strength of a brief telegraphic summary described this speech as one proclaiming the doctrines of the India House and eulogizing Savarkar before an audience of excitable young Indians. Now that the truth is out, will these privileged libellers of the Anglo-Indian Press tender an ample and unqualified apology to Sir Henry whom they so foully maligned? The incident will not have occurred in vain if it opens the eyes of the British Democracy to the unscrupulous tactics resorted to by the Extremist Anglo-Indian editors and of the utter demoralisation which has overtaken some of them."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

26. The *United India and Native States*, of the 4th February, writes:—

Lord Curzon's rectorial address at Glasgow.

"We see that Lord Curzon is setting himself up as a sort of Sir Oracle on Indian affairs. In his rectorial address delivered the other day to the Glasgow University students he is reported to have stated that 'no ground exists for believing that Britain has abated one iota of her resolve to maintain her supremacy, which she regards as a duty to India and to the world. The truer wisdom, while pursuing a liberal policy, is not to encourage false expectations of self-government which cannot at present be realized.' These are wise words no doubt, embodying noble sentiments such as one ought always to expect from a polished speaker like Lord Curzon. Unfortunately, however, while in India his Lordship had it in his power to perceive 'the truer wisdom', but he chose deliberately to pursue a policy of distrust of the peoples—an extremely short-sighted and illiberal policy. That a man with Lord Curzon's record should discourse to a British audience on the obligation of pursuing a liberal policy towards India is indeed a grim Indian problem."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Educational progress.

27. In reviewing the report of the Educational Department on the educational progress of the Madras Presidency during 1909–1910, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th January, says that the people will feel very thankful if the Government, who promised to administer the country impartially without interfering with the religions of the country, will lay it down that as long as the managers of missionary and other schools receive grants from them, they should not give the pupils under their care lessons in religion which the pupils do not profess. From a perusal of the figures published by the authorities, the paper regrets to draw the inference that education has extended only to a fourth out of the total number of 42,735 villages. It remarks that the sum expended by Government annually on each pupil receiving elementary education in schools is too low, being only As. 10–5, after deducting from the total amount spent for elementary education the sum allotted to European schools. After stating that out of 30 night schools for boys belonging to the labouring classes, there was only one under the supervision of Government during the year under review, the paper submits that the country will thrive well if the Government encourages these night schools.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

Female education.

28. The *Bharatamata*, of the 25th January, publishes a petition from the citizens of Berhampur to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, relating to the arrangements to be made with regard to the filling up of vacancies in the Government Hindu Girls' school, Berhampur. It says that the custom of the country does not permit the sending of girls of an advanced age, and widows, to be trained as mistresses to schools manned by male teachers. It therefore prays that the place of the headmaster which has fallen vacant and that of the first assistant which is about to fall vacant may be filled up by the appointment of ladies to them, which policy is to be kept up while filling up such vacancies in future.

Bharatamata, *Vizianagram*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Bezwada Municipality.

29. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 24th January, states that among the many Municipalities he has visited, the Bezwada Municipality appears to him to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. The roads of Bezwada are very narrow and are always covered with much dust. There being no proper system of drainage there, stink is generated in every corner and the town is every moment threatened with pestilence. The roads are in utter disrepair for want of gravel although the Municipality is close by a mountain range. The people are not benefited in proportion to the money spent upon roads by the Municipality. The correspondent fears that this may form a cause of unrest among the people. In the opinion of some of the Councillors of the Municipality and also some people of the town, this unsatisfactory state of the roads is due to want of proper supervision on the part of the contractor, and to want of strictness on the part of the Chairman. The correspondent then refers in detail to the factions existing in the Council and remarks that this reflects much discredit on the Municipality. The Chairman is very sensitive to criticism and the difference of opinion in municipal matters is ever on the increase. The correspondent observes that the

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 24th, 1911.

Municipality is paying for an inferior sort of gravel what it ought to pay to the superior sort and that they are paying a higher rate of seigniorage than what they ought to pay although the fact was brought to their notice many times. He points out that the Municipal authorities at Bezwada are deliberately wasting the rate-payers' money by these and similar irregularities.

SATYADIPIKA, *Mangalore*, Jan. 25th, 1911.

The Medical dispensary at Bantwal, South Canara.

30. The *Satyadipika*, of the 25th January, complains that consequent upon the removal of the Deputy Tahsildar's office from Bantwal, the Civil Apothecary there is frequently called upon to attend Court elsewhere as medical witness in murder cases and so forth and is thus obliged to close his dispensary too often, with the result that hundreds of patients have to go away disappointed every day. The paper suggests that arrangements may be made for providing a substitute to attend to the patients during the absence of the apothecary.

(*h*) *Railways.*

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Jan 28th, 1911.

Suggesting an increase in the number of second-class compartments.

31. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th January, writes that the attention of the Railway authorities has often been invited to the inconvenience caused to the passengers by the want of accommodation due to the limited number of second-class compartments attached to trains, on several narrow gauge and broad gauge railways in India, and says that there ought to be an intermediate class also which would palliate the inconvenience; and that the authorities would do well to attach a reasonable number of second-class compartments to the passenger trains.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

The Abkári administration.

32. In reviewing the Abkári Administration report of the Madras Presidency for 1909–1910, the *Ravi*, of the 26th January, states that the people, while feeling grateful for the reforms introduced into the Abkári administration, which, though not great in themselves, still pave the way for more considerable reforms in future, should again and again memorialize Government until the evil of drunkenness is wholly rooted out. The paper regrets that the authorities have not yet done anything to check the evil of vending licenses as proposed in the report. It appears that, in Bombay, the authorities have stopped the vending of licenses in three districts and that, in the other districts, they have introduced important changes in the policy. One other reform for which the people of Bombay should feel grateful is the prohibition of consumption of foreign liquors within the premises of the shops in which they are retailed. The paper says that from an examination of the statistics contained in the Madras report, one cannot but arrive at the conclusion that a diminution in drinking can only be effected by reducing the number of liquor shops and by the imposition of duty.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1911.

An Executive Council for the United Provinces.

33. In a leader on the interpellations at the last meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, says:—We are really surprised at the statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, while opposing the resolution of Mr. Sinha recommending the establishment of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, that he did not think the Government of this Province would be improved in any way by the creation of an Executive Council and that such a Council was unnecessary for that Province during the régime of such an efficient administrator as Sir John Hewett. We do not see how the desirability or otherwise of an Executive Council for a Province can depend upon the capacity of its

Governor or Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. Sir John Hewett's term of office will last only for a short time and there is no knowing who will be his successor. It is not therefore proper to judge of the necessity for an Executive Council from the efficiency or otherwise of the head of the Province.

Appointment of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a Member of the Executive Council.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, writes:—A European correspondent of the *West Coast Spectator* is astonished at the elevation of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a Member of the Executive Council, at a time when the combination of executive and judicial functions is strongly protested against by the Congress and the public press. Though this is an entirely correct view, the appointment of a high judicial officer to an exalted place in the executive line is not without its justification, considering the present state of the country. At present there are not other men available to hold this high executive office and such appointments will be necessary till Indian Civilians acquire the required status and experience. The remark of the *Bombay Spectator*, that this appointment could have been given to Justice Sankaran Nair, is more in point. Both as a Vakil and a Judge of the High Court, he is senior to Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and has won distinction as a member of the Legislative Council. Such being the case, it is really one of the mysteries of Government appointments that he should not have got this place.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1911.

Military service.

35. In a leader headed "High offices in military service", the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th January, refers to the efforts of the London branch of the All-India Muslim League regarding this matter and traces its history from the time when Lord Lytton was the Viceroy of India. It says that the state of things has undergone considerable change since the days of the great Indian Mutiny, and that in consequence greater confidence can be reposed in the matter of the defence of the country in the native youth of noble descent, and a military college may be established wherein such youths may be trained for the defence of the country. It recommends that the scions of noble families may be admitted as volunteers and that the provisions of the Arms Act in regard to the keeping of muskets, etc., has to be relaxed, now that peace and loyalty have been established in the land, and wishes that the efforts of the London branch of the Muslim League may be crowned with success.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1911.

The Pusa Research Institute.

36. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st February, has the following with reference to the working of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa:—"All landholders and cultivators should try to keep themselves informed of the working of the Agricultural Research Institute and College at Pusa and the several periodical publications that are issued from it. . . . . The various leaflets and bulletins published by the Government of India deserve to be translated into all the vernaculars of the country and thrown broadcast among the people."

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Feb. 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

IV.—Native States.

Resusciation of Agricultural Banks in Mysore.

37. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st February, has the following comments with reference to the alterations proposed by the Revenue Commissioner in the articles of Association of the Agricultural Banks with a view to resusciate those institutions and the proceedings of the Government thereon:—"We think that the proceedings of the Government under review are too slipshod and summary to be passed over. The question should be approached without prejudice. If the Revenue Commissioner is willing to undertake a journey to countries where agricultural banks are serving a useful purpose, he should be deputed for the purpose. If he is unwilling to go, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, than whom there is not another who has bestowed more careful consideration to the subject, should be deputed.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Feb. 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

When he comes back with facts, figures and the knowledge which is the result of study and experience, a committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Comptroller to the Government, the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore may be appointed to consider the question and submit a report to the Government. It is then the duty of the Government to pass final orders on the subject. We hope the Government of Mysore will reconsider the question on these lines."

KERALA THARAKA, *Thiruvalla*, Jan. 27th, 1911.

Remarks on the effect of the Educational Code recently introduced in Travancore.

38. A leader in the *Kerala Tharaka*, of the 27th January, referring to the effects of the Educational Code recently introduced into Travancore, writes in English that the Code deals a death blow to the development of the Malayalam language—the vernacular of the country—and adds that "it is to be regretted that the responsible head of the Educational department has lost sight of the important fact and induced the Government to take a line of action contrary to the true interests of the people We do not hesitate to call this the most unstatesmanlike, unsympathetic and unpatriotic measure passed under the Diwanship of Mr. Rajagopalachari. Next to the country and its ruler stands one's mother tongue sacred to the hearts of every true-born son of the soil. An injury done to it ought to call forth the emphatic protest from one and all, high and low, throughout the length and breadth of the land."

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Jan. 28th, 1911.

The Coronation Darbar and His Highness the Nizam.

39. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th January, in its leader on the forthcoming Coronation Darbar, says that the people of the Dakhan especially and those of India in general earnestly desire that during the auspicious occasion of the Coronation Darbar, His Highness the Nizam may be exalted with the title of "King" and that in due recognition of his historic attachment and loyalty to the British Crown, the Berars may be given back to him without any conditions or stipulations. It is a matter of gratification to all concerned that His Highness the Nizam had been granted the title of "Red Eagle" by Germany, which title is conferred only upon European Sovereigns. Seeing that Germany has been so liberal towards His Highness the Nizam, it is expected that England will, without doubt, grant the title of "King" and give back the Berars to him. The *Mushir*, in conclusion, hopes that the desires of the people of the Dakhan and India will be fulfilled by the Grace of His Imperial Majesty George V.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

Telugu literature and obscene books.

40. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st February, publishes an article on this topic in the course of which the following remarks occur:—It is to be regretted that wretched books full of rude, depraving and obscene descriptions are now brought out in good and attractive editions in Telugu literature. It appears that a prostitute composed a book under the name of "*Radhika Santwanam*" (Radha reconciled) and that another prostitute corrected errors therein and edited it! The firm of Messrs. Vavilla Ramasastri & Sons have printed this book on good paper without fear of law and openly published it for sale. Any gentleman can easily pronounce verses 107, 108, 111—113, 118, 121, 124, 126, 127, 133, 141, 143, 147, 149 in chapter I, 8, 12, 113, 114, 116, 132, 133, 138—143 in chapter II, 33, 38, 53, 89, 104, 105, 107, 109—117, 121—125, 127, 133 in chapter III, 53, 55, 56, 60, 101, 102, 103—105 in chapter IV as full of obscene descriptions calculated to deprave pliable minds. It is not possible to gauge the evil effects of this book, seeing that it is written in five composition within the grasp of even ordinary minds. The editor defends the obscenities in this book on the ground that they relate to divine topics. No well-behaved literate gentleman can realize God by reading descriptions depicting God that He, without heeding the prohibited degrees

of relationship, enjoyed sexual embrace in forty different ways with an adulterous woman. If obscene descriptions go scot-free on the pretext of divine topics, why not add illustrations to these descriptions so as to bring home to the reader's mind vivid pictures of the scenes described? It may be that the publishers wanted to see how the authorities treat the present publication. Inasmuch as several months have gone by since this book was offered for sale, they may think of publishing an illustrated edition. So long as this book is permitted to be kept for sale to the public as a marketable commodity such voluptuous books as *Kala Sastra* may also appear without fear of section 292, Indian Penal Code.

[Issued, 7th February 1911.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th February 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâd.n	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years	400
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indian	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily .. .	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine .	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin .. .	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness .. .	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	1[illegible]
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	270*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	90
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Oriente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	38
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	100
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur K. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zohme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	140
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	250
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyanitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Séurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruvalur, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{ 1,350 / 1,400 }
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyar.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani .	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
67	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Janamukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	475
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	50
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star .. .	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Ama Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Missior, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alloppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B A , Syrian Christian, 36 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Maipan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Once a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	750
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly .	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava. 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1v0
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26; Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Husan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Fl-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abba Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 15, *Dabdaba-i-Asafi*, and No. 17, *Mahbub-ul-kalam*. The First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad (Deccan) reports that these two journals have not been published since 28th September 1908.

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digapadi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	700
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. Referring to His Majesty's speech, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, the *Hindu*, of the 8th February, says:—"The reference to the King's coming visit to India would be appreciated in India where the King-Emperor would receive as hearty a welcome as when he was last here; and the unique departure of a Coronation in India for the first time since the establishment of British rule in India will touch the imagination as the personality of the King has already captivated the heart of the Indian people. We hope this is an augury of future good to India in bringing India nearer England, for a large part of the differences in India are undoubtedly due to the lamentable ignorance and culpable indifference regarding India exhibited by both the people in England and responsible leaders in Parliament. . . . . In regard to foregoing relations it cannot be said that the outlook is particularly bright. It is, however, satisfactory to read in the speech that the British proposals 'have no other object than to see the authority of the Persian Government restored.' We hope this is more than the expression of a pious hope and that sufficient pressure will be exerted on Russia, in spite of the immense strengthening of her position owing to the treaty with Germany, to induce her to confine her activities in Persia to the commercial sphere. It is, we hold, the duty of any Liberal Government to take the proper steps to prevent the disintegration of Persia; and we hope, though the chances are small that the present Government will wake up to their duty and not let things drift as they inevitably will in default of such action to disintegration."

The opening of Parliament.

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

The *Mysore Times*, of the 8th February, says:—"Referring to the King's visit to India, Lord Lansdowne said that it was true there was no such thing as an Indian people, but he believed that if there was any one feeling, which would tend to unite all classes in India, it would be the feeling for a ruler, who at the outset of his reign gave this striking proof of of his interest in his Indian dominions. Lord Crewe announced that the Government intended to deal with the question of the payment of members in the present session.

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

"While we are as ready as Lord Lansdowne himself to acknowledge that the fact our being subjects of one ruler gives us a feeling of unity, we must emphatically protest against His Lordship's suggestion that that is only element of our unity. The Indians are and can be one also by other reasons than the political one; and those Europeans who cannot see this are only blinded by prejudice."

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th February, says:—"The reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States or rather the commotion in England consequent on the terms, yet to be ratified, of the agreement is an undeniable sign of the conviction in a large section of the population in England that something more has yet to be done to preserve the dream of a mighty empire. . . . . It is imperative upon British statesmen to realise that the colonies are breaking away, and that the mother-country must offer some other incentive to them to be loving or loyal, than the mere sentiment of being known as the children of the Great Empire. It is imperative that they should realise that, once completely broken away, the dream of an Empire fades out of sight. It will be futile to preach disinterested liberalism and large-minded statesmanship—which are their eminent characteristics and which alone impel them to take

The reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

so broad an outlook—to the South African Boer or the Canadian farmer long accustomed to be narrow and selfish. They will never advance enough to appreciate them. The wisest policy for Britain will be not to slacken the Imperial control of the colonies, but to assert imperial authority unhesitatingly and as often as necessity arises, when it is still possible to bind them to conditions of subordination in the observance of imperial responsibilities."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

The re-organisation of the Police department.

3. In commenting on an article which was published in the *Indian Patriot* a few days ago on "Police re-organisation" that paper, for the 11th February, says:—"That the position of the new class of Sub-Inspectors, between the head constables and the Inspectors of the old regime was anything but satisfactory was one of the complaints that served to prejudice the public against the old order. But, whatever may be said against the officers of the old order, and however much the Superintendents of Police may claim that they are the correct judges of the character and the capacity of those who work under them, the painful figures quoted by our correspondent reveal something other than bare justice. The explanation offered by our correspondents, that likes and dislike sway much, would seem to have some force; for the figures are many, and the police organisation is most apt to be swayed by likes and dislikes. . . . . It may not be possible that the Inspector-General of Police should go out of the way and overrule the suggestion of the District Superintendent, who, as the man on the spot, knows much; but when it is possible to draw so terrible a picture of degradation and discouragement, as was done in the article last month a good case has been made out for his going out of the way. . . . . The complaint of the police officers of the old régime is that likes and dislikes are permitted to play largely. This is not without justification in individual cases, and where there is justification, it is deplorable. They murmur that promotions have been stopped, that prospects have been blasted that legitimate claims have been passed over. . . . . But it will be regrettable if, when the department is entering on a new stage, when reforms are being introduced to improve the position and prospects of its officers and men, deserving men are kept out of the benefits which they are entitled to expect. As our correspondent points out, the salary is not everything. It is status that counts a great deal in any service, and it would be a hardship to make a Sub-Inspector of an old Inspector, not because he has been at fault, but because a higher salary is attached to his office. We do not say that there can never be justification for such treatment. But where justification is not shown, there must be a higher wisdom than that of the District Superintendent."

(*b*) *Courts.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

Pushing a bicycle without a light.

4. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 8th February:—"This morning before Messrs. Muhammad Ali Sahib, C. J. Higgs and Krishnaswami Nayudu, Honorary Magistrates, the Police of the E Division charged one Govinda Naicken with leading a bicycle without a light on Elliot Road, Mylapore, under section 71, clause 4, of the Madras Police Act.

Mr. Higgs, one of the Magistrates, was of opinion that the accused should be acquitted, as that is the only way in which a man could convey his bicycle, if he should find himself without a light, and it would occupy as much space as a man walking along the road. The accused knew that it is an offence if he rode the bicycle without a light and he did not know that if he led the bicycle without a light it was an offence. It was then suggested by the Police, that if the accused had to be kept back till late, as in this case he

should have carried the bicycle on his shoulders. To this Mr. Higgs said that if he carried it on his shoulders it would be more dangerous to the public, and it might be insisted that a man walking along the road should convey a light with him. The two other Magistrates dissented from this view and fined the accused As. 4."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

5. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Yakub Hasan Sait, as a Municipal Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, the *Muhammadan*, of the 9th February, says:—

The Madras Corporation.

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Feb. 9, 1911.

"The community expresses its gratitude for the selection, and assures the Government that a better choice from among the Muhammadans could not have been made. The representation of Muhammadans among the Municipal Commissioners of Madras has been very poor. With the importance that the community is beginning to recognize, it could not have long remained inactive and satisfied with this poor voice with which it has been content for so many past years. The Government has made the choice at a time, when its importance and necessity was beginning to be felt by us. A forward step has been taken—a step which elicits satisfaction."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th February, says:—"The people of Divi, an island in the delta of the Kistna, have submitted a memorial to the Government of Madras, in which they point out, in detail, the several hardships that they are subjected to, the helpless condition they are in, and the only possible way in their opinion they could continue to be as they were. . . . . The State exists for the benefit of the people; and those who act in the name of State have to be impressed with the high responsibility entrusted to them. . . . . Occasions must always arise where differences come up between the tax-payer and the official who imposes the tax, but they ought not to be such as to entail the kind of suffering of the Divi people. From a position of contented living, they have been reduced, as they believe and assert, owing to the action of their Government. It is not always possible for the Government to do according as the people like; perhaps, it will have to do a little harm, in the prospect of doing great good, as in the case of the anicut to which the Divi ryots make reference. The anicut has contributed to spoil their old irrigation sources, but it has helped to irrigate large areas of land elsewhere. Reading the memorial of the ryots, the conclusion is irresistible that the authorities could have been more sympathetic, and that there is ample justification to show that sympathy still."

The grievances of the Divi Islanders (Kistna delta).

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th February, remarks:—"The demands of the inhabitants of Divi are modest enough. They only ask that as much land be given to them as they can take for their purposes. They deserve to be shown a preference in their villages over the people of other places. When the Government is doing its utmost to extend and improve agricultural industry in the country, it will be inconsistent with their policy if they fail to give an opportunity to buy lands, to those of the villagers who may not be fortunate enough already to possess some lands in the village. Further, it is to be regretted that the Government should have introduced the 50 per cent rule in the present case. As the memorialists rightly point out, it only adds wealth to wealth and poverty to poverty. We hope that the Government will fully consider the memorial of the inhabitants of Divi and stop the sale of lands now going on, thereby earning the gratitude of thousands of unfortunate ryots who had fallen victims to flood and famine."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

(*g*) *Forests.*

7. Referring to an article written by the correspondent of the *Indian Patriot* at Cuddapah, in which he states that the people of that district have a grievance regarding the supply of fuel from the Forest depots, that paper, of the 7th

Forest grievances.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1911.

February, says :—"The opening of fuel depots in certain important centres has, perhaps, reduced the cost of fuel, but it has given rise to complaints. The object with which the depots were opened is praiseworthy, but as much care, we fear, is not taken that this object, namely, to add to the convenience of the people, is pursued in all its purity. Where it has entailed upon the people a grievance, such as our Cuddapah correspondent describes, the authorities ought directly to intervene. That the occupation of any large number of people is gone is by no means an unimportant matter. Government has not done all that it could do to prevent a most dangerous source of irritation to illiterate, law-abiding, and poor people, in spite of being convinced of the necessity to do something in that direction. Even where it had resolved to do something and issued definite instructions to the effect, it has been possible for the subordinates to neglect the spirit of these instructions. A close watch upon the forest grievances by the superior authorities, a thorough enquiry every time the grievance is known to exist, would re-assure the people and also impress upon the subordinate staff who have unlimited temptations to commit errors. Every time the Legislative Council meets there are a number of these painful 'forest interpellations,' if we may so term them, which ought to convince the Government of the conditions under which the people affected live, and of the necessity to improve those conditions."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

Village forests.

8. In an article under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 8th February, writes as follows:—"The Government of Madras have passed orders sanctioning that the scheme of village forests suggested by the Decentralisation Commission may be tried as an experimental one and definite instructions are issued how and where to conduct these experiments. It must be said that Government have considered the question in a very generous and handsome way and are anxious to see that the scheme will prove successful. . . . . The Collector and the District Forest officers are expected to watch the experiment sympathetically and place their advice and assistance freely at the disposal of the panchayet, while abstaining from the exercise of more than a minimum of actual control. Government observe that the experiment should be given the amplest possible chance of success. The lands given to these must be ample and fit to supply the reasonable village requirements both as regards fuel and fodder. Their produce should be sold to the villagers and not to outsiders and the amount used for the development of the village forest. This is an excellent scheme, and we hope that the educated people living in the rural tracts will co-operate to make the scheme a success. We must express our feeling of gratitude to the liberal and sympathetic order passed by our beneficent Government in the matter, and we hope that the people will prove that they deserve the gift."

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

Village panchayets and forests.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 8th February, remarks:—"It would seem as if distrust of village panchayets and of the ability of the people of South India to discharge responsible public functions is likely to become chronic with the officials of the Government of Madras. It will be recollected that, about a year ago, the Government of Madras entrusted as an experimental measure a certain disafforested block in the Melamaiyur village in the Chingleput district, as a fuel and fodder reserve to a village *panchayet*, elected by the villagers, for management. . . . . The Government, in spite of the fact that it started the experiment of its own motion last year, has, however, deemed it necessary in a Government order, dated the 3rd instant, which has just been published, to 'agree with the Board that experience in the past affords ample ground for the apprehension that the village communities are for the most part deficient in the sense of responsibility and foresight requisite for the management of forest areas with any regard for the needs of the future as opposed to those of the immediate present.' Still, the Government adds, it is 'not without hope that, in settled villages and with sympathetic supervision and advice, ryots may be found who will be able to manage their village forests with fairly satisfactory results. The experiment is worth trying'".

(*h*) *Railways.*

10. In an article on the discomforts of travelling by rail in India, the *Madras Standard*, of the 11th February, says: —"The ill-treatment and bad language passengers are submitted to—not to say overcrowding at times—is hardly creditable to the Indian Railway system. It may be that this is partly due to the people themselves, but it cannot be denied that there is yet much that the Railway Companies and the Railway Board can do to prevent it. Occasional complaints by Indian travellers against certain upper class travellers monopolising undue liberties and privileges are made in the Indian press. All these should be enquired into by some responsible Government official and the offending parties warned or otherwise punished. It is surprising in this connection to learn that these complaints are by no means confined to Indian passengers. For instance, we see that Mr. H. Harcourt, writing to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, complains of ill-treatment, obstruction in first-class compartments, bad language, etc., against upper class travellers. . . . . Overcrowding, obstruction to seats that are vacant, use of impolite language should be strictly prevented and the men warned against recurrences of failures and faults of this description. We hope that the matter will engage the attention of the Railway Conference and of the Railway Board, and necessary orders will be issued.

Discomforts of Railway travellers.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

11. In a sub-leader, referring to the articles published in the *Indian Patriot*, under the heading "Executive and Judicial functions", that paper of the 4th February, says: "We hope the Government intend this time to do something not only substantial, but permanent, and on a large scale. To be discouraged by the cost that it may involve—that cost need not be much at all - to be alarmed at the thorough upheaval of the existing conditions, to recoil from the vast changes that it will bring out, is not statesmanship. The Government has been convinced that the system does not work well, and it must change the system. It is not whether the working is not workable enough, neither whether a change will not be expensive, but whether it is not bad and, therefore, has to be demolished. . . . . There is no better foundation for any Government than justice, and the separation of judicial and executive functions is necessary to place it beyond reproach. . . . . What has been lacking in the Government of India is the spirit of venture, the courage to be convinced and to give play to the convictions. To be conservative is no doubt to make fewer mistakes, but it would not do to be conservative when irregularities are pointed out which call for remedy. No Government in Europe has a sounder reputation for doing the just deed in the face of the heaviest odds than the British, but in India, in the problem of separation of executive and judicial functions, this spirit has not come to play."

The separation of the Executive and Judicial.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

12 Commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. M. Malaviya's resolution at the recent Imperial Legislative Council meeting, and Mr. Gokhale's observation thereon, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th February says:— "Government have been blamed for granting an electoral privilege to Muhammadans which they have denied to others, but Government did not do this out of any extra partiality for one class. For Muhammadans they had to improvise a new electorate, while for the rest there was a sort of electorate already existing which they had merely to widen a little. And in making up a new electorate they had to look for the best material to be found among the Muhammadans, and the provisional arrangements made for the purpose need not be taken as laying down one standard for Muhammadans and another for the rest. In the Muhammadan electorate itself there are features with which Muhammadans themselves are not satisfied. Thus, for

The election of Hindus and Muhammadans to the Council.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

example, the inclusion of retired military men as electors is deemed altogether unsatisfactory. They represent neither education nor wealth among Muhammadans, and are easily manipulated for election purposes. They must go out of the electorates, and men of either means or education alone ought to enjoy the privilege. The best Muhammadan opinion favours and advocates this change. . . . . The Government will not surely maintain that Muhammadan graduates, for example, or Muhammadan landholders or merchants or professional men are superior to the same class of Hindus or Christians or Parsees. As we have said, what was improvised to meet an immediate necessity cannot be taken as establishing a settled principle."

CHRISTIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

The nomination of the Administrator-General to the Legislative Council.

13. In referring to the nomination of Mr. C. E. Odgers as an additional member of the Legislative Council, the *Christian Patriot*, of the 4th February, says it was generally believed that the appointment of the late Mr. N. Subrahmanyam to the Council, was, as a representative of the Indian Christian community, but the present nomination leads one to infer that it was solely made on the ground of office, and remarks:—"When the Indian Christian Association presented an address to the late Viceroy during his visit to the city and placed their claims and grievances before His Excellency, Lord Minto assured them 'that from enquiries he had made he was satisfied that *their interest would not be lost sight of*.' But this is not the first time our interests have been lost sight of in spite of the Viceregal assurance Our interests were lost sight of when appointments to the Senate were made from time to time. Our interests were lost sight of when a Magistrate was selected for the City Police Courts. Our interests were lost sight of in successive birthday honours' lists. Our interests were lost sight of when gentlemen of all other classes were recently conferred the office of Honorary Magistrates. Our interests were lost sight of whenever the occasion for a new Sheriff arrived. And last year our interests as the most advanced portion of the Indian Christian community were altogether lost sight of when Mr. Saldhana was appointed; and the ignoring policy has just been repeated. It might be urged that we as Indians are included in the whole Hindu community. But the systematic way in which we are invariably classed as a distinct community in all Government statistics and the isolated position we are compelled to occupy among our fellow-countrymen, stamp us out most unmistakably as a separate and independent minority like our Mussalman and Eurasian fellow-subjects. It is true and a fact of history well known since the days of the first promulgation of the Gospel of Christ that it does not pay to be Christians; certainly, in India, if anywhere else, it does pay even under the ægis of a Christian Government, notwithstanding our fervent loyalty and faithfulness during the last two centuries and especially during the dreadful days of the Great Mutiny. Contempt and persecution, we are willing to endure. But evenhanded justice requires that our grievances should be stated on important occasions like the present that it may be properly meted out by those who hold the scales."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

The Malabar Collectorate.

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th February, has the following:—"In all sincerity, we must protest against the Government of Madras sending junior Civilians to Malabar as Collectors. . . . . The present Collector, Mr. C. A. Innes, has had very little experience as a Collector, and is junior to Mr. Wood, we think. We are far from saying that he is unfit to be placed in independent charge of a district. We insinuate nothing, and we do not mean any disparagement to Mr. Innes. But in the interests of the administration and the people it is necessary that we should have an experienced senior Civilian as Collector. . . . . Where experienced Collectors like Mr. Pinhey and Mr. Knapp have failed, juniors cannot be expected to succeed. And it is not desirable that Malabar should be made the training ground of junior Civilians. We trust the Government will not overlook the aspects of the question we have noticed in making appointments in the future."

The *Hitabadi* and the Press Act.

15. In an article under the heading "the *Hitabadi* suicide", the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 5th February, regrets to hear of the action taken against the proprietors of that journal, in calling upon them to furnish the maximum security under the Press Act, and says:—"The tragedy is one which does not redound to the credit of the Bengal Government. The paper has been crushed, as it were, by mandate. There is absolutely nothing to show wherein the article that was objected to by the authorities was in any way seditious, or otherwise dangerous to public tranquillity, or in any respect a violation of the canons of legitimate journalism. . . . . It was well within the power of the Government, if it thought that the *Hitabadi* had offended, to give the journal a warning in the first instance, instead of deciding upon the severest application of the measure. The case of the *Hitabadi* shows how necessary it is that the Press Act should either be mended or ended, and the whole country will expect Lord Hardinge to take the earliest opportunity of either repealing the measure or purging it of its dangerous elasticity. . . . . The recent report regarding the subsidising of papers in the two Bengals, taken with the pitiful story of the *Hitabadi*, cannot but give rise to the belief in the minds of the public that the authorities in Bengal are opposed to legitimately independent journalism and would create in its stead a servile and flattering press."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Feb. 5th, 1911.

Interpellations in the Imperial Legislative Council.

16. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 6th February, writes as follows:—"The reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins to the interpellations of the Hon'ble Mr. Huda regarding the administration of Hindu and Muhammadan endowments must be disappointing to Indians. Every educated Indian is pained to see the dismal state into which the administration of these endowments has fallen. It is the prevailing cry in courts of justice and elsewhere that these endowments are not properly managed and that instances of gross misappropriation occur which, if relating to private matters, would speedily bring the offender to justice. . . . . Mr. Jenkins bases his reply on four main reasons—(1) No evidence that the views of educated Indians regarding this question were shared by the masses really interested in it; (2) that he has no reason to suppose that the views of the masses in this question have changed since 1909; (3) no attempts to enforce the existing remedies at law for enforcing the proper administration of endowments are made; (4) the policy of non-interference in religious matters . . . . . The first three pleas can conveniently be discussed together. One is surprised to see that even now the Government does not realise fully well that all sense of reformation will begin at the top and not from the bottom. In all great movements it is only the educated men that first realise and work for reform. Again we beg to differ from Mr. Jenkins when he says that these views are not shared in by the masses. The nature of the masses of India is not yet widely known. They have not yet caught the craze (we may call it) for agitation. They are a set of passive people who would only heap a shower of philosophical curses on a public wrong-doer and would not for all the world come to a court of law, much less in a public question. The bold few among them venturing to set right such matters by an appeal to a court of law is confronted by two obstacles at the outset. So it will be well if the Government were not to oppose this argument of the masses to the demand of educated men. Again why does the Government pass the Factory Bill when it has not found favour with the masses? The plea of non-interference in religious matters cannot herein hold water. The Government is not called upon to manage the charities or to maintain a temple committee like the Ecclesiastical department. What we pray for is merely to see justice done between the public and a private person in the management of property devoted to charity and religion as in courts of justice law is dealt out to private individuals. . . . . Anyhow we hope our trusted leaders will rouse the Government to see its way to a practical remedy to this unsatisfactory state of things."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya's resolution at the recent Imperial Council meeting.

17. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th February, writes:—"The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is being subjected to pinpricks and calumny by the Mussalman press aided and abetted by the Anglo-Indian press, for his recent resolution in the Imperial Council to amend the Reform Regulations. . . . . He but reflected in the Council what millions of Hindus think; and it may be news to those who have fallen foul of the Pandit that Hindus all over India are keenly exercised in mind over the step-motherly treatment meted out to them by those responsible for the regulations. If some of their leaders are opposed to Pandit Malaviya, they do so on their own responsibility. We are very grateful to the Pandit for calling prominent attention to a defect which is keenly felt. We are not in the least concerned whether Mussalmans get the most favoured treatment or not. What we ask is that we should get our full share of representation, and surely there is nothing objectionable in making such a demand, nothing calculated to wound the feelings of any community."

III.—Legislation.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1911.

The Seditious Meetings and Press Acts.

18. In a leading article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 7th February, writes:—"Now that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act will lapse by the end of next month, if it be not given a fresh lease of life, some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are lecturing the Government of India on its responsibilities and the grave danger of allowing so useful a measure to die. . . . . In spite of the sinister agitation against dropping the Act, we are confident that the Government of His Excellency Lord Hardinge will take a just view of the case and a generous view of the situation. His Excellency is pledged to a policy of conciliation and trust, and we are sure that the whole country will respond in proportion to the confidence placed in it by the Government. Not only should this Act be allowed to lapse, but also the Press Act has to be modified in a good many respects. It is literally true that the newspaper writer has been discharging his duty with a halter round his neck. Both the Acts effectively shut the safety valve of the community and the degradation in public life and in the tone by the press has to be checked if we are to have an enlightened, and healthy political existence. We have entire confidence in the present Viceroy that such disabilities would receive his earnest attention and that they will eventually be removed."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

The Hackney Carriage Bill.

19. Referring to the Hackney Carriage Act, which it is proposed to introduce in the Madras City, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th February, remarks:—"The penalties which are proposed in the event of disobedience or disregard of any of the rules will enable the Police to enforce them in practice; and once all parties understand what the rules are, and that they cannot be disregarded with impunity, it will become as easy for a person to drive in a hackney carriage as to travel by the railway. The Bill provides for bringing about this ideal state, and the realisation of the ideal will depend upon the watchfulness of the Police and the public spirit of the people. . . . . No doubt, much larger power will be given to the Police whose authority, though now confined to the rules of the road, lighting and so forth, is often abused. But we may hope that, with the appointment of Honorary Magistrates, cases of this kind will be more patiently looked into and decided, and the evils which may be apprehended will be thus minimised. A great duty will fall on the Commissioner of Police; and he will hardly find time to personally examine all the carriages and horses that may be brought up for registration or to personally investigate all cases which will come under the Act. All these matters will, of course, receive consideration when the Bill is in the committee stage.

"Perfect Police control will be ensured by the measure; and with adequate guarantees against possible abuse, a law like this will make the

entire hackney carriage service worthy of a city like Madras, and convenient and satisfactory to its inhabitants."

IV.—Native States.

British Residents and Native States.

20. In referring to the compliment paid to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, British Resident in Hyderabad, by His Highness the Nizam, on the eve of the former's departure on leave, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th February, says:—"It must be always annoying to well-meaning rulers who strive to promote the welfare of their people to be interfered with in their even course; and good rulers are never helped by such interference, but are hampered in their good work. British Residents in the past have largely thought it to be their privilege to interfere, and sometimes to interfere in a provoking fashion. There have been, in consequence, scandals of great magnitude, and in no State have there been greater scandals than in Hyderabad where, so long as the Residents and the Nizam were not of one mind, things went from bad to worse. The Resident, if he is a good man, does immense good, not by his interference in the affairs, but by his influence. Many people are not, however, content with the influence which they can exert, but are fond of asserting their authority as the representatives of their Government. . . . . The fault in the past was more with the Foreign Office than with the British Residents for the time being. It encouraged interference by upholding everything done by the British Resident who was thus left to have his way. . . . . The Government of India probably thought as well of every British Resident they deputed to Hyderabad as the Nizam thinks of Sir Charles Bayley to-day; and the Nizam, and not their Resident, was at fault if there was any difference between the two. The new policy towards Native States, as declared by Lord Minto at Oodeypore, will enhance the strength and prestige of their rulers, and will lead to greater contentment and progress. But the Government of India must ever keep a jealous watch in order to steadily and strictly enforce their policy."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Lord Crewe on India.

21. Referring to Lord Crewe's recent speech on the "Outlook in India," the *Western Star*, of the 4th February, says:—"So far as the reforms have been in operation, the public have no cause to be dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government. It is an open secret that everything has not been carried to entire satisfaction of popular representatives, but there has been a great deal in the attitude of responsible men to convince the public that there is no desire anywhere to slight or disregard the opinion of representative men. During the short period the reformed Legislative Councils have been in existence, many important questions have been discussed with evenness of temper and spirit, and such discussions have already done much good in several directions, not the least being in the increased friendliness between the Government and the non-official representatives of the people. Such favourable conditions never existed before to the extent now prevailing; and both sides can devote their attention to matters of internal development and progress, which have suffered a great deal by the distractions of men's minds, caused by unfortunate causes."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th February, says:—"From the references made in the speech to Lord Morley, it would be seen that the wild and vague rumours of differences between Lord Morley and Lord Crewe, to which a wide currency has been given in the Anglo-Indian press, are entirely unfounded. Referring to the late Secretary of State, he is reported to have said 'that in succeeding Lord Morley as Secretary of State for India he was undertaking no light task. It was a piece of good fortune for India that at a time when reforms in Indian Government were expected, and were, indeed, necessary, a man of so wide an outlook and of such rare intellectual calibre as Lord Morley should have been found to carry them out.' So handsome

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

an acknowledgment and the general tone of the speech which goes to show that his views are not in any wise different from his predecessors ought to give the quietus to the rumours of distrust and difference between two such high placed men, which, after all, are not founded on any known facts."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Feb. 5th, 1911.

Lord Hardinge and the Congress.

22. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 5th February, has the following:—"In the February number of the 'Theosophist', Mrs. Besant, who has herself done so much, through good repute and evil repute, to link the East with the West and to get them to know one another intimately and to show them how much they have in common and how it is their duty to unite in binding the nations with the silken ties of love and trust, has a few observations regarding the recent reception by His Excellency Lord Hardinge of a deputation from the Indian National Congress. The Viceroy's action, in Mrs. Besant's view, was both statesmanlike and gracious, and unites, as all true friends have desired, the Imperial Government and all who seek to improve Indian conditions by constitutional means. As we all know, Mrs. Besant has never been a believer in unconstitutional means, but as a constitutionalist, she has done much to quicken the stream which leads to righteousness. She has pleaded earnestly for sympathy from the West to the East, and it must be a source of gratification to her, who is so much more Indian in spirit than are many of ourselves, to find the man who now rules over our destinies bravely and wisely holding out the hand of friendship to the Congress."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Feb. 5th, 1911.

Lord Morley's article on "British Democracy and its influence on India"

23. In referring to Lord Morley's article on 'British Democracy and its influence on India', published in the *Nineteenth Century*, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 5th February, says:—"Why should the Viceroy of India alone, of all the servants of the Crown, be above the control of the British Cabinet? This is the question which Lord Morley has set out to answer and he has answered it conclusively. The control of the Cabinet, he shows, is not merely a question of right. It is also a question of supreme responsibility. Parliament is ultimately responsible for Indian rule, and if India is to be within the sphere of Parliamentary control, then the authority of the Secretary of State ought to be supreme. Weak Secretaries there have been, who failed to realise the extent of their responsibility, but that fact cannot destroy the principle of Viceregal subordination and of Parliamentary control and responsibility. If we have had weak Secretaries of State, we have also had strong Viceroys, of domineering tendencies, and when we can never exclude the possibility of strong men being sent out to represent the Crown in India, it naturally follows that nothing could be more dangerous than to allow the fiction regarding the man on the spot to prevail."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

In commenting on this article, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 6th February, says:—"We have received as invaluable assets to our righteous cause two life giving principles—(1) the all-embracing powers of the Cabinet towards Indian questions, (2) the paramount jurisdiction of the Parliament in all Indian affairs. In the stress of political exigencies, Lord Morley might have dealt out unkind cuts. But now he is free, he has laid bare his mind and with a deep sigh of relief, to him we tender all our heartfelt thanks. In the British Parliament the fair-minded Britisher will have to settle the problem of Indian self-government in the same way as he is going to do with the Irish. And in the meanwhile let us join Babu J. C. Mitter, that sturdiest of Indian patriots, and be praying His Gracious Majesty to signify His Imperial visit to India he so dearly loves, by the grant of a humble representation of India in the Imperial Parliament."

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

Madras and the Royal visit.

24. The *Muhammadan*, of the 6th February, writes:—"We have no doubt every principal town in India would welcome their Sovereign, but since the Sovereign cannot be spared for long from London it will be vain to expect this visit to

extend to a Royal tour, and Madras, the most venerable and the most loyal of the three Presidency cities, has a claim upon His Majesty which is no less stronger than what Bombay and Calcutta have; and we hope that in addition to Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta paying their homage to their Sovereign, Madras will also be allowed to have its just share and do its duty."

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 8th February, says:—"We may in all confidence look to the inclusion of Madras in the Royal itinerary and we need not say how greatly will the hearts of the people be warmed if Their Majesties will be, for ever so short a while, in their midst again. In this connection we should like to add that it will be agreeable to the feelings of the people of this Presidency, if Sir Arthur Lawley is enabled to stay on till the Coronation at Delhi and receive Their Majesties at Madras. The extension of His Excellency's term to October next has been widely welcomed, and it would be fitting and proper if Sir Arthur Lawley is asked to continue in office till January".

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

25. In an article on this subject, the *Muhammadan*, of the 6th February, says:—"The foulest and vilest outrage yet perpetrated was the libel against King George. The utmost sympathy has been felt throughout the length and breadth of India by all his subjects, Muhammadans and Hindus alike. . . . . To-day King George stands a nobler man than what the world has known him to be. The wild rumours which have been current since his accession have now for once and for all times been set at rest, and the action of His Majesty in having faced them boldly and demanded justice in Courts of law is something which even person of the lower rank would not have condescended to do. With the English sense of justice, he sought and obtained it, and having vindicated his purity, he has stamped the lie out of existence.

The libel on His Majesty the King.

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

In writing on this subject, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 11th February, says:—"The prosecution most conclusively vindicated the honour of our King, and it is due to the mercy with which justice was tempered that Mylius was not awarded more than the lenient punishment of a year's incarceration. . . . . The King has always lived in the public eye in the fierce light that beats upon a Throne, and his life has always been a most virtuous and exemplary one. It is monstrous that His Majesty should have been made the target of those who take a fiendish pleasure in spreading vile calumnies about exalted personages, but it is highly gratifying, on the other hand, to think that, for the few churls who have tried, but happily tried in vain, to spoil the fair name of His Majesty, there are millions and millions all over our Empire who are proud of their Sovereign and proud of the good and useful life he has spent, and proud too of the splendid traditions of virtue and clean living associated with the Royal Family."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

26. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th February, writes:—"Though little is known about Sir Arthur Lawley's successor in India, his antecedents are certainly such as would make him a strong, capable, and sympathetic Governor. The different offices he has held, while they have given him a varied experience, must have accustomed him to the habit of give-and-take; and this, combined with his parliamentary life, particularly fits him to guide the operation of the reforms so as, in the words of Lord Hardinge, to fulfil the objects with which they were introduced. He has had no connection whatever with India; but that is ordinarily deemed a merit rather than otherwise for obvious reasons. On the whole, then, we have reason to be gratified with his appointment which, there is every reason to hope, will prove a wise one."

Sir Arthur Lawley's successor.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 8th February, remarks:—"Indeed the Governorship of Madras is a prize appointment and the fact that it has gone to Sir Thomas is a proof of the esteem in which he is held by Mr. Asquith's Government. The conditions of administration in Victoria are no

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

doubt different from those obtaining here but his long experience of public life must stand him in good stead, and from the manner in which the news of his appointment has been received here by the press and the public, we may predict for Madras a period of progressive administration under Sir Thomas Carmichael."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1911.

The Secretary of State and the Government of India

27. In a leader under the heading "A noisy agitation", the *Madras Standard*, of the 9th February, writes:—"We regret to see that a somewhat noisy agitation has been set up against the greater control of Indian affairs by the British Parliament in view of the difficult situation that has arisen in India requiring cautious methods and conciliation of the people. . . . . It is apparent that the unrest of the country is due to the want of greater adaptability of the administrative machinery to the rapidly changing circumstances of the people and for this reason a new policy of sympathy and conciliation has been adopted in which the people have been given a share in the administration. It is also apparent that the success of this reform largely depends upon its promulgation in a liberal spirit and upon the greater adaptation of the administrative machinery to the new conditions of life and aspirations created under these circumstances. Lord Morley has, with the penetrating insight of a great statesman, established a precedent for a greater supervision and control of Indian affairs from England. . . . . All that Lord Morley did in the India Office was to fully exercise the rights of his office for a more effective supervision and control, and now that he has retired from the India Office, his opponents have been busy in creating a sort of panic that India is in danger again as a result of subordinating Government of India on the spot to the autocracy of the Secretary of State at Home. . . . . We do not know why at this time of the year and before the new Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, has yet formulated his policy of rule, an agitation has been set up calling the Secretary of State to order! If the Secretary of State has introduced any new policy or principle of rule that has been already at work, one would like to know wherein this altered circumstance has proved dangerous or threatened to sink the ship of the State. . . . . Lord Morley in his recent article in the *Nineteenth Century* has amplified the new policy, and we now see that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta have taken the somewhat unusual step of raising their protest against the policy. They have addressed a long letter to the Government of India alleging that India would be endangered by being subjected to party influences of Great Britain. . . . . There is not a single definite fact in the long letter which shows the existence of any actual danger to any individual or class of people, but the association wants in effect that the relative positions of the Secretary of State and Indian Government should be changed and that there should be no departure from the past. The Government of India should have unquestioned sway in Indian matters and the control of the Secretary of State should be one of mere formality. It is necessary, they say, that in all matters there should be perfect agreement between the views of the Viceroy in Council and the Secretary of State, and in case of any difference arising, the men on the spot should be allowed to have their way. . . . . It is difficult for any one to understand what useful purpose is served by this species of agitation set up in India. If Lord Hardinge is expected to be influenced by these representations he would, we fear, be judged wrongly. Having been specially selected as Viceroy immediately after Lord Minto and at a period when the new life and new régime have to be carefully handled with a view to a peaceful settlement of the country, it is very improbable he will be induced to take a step of the retrograde character that is proposed. It is a pity that the Anglo-Indian Association have not realised that a great and definite step has been taken as regards Indian progress, and it is too late now to look wistfully back to the old traditions whose accumulated wisdom somehow or other culminated in the events of 1907 and 1908."

28. In reviewing a recent publication, entitled "Bombay in the making" (1661—1726), by P. B. M. Malabari, a correspondent in the *Indian Review*, for January 1911, says:—"The introduction to the book by Sir George Clarke is excellent. . . . . Of course, in an introduction of this nature we need not look for any original reflections. Neither Sir George can be deemed an original thinker himself, a thinker who may give ample pabulum for speculation in the domain of history. But we cannot refrain from taking strong objection to one little sentence in the first paragraph of his introduction. Sir George observes: 'In the travesties of history which are too often retailed for the misdirection of Indian minds, the dominating factors in the establishment of British rule in India are commonly ignored.' . . . . Can he tell us *which are the recognised histories of India* that may be fairly deemed to be 'travesties'—'travesties of history which are too often retailed for *the misdirection of Indian mind*'? Within our knowledge we are not aware of any *Indian* writer of Indian history who has travestied it. . . . . May we inquire whether Sir George Clarke, since he is such a hater of history that is travestied, is aware of the fact that before our very eyes certain organised bodies and certain agents of political parties and newspapers have been *misrepresenting or distorting contemporary facts* without a blush and without a scruple with the single object of prejudicing India and Indians in the eyes of the British and other Western people? . . . . Thus, while present politics are 'travestied' before our very eyes by certain organised conspiracies, designedly formed to run down everything Indian and prove that the people are unfit for self-government, here, Sir George Clarke, without any foundation in fact, has indulged in an observation which every self-respecting and truth-seeking Indian must resent. Why, look at that latest publicist who has indited that portentous series of letters in the columns of the *Times!* We would ask Sir George Clarke to say whether that writer has not 'travestied' facts? In these matters people who live in glass-houses must take care how they cast stones at others. Men in high office ought to be alive to the full responsibility of their oral or written utterances. And they are wanting in responsibility who make wanton statements without any foundation in fact.

INDIAN REVIEW, Madras, January 1911.

A publication on the history of Bombay.

"Apart from the one grievous blunder which Sir George has made, but which we wish he would correct as openly as he can or give his authorities for his statement, he has very pithily summarised in a single paragraph the history of the early judicial institutions of Bombay on which the enthusiastic Mr. Malabari has roamed so widely. . . . . Though not properly appertaining to the main purpose of the book, we appreciate Mr. Malabari's labour in giving full details of the different land tenures in vogue and their past history, garnished by some important judicial pronouncements by learned Judges with a keen historical instinct, notably Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Michael Westropp, two very eminent Chief Justices of Bombay. 'Rightly', observes Sir George Clarke, 'that in the case of Bombay, carelessness or worse, has left an indelible mark, and the citizens of to-day are heavily penalised by reason of the want of foresight in the past.' This is an absolute fact. . . . . But the worst of it is this, that the Government of Bombay itself is the greatest tyrant at present. Its curious and one-sided interpretation of what are known as 'Sanad' lands in the city has inflicted the greatest pecuniary losses on their present proprietors. While the Government has under this one-sided interpretation been enriched to the tune of six lakhs and upwards, the poor owners of land on this tenure have been impoverished by its confiscatory acquisition. Again, certain lands on certain tenures on Malabar hill seem to be much coveted by Government, and there is a great deal of vexation and sullen exasperation in regard to this matter."

29. In an article under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th February, remarks:—"There is no use of attempting to conceal the fact that, in the estimation of the Government, the Muhammadans seem to stand higher.

INDIAN PATRIOT, Madras, Feb. 9th, 1911.

Moslem activity.

Whether it is true after all, that they are politically a more important factor than others that they are the gate-keepers, that they have been the rulers of India before the advent of the British, is more than what many people can say. But many people cannot help feeling that, whatever it is, they stand higher in the estimation of the Government It is impossible to dismiss from the mind the impression that the Muhammadans are accorded, whenever possible, favoured treatment. The Reforms Regulations perpetually proclaim what this favoured treatment means. We are not concerned here with the justice or the injustice of such treatment, but with the effect it has had upon the Muhammadans. That effect has been the most wholesome. It has sprung sunlight into them, inspired a spirit that could not otherwise have been infused, opened up a prospect at once hopeful and attractive, also pathways leading to the prospect. If sufficient incentive does not exist for the peaceful among the Muhammadans to devote themselves to the higher cause, there is incentive enough for their warlike spirit by setting their interest as opposed to other interests. . . . . Yesterday we published two glaring instances of desecration of Hindu temples and breaking of sacred idols by Muhammadans, the motive being not plunder, but the discomfiture of the Hindus. The separation of interests has come. The majority of the Hindus and the majority of Muhammadans will soon begin to look apart. . . . . There is hope only from one quarter. The Government aided the separation. The Government must bridge the gulf before it grows too wide. It is growing wider day by day, and no one is sure of the probable events of the future when the complete separation will have come."

INDIAN REVIEW, *Madras*, January, 1911.

Indian representatives in the Houses of Parliament.

30. The following is an extract from an article, contributed by Mr. Govinda Das, to the January number of the *Indian Review*, under the heading "The India Office":—"If India is to be governed in the interests of its people, it must enter the arena of party politics. Everybody is much too busy with affairs nearer home, to spare time and energy for seeing full justice done to a people who are dumb. Even the Secretary of State for India is a party politician owing his Cabinet rank to his English work and not Indian. It is not on questions of Indian policy that a Cabinet is ever wrecked. All this talk about keeping Indian questions out of party polemics looks very much like a convenient cloak for covering them up and thus preventing their becoming urgent symptoms to add further perplexities to an already overburdened and harassed Cabinet.

"India must be allowed direct representation in Parliament for the purpose of making its voice heard in the home of its rulers. For a long time to come the question of giving India an autonomous government on the lines of Australia or Canada will not come within the pale of practical politics; how are we to voice our demands in the meantime, if not by the mouth of our Indian representatives in the Houses of Parliament? The plea put forward against direct Colonial representation 'that the Colonies would interfere with England, or England would rule the Colonies far too much' (Lowell, Vol. II, page 436) cannot hold good of India. Its Parliamentary representatives would be too weak to be able to interfere with English policy and as India is not a self-governing Colony, there could be no question of England ruling far too much. It already rules fully. French and Spanish Colonies send representatives to the French and Spanish 'Parliaments' If the representatives of Pondicherry can sit in Paris, cannot the representatives of its neighbour Madras sit in London with profit to their Constituencies and to England? The advantage of such a course would be immense. All questions would be threshed out in public, all chances of misunderstandings would be removed. The people at large would know the reasons for any line of action taken, and even if it is against their wishes, it would not leave a soreness behind against the Government, for then the failure to persuade to a wished-for course of conduct the Government of the day would rest on our own representatives and the Minister would be held blameless."

31. The *Madras Standard*, of the 10th February, remarks:—"For practical purposes the present tour is perhaps the last that His Excellency has undertaken and we are glad to observe that the impression it has left has been one of a most happy and enduring nature. The people have shown their love and admiration to their Governor and welcomed His Excellency in loyal and enthusiastic terms. And, in return, His Excellency, too, has displayed his deep regard and affection for the people, enquiring their conditions and attending to their wants as well as he could. . . . . There have been many British administrators of India who have, after their retirement, shown a most loving attitude to India. . . . . We doubt not that Sir Arthur Lawley will also use his position, wherever he may be in future, and remember the people of this country and extend to them the hand of friendship and support when a necessity arises. His Excellency's tours in the mofussil have been a land mark of administrative value and insight and to the bulk of the people these tours have afforded the only opportunity of personal communion with the representative of the Crown. They have also served to explain and understand public questions and wants from the standpoints of the Government and the people."

The Governor's recent tour.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th February, remarks:—"The advantages to be derived from the tours are many, but that broad spirit which must largely have prevailed when the idea of the Governor going on tours was first given effect to, has not always been present. There have been instances where the programme of these tours has been formal and uninteresting. Largely meant to enable the head of the administration to come in contact with the people, it must be no disappointment to people if requests made to His Excellency are not always granted. Some of the happy results, which our correspondent describes, are certainly due to the personality of the Governor, as indeed they must be, for he goes amidst them, less with the distance of the Provincial ruler, more with the warmth of the representative of His Majesty. When between Cuddalore and Chidambaram the innocent village folk met together to garland His Excellency, our correspondent was reminded of the good old days when the King went out to meet his subjects. It is such spirit that must play if Governor's tours are to be popular. If Sir Arthur Lawley has been able to create a good impression, it is because he brought this spirit largely to bear."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Satyadipika, *Mangalore*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

Lord Gladstone's action in granting a reprieve to a native sentenced to death, for assaulting a white woman.

32. The *Satyadipika*, of the 1st February, has the following with reference to the recent assault committed in Rhodesia, South Africa, by a negro upon the person of a white woman and the commutation of the death sentence passed on him:—There is a general outcry in the English papers against the action of Lord Gladstone in granting a reprieve to the native; he, no doubt, deserves the full penalty prescribed for this heinous crime, but there are grounds to think that the offence was quite unpremeditated as he effected an entrance into the house merely in search of food and drink. This clamour against the commutation, however, recalls to one's mind the system of punishments provided by the Code of Manu which varied with the rank and caste of the offender; why blame then the Code of Manu, after this?

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Malabari, *Tirur*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

An Indian Judge to be appointed in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munro when he goes on leave.

33. A leader in the *Malabari*, of the 1st February, invites the attention of Government to the desirability of appointing an Indian Judge to the High Court in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munro who is shortly going on leave. The suggestion of the *Bengalee* that half the number of High Court Judges in each of the Presidencies should be Indians is heartily supported and the name of Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, the Sessions Judge of Berhampur, is suggested as that of the most deserving officer to adorn the High Court Bench. If the technical objection that he is not a Civilian Judge stands in the way of his elevation, Raja Manavedan Raja, a member of the Statutory Civil Service, cannot, it is said, be taken exception to on that ground.

(*d*) *Education.*

Desabhimani, *Ouddalore*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

The Secondary School-leaving certificates.

34. The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th January, has the following leaderette in English:—"The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has, in his report to the Madras Government, stated that the introduction of the school-leaving certificates 'marks a new era in the history of secondary education in this Presidency,' and that 'its development will be watched with great interest'. Sure it is that this scheme is not only novel in the history of education in this Presidency, but its success depends, to a very large extent, 'on the way it is worked' and on the co-operation which the Government gets from the several private educational bodies scattered throughout the Presidency and from the members of the teaching profession. We are afraid that the Government has done very little towards the removal of certain misconceptions in this matter, beyond enunciating certain broad principles of how the scheme as a whole has to be worked. Of course, a pronouncement on the policy of this scheme is very desirable; the Government will do well to formulate the details of the working of this scheme at an early date. Such a course is good for all parties concerned. We shall now point out certain items on which no information has been given till now.

First.—The application form for this examination contains no entry as to the place where the candidates will be examined. Are the candidates to be examined in their respective schools, or are they to assemble at any centre where the public examination will be conducted? The application forms were received this year in some schools only after they were closed for the Christmas vacation. A large number of headmasters and managers were of the opinion that no application forms were necessary.

Secondly.—Neither the Inspectors nor the Director furnish, in time, definite information regarding the required number of days for which a candidate has to be present. It was originally announced that the candidates had to furnish certificates of attendance for only two terms during this year No mention was, so far as we are aware, made respecting the attendance for the extra term commencing January 1910 and ending July of the same year. A great hardship was created in the case of some boys, who in their immature judgments thought they could save a little pecuniarily by staying away. Such students have been sorely disappointed. Under the circumstances, they could not appear for the School Final, although they had been reading in the VI Form in the previous years. They must have been permitted to appear for the examination of 1911. It is but fair. It is not yet too late to mend matters. There are students who have not appeared for the ensuing examination for the simple reason that they have not attended the extra term, though they had applied more than once for the Matriculation Examination in the previous years. To debar them on this technical ground does not speak well of those in whose hands the sad lot of these miserables has fallen.

Thirdly.—We regret to point out a graver evil. Such of the successful candidates, as wish to enter the University course, have to face, perhaps, another examination in the college or colleges in which they wish to seek admission, which should test the candidates' fitness to enter on a University course. The whole matter is left to the discretion of the Principals of the Colleges. The public are not informed how this discretion is to be used. The pupils are at a loss to know what the tests are likely to be. A first-grade college in the south announces in its calendar that the pupils who wish to join Branch I of the Intermediate should have taken, as their optional subjects, Physics, Chemistry, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, and we have it, on information, that Trigonometry is being taught to the students of the VI Form. Are not the students overburdened with too many subjects? We honestly fear that the infant brains would burst in no distant future. Are there high schools in the south of this Presidency which can hope to send their students to this institution to take up Branch I? Are the authorities aware of this extraordinary demand? Is it charity to expect the poor students to study all these subjects in the course of three years? The Director assures the public that 'its development will be watched with great interest'. In the name of the students and in the name of a healthy sound secondary education, we appeal to the Director that the matter referred to is of very grave import and the defect pointed out is to be speedily rectified; for, unless this is done, other colleges may demand that pupils wishing to take up Branch III of the Intermediate course should have studied in the school final course ancient histories and logic. This is an anomaly, the like of which we have not heard. The Principals of some of the colleges at least should be informed what should guide them in selecting boys for the Intermediate course. It would, at the same time, be desirable that each college announces before hand how it would admit boys in the said class."

35. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 31st January, has a leader on the subject of the proposed "*Andhra* National Education Board", in which it gives the following as its principal objects:—

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 31st, 1911.

Andhra National Education Board.

(1) To educate the people on national lines in the literature of the country, its history and its philosophy; to incorporate the ideals of the West as far as possible with the ideals of life in the East; to create in the minds of the people a real love for their country and a desire to serve it; to impart to the people industrial education in all its branches.

(2) To encourage all sorts of scientific education which tends to increase the prosperity of the country, including education in commerce and in the *Ayurvedic* and Muhammadan systems of medicine.

(3) To give the people lessons in physical exercise and morality.

(4) To impart religious education to the young, each in his own religion.

(5) To bring the young under the traditional disciplinary methods.

(6) To impart education in the mother tongue of the pupil.

(7) To establish schools in the town of Masulipatam and in other places in the Andhra country in order to impart the sort of education indicated above.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1911.

Girls' schools.

36. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd February, has a leader on the subject of girls' schools, in which it regrets that although the Government have done much to spread female education, the early marriage system among the Indians do not enable girls to receive anything higher than elementary education. The school-going age of girls should be raised to 16 years and their schools should be provided with plenty of female teachers. Many a poor widow and also some women having husbands would be forthcoming to receive training in teaching girls, if Government should establish training schools for female teachers. The paper points out that there is not even one such school in the Northern Circars. It also complains that Hindu female teachers are not paid as much as their Muhammadan sisters on the teaching staff. Men of light and leading in Berhampur have sent in a memorial to Government, in which they requested, among other things, that a training school should be established either at Rajahmundry or at Vizagapatam for training women in the teacher's profession. The paper prays that the Government of Madras will be graciously pleased to grant the request and take steps to impart female education on a larger scale than at present.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 27th, 1911.

Municipality of Bezwada.

37. Referring to the internal dissentions that exist among the members of the Bezwada Municipal Council, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 27th January, condemns the methods pursued by the Chairman in the administration of the municipal affairs of the town as most unsatisfactory. Although the remarks of his opponents are a little too critical, it shows his weakness that he does not tolerate them. He deliberately failed to take the councillors and the outside public into his confidence and obtain their consent before expending large sums of money on the works connected with the Kistna *Pushkaram*. Although another man offered to take up the contract in connection with the Pushkaram works at 5 per cent. less than the sanctioned amount, it is most ridiculous and objectionable that it should have been given by the Chairman to one Appalaswami, who took it up only at 3 per cent. less. However much the Chairman may have the support of Government in this act of his, he is responsible to the rate-payers for the loss which they have sustained. The paper then refers to certain other indiscreet acts of the Chairman, and deplores the action of the Government in pronouncing the criticism of Mr. Hanumanulu as calculated to obstruct the Chairman in his work, although the criticism may be a little severe. The charges laid at the door of the Chairman and the other members of his faction are very severe. The paper submits that unless the Government institute an enquiry into them and show their indignation, the object of local self-government can never be fulfilled.

(g) *Forests.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1911

Green manure.

38. Referring to the committee that is shortly to be formed in order to enquire into the question of allowing green manure to be taken from forests, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th February, observes that it is to be composed of officials only. Since it is supremely necessary, considering the importance of the subject, that there should also be non-officials on the Committee, the paper

proposes the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai as a fit person to sit on it. If the committee had already sat to consider the question, it will be well for them to consult gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and act upon their advice. The paper thinks it advisable to grow on dry waste lands trees yielding green manure and suggests that Government should find out ways and means by which the ryots can have a plentiful supply of green manure for their fields. If the above suggestion be adopted, the difficulties of Forest officers will be minimised, and the necessity of the ryots driving their carts to forests with difficulty will be obviated. Each cart-load of green manure may then be charged 6 or 7 annas. An arrangement to this effect will, the paper thinks, be beneficial both to Government and to the ryots.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

39. Reviewing the Administration report of the Salt and Abkári department for the year 1909–1910, a leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, notices with great pleasure the decrease in the consumption of liquor and the increase of revenue resulting from the curtailment of the number of shops licensed to sell liquors in the Presidency. The Government are evidently reluctant to admit that this decrease in consumption is a consequence of the decrease in the number of shops and attribute it to famine; but the increase in revenue in spite of famine controverts that view. The Commissioner of Salt and Abkári has himself conceded in the report that within the municipal areas in Malabar the decrease in the number of shops has produced a healthy result. There is ground to hope that a further decrease in the number of shops will tend to reduce consumption still further. Referring to the importation of foreign liquor the article is at a loss to understand why arrack should be imported from Colombo when the various distilleries in the country can supply much more than the local demand. Another point referred to by the article is the increase of Abkári prosecutions during the year. Government opine that every effort should be made to prevent the increase of Abkári cases in the Calicut sub-division. But so long as the efficiency of an Abkári official is judged by the number of cases he detects, the position cannot be improved. In conclusion, the article remarks that, on the whole, the administration during the year was a shade better than that of the previous years.

Remarks on the Administration Report of the Salt and Abkári department.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

40. The *Desabhimani*, of the 21st January, writes as follows in English:—"It is with very great pleasure that we notice the appointment of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, a Puisne Judge of our High Court, as the Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council in succession to the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili who has resigned, and the appointment of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar, High Court Vakil, as the Puisne Judge in the place of Mr. Aiyar. Both are very estimable and highly capable gentlemen and no better selection could have been made for either post. We have no doubt that both the gentlemen will prove eminently successful in the exalted spheres to which they have been elevated and fully justify the choice which the Government have so happily made."

The appointments of Messrs. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and P. R. Sundara Aiyar as Member of Council and High Court Judge, respectively.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 21st, 1911.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st February, says:—Lord Morley, the late Secretary of Sate for India, has contributed an article to the *Nineteenth Century* under the heading "The English democracy and the Government of India", in which he replies to the charge levelled against him by the Anglo-Indian press that, while he was in authority, he exercised all the powers himself, without leaving any discretion to the Government of India and its officials. He says that, as the Secretary of State for India is one of the executive officials of the British Parliament, which exercises the

The English democracy and the Indian Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

ultimate authority in all matters concerning India, he has every right to initiate and to give a finale to whatever concerns the Indian administration and that, if the present control of the Parliament over the Viceroy and other officials be removed, the latter will become irresponsible for their actions towards the people. We entirely agree in this view. But it must be admitted that the attitude maintained by Lord Morley, while he was in the House of Commons, regarding questions on Indian matters belied both the theory advocated by him in his books before he became Secretary of State and the view now expressed by him. Nevertheless, we gladly offer him our sincere thanks for all the reforms introduced by him with the *bonâ fide* motive of improving the Indian administration. But the best method of governing India will be to leave it in the hands of the Indians themselves, *i.e.*, by establishing a Parliament in India and conducting the administration through it. Of course this is not possible at present and till it becomes an accomplished fact, there will surely be a constant change in the person who is ultimately responsible for the Indian administration. Thus the Secretary of State may centre all authority in himself, if he happens to be a strong man like Lord Morley, while the Viceroy and other officials will exercise all the powers, if the Secretary of State is a weak man.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

Census work in Madras.

42. The *Lokopakari*, of the 6th February, takes objection to the rule laid down by the Census Commissioner that, while the Census officers should go to the house of every native, whatever his position may be, and fill up his schedule, it is enough if the schedules are left in the houses of Europeans and Eurasians and taken back after they are filled in by the parties themselves, and remarks that such a difference in the treatment of the people does not reflect credit on the Government.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Feb. 3rd, 1911.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

43. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 3rd February, has the following on the subject in a leading article:—Though the subjects discussed during the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council were not of very great importance, still the way in which the business of the meeting was conducted, the readiness shown by the official members to furnish full and detailed answers to the several questions of the non-official members and the spirit of mutual cordiality exhibited on both sides, is highly gratifying and encourages one to hope that the expanded Councils will work on well without any friction in the relations between the official and non-official members. After expressing its gratification at the reduction made in the land-tax in the Central Provinces, the paper urges that something ought to be done for the Madras Presidency as well in the matter of the vexed question of *mulgeni* tenure and the same settled in a satisfactory manner, once for all.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley's period of extension to be continued till the end of December.

44. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st February, remarks that South India will rejoice if the period of extension granted to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley is continued till the end of December, so that he may represent this Presidency, where he has endeared himself by his broad-hearted sympathy and good-will towards the people, in the Coronation Darbar. A new Governor, whoever he may be, cannot be expected to know and feel for South India so much as Sir Arthur Lawley during the short period that intervenes between his assumption of office and the Imperial Coronation Darbar. If, in acceptance of the invitation of Madras, Their Majesties should visit the city it would be highly gratifying to the people and their rejoicing will be greatly augmented in case His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley is allowed to welcome Their Majesties and to speak to them on the welfare of the people of South India which has been under his administration for the last five years. It is sincerely hoped that the wish of the people will be respected and His Excellency permitted to continue till January next.

45. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th February, in reviewing the report of the administration of the Co-operative Credit Societies in this Presidency during the year ending 30th June 1910, dilates upon the various advantages accruing to the poor agriculturists by the establishment of such societies and remarks that only one such society has been established in Malabar as yet. The ignorance of the people regarding the advantages of such banks is said to be the cause of their apathy in the matter. It is seen from the report that the increase of such banks in other districts was mainly due to the active interest taken by officials and other leaders among the public. It is hoped that in Malabar also the officials and leaders will, without delay, exert themselves to have more banks established in the district.

Officials to work for the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 4th, 1911.

46. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th January, in a lengthy article on the deplorable state of the Muhammadan endowments, makes the following observations: —The Hon'ble Mr. Shams-ul-Huda, with the object of remedying the defects existing in the management of the endowments, has recently drafted a Bill and submitted it to the Imperial Legislative Council. In the Madras Legislative Council a Hindu Honourable Member also has submitted a similar draft with the addition of a clause to the effect that 'the appointment or nomination of the trustees should be by means of votes.' No section of the Indian Penal Code, empowers any ordinary person to compel the manager of any endowment to repudiate the charges laid against him in a court" To avoid all such obstacles, we are of opinion that the Government should appoint a committee who should supervise all the endowments existing in the city and compel the trustees, mutavallis (directors) and managers of the endowments to discharge their respective functions, and to publish either monthly or quarterly reports for general circulation. If, on enquiry, the committee considers the work of any director objectionable and his management unsatisfactory or illegal, it should proceed against him after a reference has been made to the Advocate-General. We are quite confident that if Government were to pass an Act on the above lines and to supervise all endowments, the long-existing defects would be remedied. This action of Government would never be considered as an interference in religious matters, for it would only set right the management. In conclusion, the *Shams* requests Government to have no misgivings as to their action being considered as interference in religious matters, and asks them to take a practical part in unravelling the tangled web of the management of endowments.

Mismanagement of Muhammadan endowments.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1911.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

47. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th February, in reviewing the speech made by His Highness the Nizam on the 2nd February when a dinner was given by His Highness in honour of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, who is shortly leaving Hyderabad on six months' furlough, makes the following observations:—His Highness has publicly acknowledged the meritorious services rendered by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley during his tenure as Resident. It was expected when he assumed charge of the Residency, that he would by his good-will and noble-mindedness captivate the hearts of the people and the ruler of the Dakhan, and these expectations have been fully realized. There is not a single soul who has any complaint to make against the Resident. Blessed are the States to whose lot such political officers fall. In recognition of his able discharge of his duties, the Imperial Government has been pleased to confer on Sir Charles Bayley the Order of Knighthood. It is hoped that he will, for his invaluable services to the State, be exalted to the position of a Lieutenant-Governor by the Imperial Government.

Sir Charles Bayley.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Feb. 7th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 7th, 1911.

The prohibition of the emigration of Indian coolies to Natal.

48. In a leader on the prohibition by the Government of India of the emigration of Indian coolies to Natal, the *Desabhimani*, of the 7th January, makes the following observations in English:—"Some time back, when the whole of India was aroused at the cruel treatment meted out to our brethren in South Africa, we raised our feeble voice in denouncing such inhuman treatment as unbecoming, unjust, unequivocally unchristian and suicidal to the true interests of a growing State. All India, to a man, felt aggrieved and there were ample signs that many among the ruling race at Home expressed their indignant disapproval of the baneful policy pursued by the authorities in Natal. We are very happy to learn that the first sympathetic act of our new Viceroy is the opportune prohibition of indentured labour to the offending State. We thank our Viceroy most sincerely for this magnanimous and humane act and we take it as an earnest for some good things that are yet to come from His Excellency. We also take this opportunity of putting before His Excellency the fact that, in consideration of the country having been quieted, the time has come for the liberation of the deportees and for the removal of the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act from places where no danger has arisen or is likely to arise. This is a grievous sore and the sooner it is healed the better. It has been repeatedly affirmed that the unrest against which the Indian administration was fighting all these few years was only of a superficial and local character, and that the ruling chiefs and the great majority of the Indian subjects have remained loyal to the core. In the face of these pronouncements, the detention is unnecessary. We therefore hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will so arrange matters that these two defects are removed before His Majesty the King is crowned in London."

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1911.

The visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to Madras.

49. The *Swadesamitrun*, of the 3rd February, expresses its hearty approval of the proceedings of the public meeting held at the Banqueting Hall, for the purpose of inviting His Majesty the King-Emperor to Madras after his coronation at Delhi, and remarks:—A visit by the King-Emperor to the different presidency towns in India will greatly help the strengthening and growth of the loyalty of the people. Though the Ruling Princes and other well-to-do persons in the country will have an opportunity of seeing our revered King at Delhi itself, the ordinary people cannot afford to take such a long journey and show their love for their Sovereign. It is therefore necessary that the King himself should visit the various important places in India and thus create an opportunity for the masses to have a view of him and pay their respects to him.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

The new Governor of Madras.

50. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, comments as follows upon the appointment of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael as the successor of Sir Arthur Lawley, as Governor of Madras:—Though we do not know much of this gentleman, we are glad to note that he is a staunch Liberal and has been the Private Secretary, first to Sir George Trevelyan and then to Lord Dalhousie, both of whom belonged to the Liberal party. We therefore believe that he will act on Liberal principles in conducting the administration of this Presidency. He has got the advantage of the presence of an Indian Member in his Executive Council and the general propositions which will be brought forward, from time to time by the Members of his Legislative Council will be of help to him in understanding the likes and dislikes of the people. Many changes will also be introduced in his time in the system of local self-government, based on the recommendations of the Hobhouse Commission, and we hope that he will carry out these changes in a liberal spirit and with a genuine sympathy for the people.

51. The *Dharmam*, for January-February, says:—Even as a demon dancing on the same beautiful platform in Chidambaram, on which God Nataraja danced a divine dance, a Royal Proclamation Pillar was erected, in December last, at Allahabad, near the victorious pillar raised by King Asóka, the favourite devotee of Sri Buddha. Curious indeed! The way in which commentators like Lord Curzon intrepreted this Royal Proclamation is an open secret. There are several proofs to show that the promises contained in this Proclamation are oniy promises on paper.

DHARMAM, *Pondicherry*, Jan.-Feb. 1911.

The Proclamation Pillar at Allahabad.

(1) The truth of the statement "The Englishmen rule over the land of Bharata only for its benefit and the aim of the Englishmen is only to do such things as will improve the country" will be verified, if Srímán Dadabhai Naoroji, the author of the "Poverty of India", is asked to give his opinion.

(2) The truth of the statement "The people of the land of Bharata have equal rights with British subjects, *i.e.*, with those who are born and bred up in England, wherever the British flag flies" will be known, if Srímán Gandhi is asked about it

(3) The truth of the statement "Justice will be administered impartially between the Britishers and the people of the land of Bharata" will be made clear by Mr. Janab Bajul Hassan, the editor of the *Urd-um-la*.

(4) Srijut Lala Lajpat Rai, Aswini Kumar Dutt and other persons, who were suddenly deported, can speak to the truth of the statement "measures will be adopted to secure the protection of the person and property of the people of the land of Bharata."

(5) Srímán Achuta Rao Kolhatkar, the editor of the *Désasúvak* of Nagpúr, can testify to the truth of the statement "The proceedings in Courts of law will be conducted strictly according to the rules of procedure."

(6) Srímán Arabinda Ghosh can give his opinion as to the treatment of prisoners in jails during remand.

(7) Srijut Pindi Das, the editor of the *India*, and Srímán V. O. Chidambaram Pillai can give their opinion regarding the distribution of work among the prisoners.

(8) Mr. Jaswantrai, the editor of the *Punjabee*, can be asked about the respectable way in which the devotees of the country are treated in jails.

(9) Dr. Rash Béhari Ghose, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Malaviya can be asked about the way in which public opinion is respected by the British.

52. The *Mysore Star*, of the 6th February, with reference to "The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company" recently started in Bombay for the purpose of carrying on trade with England and other European countries, makes the following observations:—The Native Indian shipping business is hampered by one great disability at present in not being allowed to carry arms of any description. There are pirate ships everywhere on the highways of the seas ready to pounce upon merchant-vessels which have generally to rely upon themselves in the matter of defence. But the Indians are prohibited from carrying arms by the Arms Act while the Europeans have every privilege accorded to them. If the Government of India were only to grant similar privileges to the Indian ship-owners as well, it would greatly redound to the credit of the British rulers as having done their duty to a certain extent by this new indigenous enterprise.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Feb. 6th, 1911.

The native Indian shipping-trade.

53. The *Satyadipika*, of the 1st February, in the course of a long article, makes the following remarks with reference to the growth of intemperance in the country and the measures of Government directed against it:—The fact that the revenue from liquor has gone up by 25 per cent. in spite of the recent reduction made by Government in the number of liquor shops in the Madras Presidency goes to show the fearful state of intemperance prevailing in the country. It cannot be alleged with any show of reason that the Government is wholly responsible for the evil and that the measures directed against it are all half-hearted; the blame lies partly with the people

SATYADIPIKA, *Mangalore*, Feb. 1st, 1911.

The sales of liquor and the evils of intemperance in India.

as well. It is no use merely increasing the tax on liquor, for, those addicted to the vice of drink would rather starve for want of food than lose the gratification afforded by the accustomed cup. It devolves as much upon the people as on the Government to do their utmost to combat the evil. The practice of selling licenses for liquor shops by auction must altogether cease and every assistance should be rendered to the several Temperance Committees working in India; cartoons should be hung in all public places exhibiting the dreadful evils resulting from intemperate drinking and pamphlets should be freely distributed among the people warning them against the evil effects of drink. In short, no pains should be spared by every well-wisher of India to try his utmost to drive out this monster from our midst.

Errata.

In article 37 under the heading "IV.—Native States" on page 193 of Report No. 6, *for* the word "resusciation" in the margin, as well as the word "resusciate" in line 48, *insert* the words "resuscitation" and "resuscitate", respectively.

[Issued, 14th February 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 8 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th February 1911

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,752
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	650
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
4	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	350
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily .. .	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	7[illegible]
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine .	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	720*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	80
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Oriente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatiitha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	500
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press,,Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avaninula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	227
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalia, 42 years.	54
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Vivesa Bhanu Press, North Avanimura Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,000
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velangamni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruvalur, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{1,350 / 1,400}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyar.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani .	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakumalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Vilasini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	*Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Janamukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	500
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	D ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Bellja, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Powlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messonger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agrahaaramdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Sadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,800

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	150
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	45
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	350
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly .	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	80
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittanta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Beharasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Bodhamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	450
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,600
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	510
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	700
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly .	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	317
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	[illegible]
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar. 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.K.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadesabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Ahsan-i-Akhbar	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,000
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Baiq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	675
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abba Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Muniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 15, *Dabdaba-i-Asafi*, and No. 17, *Mahbub-ul-kalam*. The First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad (Deccan) reports that these two journals have not been published since 28th September 1908.

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupati, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	[illegible]
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakotà and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	4[illegible]
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *Muhammadan*, of the 13th February, writes as follows:—"We beg to draw the attention of the Government to a correspondence published in our columns to-day on the Moharrum riots in Coimbatore. . . . . Our correspondent holds the Police Inspector and the reserve police responsible for the unfortunate incidents . . . . . If the police have really shown obstinacy in their efforts to wound the religious feelings of the Muhammadans, the causes that led up to and culminated in the deplorable riots, and have really shown cowardice at the time of danger, and if they deserted their posts in time of danger, and unjustly arrested and caused to be imprisoned those respectable persons who were in the lock-up till they were released on the request of the Hon'ble V. Sambanda Mudaliyar and Mr. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliyar came to their rescue with a request to the Police Inspector who could be held responsible for the wounds on the persons of these people. On these counts we would urge the Government to base its enquiries. The order of the Deputy Magistrate of the station, being at the request of the Muhammadans of the place, seems to have hung heavy with the Inspector whose presence and equilibrium of mind deserted him on an important occasion. If the Inspector could have lost so much control over himself, as to have gone to the extent of divesting the 'disguised tigers' of their paints and tails by pouring water as is also alleged, it does betray very weak trait of character in an officer of his position. . . . . Could the Inspector have gone to the extent of opening out the threat that the taboot would be carried away by the low class, untouchable vulgar and common cobbler. . . . . Yet another great grievance brought to light by our correspondent is the bold rush of the police to enter a mosque and defile it by spilling blood in its sacred precincts and breaking its chandeliers and lamps. . . . . If the town police and the reserve police are, as alleged, in fact truly responsible for causes that led up to this affray we would urge upon the Government to have them removed from the place and due departmental punishment meted out. We are hopeful that the Government will make a careful enquiry in the matter and punish such Police officers and constables as may be found responsible for the sad occurrence."

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1911.

The Police and the Coimbatore riots.

2. In a leading article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 17th February, says:—"His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley made a singularly felicitous speech yesterday, at the Police Training School, Vellore His Excellency did not confine himself to the amenities of the occasion. He said he was addressing the whole Police force of the presidency and as such, while expressing a just appreciation of their work, he also gave them a few words of advice and caution. In congratulating the recipients of the King's medals, he aptly explained the significance of the honour conferred upon them. They were the tokens of the King-Emperor's confidence and trust in the members of the force selected for the honour, and His Excellency added that he was confident that they would always be worthy of it and would preserve pure the honourable decoration."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1911.

His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Police Training School.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th February, remarks:—"Nothing can help the Indian Police to gain public confidence, and claim to be something other than what it is reputed to be, except by following in spirit and letter

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1911.

the noble appeal of His Excellency. Made at inspiring functions like these, such appeals will have special force. Where bravery and pride exist, the meaner passions that excite the despicable man to unlawful action will act less. The award of King's medals is at once an incentive to courage and honesty. That as many as five of these valuable medals should have fallen to Madras is a great credit, and it is the particular fortune of the Police that they should have had the advantage of a highly inspiring speech from His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, than whom no one could have imparted greater impressiveness to the function."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1911.

In commenting further on His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Vellore Training school, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th February, says:—"His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, in his admirable speech at Vellore, inspiring in its sentiments, unexceptionable in its inculcation of honesty and justice, earnestly, eloquently and thoughtfully impressed upon the Police the nature, character, and the manner of performance, of their duties. The words that fell from His Excellency, few as they are, deserve to be treasured up by every Police official, high or low, and followed in their daily conduct. They present an ideal of duty, of honesty, of uprightness, of justice, by adherence to which the Police will of necessity fill a high position in public estimation, commanding the esteem and confidence of all classes of people. . . . . The future of the Police is full of promise, and every member of the force can do something, if animated by the principles and aims which His Excellency the Governor set forth with such sincerity, sympathy and eloquence."

(*d*) *Education.*

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

3. The *Muhammadan*, of the 16th February, writes:—"We express our gratitude to the London press for the keen and earnest interest it is taking in the question of the establishment of a Moslem University in India. To all who can look at this question fairly and all who have the prosperity of India keenly at heart, the establishment of a Moslem University recommends itself on the strongest grounds and to even those unprejudiced, there cannot be two sides of this question. . . . . The foundation of an University in Aligarh will mark an era of world wide importance and with its establishment the names of Sir Saiyid Ahmed Khan and His Highness the Agha Khan will be placed on a foundation as indestructible as the Moslem University itself. . . . . The University and the conferring of degrees must be sanctioned by a Charter, and if the Government should recognize a degree in Theology, it will conduce most favourably towards the success of the scheme."

The establishment of a Moslem University in India

(*k*) *General.*

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1911.

4. Referring to a paragraph that appeared recently in the London *Times*, drawing attention to the difficulty in regard to the nomination of Indians, to the Executive Council, owing to the small number available, notwithstanding the fact that the provision requiring from European members, at least twelve years' service in India, does not apply to Indians, the *Madras Standard*, of the 13th February, remarks:—"That ill-founded and mischievous inference that there are very few Indians from whom a selection can be made for appointment in the Indian Executive Councils, according to the Reform Act, has been duly echoed by the London *Times*, and we fear that the British nation will think that India must be remarkably poor in its men of required intelligence, capacity and character for positions of the kind now thrown open to them. . . . . The Government have at no time before regretted having given any political or administrative privilege to the people. Indians were appointed to the High Courts and they have all proved to be men of sterling character and capacity. Nor has

Appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils.

there been a paucity of men available at any time. Of course, executive service is not the same as judicial service, but Indians in the former have as a class been reported to be quite efficient and when we consider that practically the whole of the executive administration is carried on through the instrumentality of Indian officials, it does not admit of a charge that Indians in India cannot produce men to suit the exigencies of the Council. . . . . As regards the selection of capable men from the High Courts to the Councils, we are told that the Secretary of State for India has authorised an amendment securing their pensionable interests. This does not, of course, mean that selections to the Executive Councils will, as a rule, be made in future from the Judicial line. Such a step would be very harmful to the integrity and strength of the judiciary, but should occasionally a choice have to be made as an *exception*, there should certainly be no financial loss. The fact of one being a High Court Judge should not of itself operate as a *disqualification* for Executive Councillorship, and to this end the amendment would be welcome. We hope that the rising Indian publicists will profit by the controversy raised and the cry of the paucity of Indians for the Council, and that they will show that the charge is unfounded and that the country can always put forth its best talent to any emergency or occasion alike, in the Executive, as in the Judicial, service."

In writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th February, says:—"When Lord Morley announced his decision to appoint Indians to the Imperial and Local Executive Councils, the *Times* and the Anglo-Indian press were horrified and set up their howls. They said the Councils were sacred and should not be polluted by permitting Indians to enter. When they found Lord Morley firm they changed their tactics and said they were perfectly willing to permit the entry of Indians, but then there were *no* competent Indians. . . . . It is not true that there is a paucity of Indians. Such a statement we regard as a libel on the Indian people and British rule in India. We can at this moment mention scores of Indians in every way fit to discharge the duties of an Executive Councillor. The *Times* knows this very well, for its Indian editor, Mr. Fraser, knows them: but the secret of the *Times*' desire to suppress this truth is that these gentlemen are not after its own heart for they are guilty of having committed the unpardonable crime of having identified themselves with the Congress movement." West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 15th, 1911.

5. In a leading article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 14th February, writes:—"One of the remedies which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale suggested in order to stem the inordinate growth of State expenditure in India, at the last debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, was that provision should be made for an independent audit of the finances of this country. . . . . The remedy suggested more than a quarter of a century ago was the appointment of a Comptroller-General independent of the Government of India both as regards position and prospects and removable only with the sanction of the Secretary of State. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale urged that this proposal of making the Comptroller and Auditor-General absolutely independent of the Government of India should be taken up once again and that his audit report, which is to be submitted to the Secretary of State, should be published and laid before the House of Commons. . . . . The Financial department of the Government, no doubt, performs the functions of an appropriation audit, but it is doubtful if what it does could be deemed sufficient to prevent misuse of public funds and secure economy in the same way as in England, unless it is conducted with reference to the interests of the tax-payers and in view to securing the accountability of the treasury and the executive to their representatives in the Councils. It is, of course, but a step forward to make the Comptroller-General independent of the Government, but so long as he is still the subordinate of the executive administration which has uncontrolled authority to order the finances of the country, his audit and report will not be as thoroughly independent as they ought to be.

The audit of Indian finances.

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1911.

. . . . It is to be hoped that Sir Fleetwood Wilson, as an authority on both the aspects of the question, will be able, before his departure from India, to inaugurate a genuine system of appropriation audit of Indian finances in which it will be possible for the representatives of tax-payers to see that the revenues which they have contributed have been properly appropriated and expended."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

Recruitment of Indian coolies for Natal.

6. The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th February, writes:—"We hear that the Natal Trust Board, in view to the stopping of the indentured labour, have sent down one Dr. Burton Nicol, to recruit 3,000 coolies before the 1st July, under the old rules. . . . . The strongest recruiting ground is this presidency, and as such, effective measures should be concerted to duly warn our people against being ensnared. If need be, printed vernacular pamphlets might be circulated in all the districts recounting the recent order of the Government of India, the hardship the coolies would undergo in Natal, and the elaborate attempts that are being made to recruit a large number before the 1st of July. Private advice bureaus might be appointed to warn the coolies at different ports and educated men and landholders all over might be appealed to to enlighten them on the present situation."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the purchase of stores required by departments in India.

7. The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th February, says:—"His Excellency Sir George Clark is a true *Swadeshi* and has the welfare of Indian manufactures at heart. Unlike some of his countrymen out here, his attitude towards the Indian industrial problem is not one of lofty contempt. Evidently, His Excellency does not think that India should ever be a country for exporting raw produce to European markets. He would give what encouragement he would to local manufactures in the supply of Government's requirements. Evidently, the Government of India's resolution on the subject has begun to be honoured in the breach by some officials in Bombay. Hence the necessity for the following resolution:—

It has been laid down by the Government of India that when stores are purchased for a Government department, articles made in India shall always be preferred to imported articles, provided their quality is satisfactory and their price not unfavourable. This rule is being enforced when indents on the Store department of the India Office for the purchase of considerable quantities of European stores are scrutinised. But the Governor in Council is inclined to think that it is not strictly observed by Government officers of all classes who have to make petty purchases from contingent and other allowances or in cases in which an indent on the India Office is not necessary under the rules.

The Governor in Council, therefore, desires to call the attention of the officers of all departments, who have to make purchases, to the rule and to request that they will observe it strictly in future. When any purchases have to be made, in small as well as in large quantities, it must first be ascertained whether suitable articles can be had of Indian manufacture; only when these are not procurable should imported articles be purchased."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

Indians and the Madras Government.

8. In a column under the heading, "Our Curiosity Shop", the following paragraph appears in the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th February:—"The Madras Government very solemnly said that they were unable, quite recently, to find out competent Indians to occupy the posts of an Under Secretary to Government and of a Secretary to the Board. It is some consolation to know that the same Government have now found competent men for much higher offices. Were not they able to find out a competent Indian to succeed the late Diwan Bahadur N. Subrahmaniam? Is it possible to state that the credentials of Mr. Odgers, for the Administrator-Generalship, are far superior or equal to those of Dr. S. Swaminathan?"

III.—Legislation.

9. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 12th February, observes:—"We utterly fail to see how the Government of India would incur a grave responsibility in repealing the Act. . . . . The Seditious Meetings Act was passed clearly, according to the Government itself, to cope with a certain situation which had arisen in the country, and now that it is admitted on all hands not only that there is no sedition but that the outlook for the future is most bright, where is the justification from continuing the measure and above all for placing it permanently on the Statute Book? . . . . Lord Hardinge has dwelt on more than one occasion on the value of sympathy in administration, and on the threshold of his Viceroyalty he expressed the hope that his tenure of office in India would be marked by peace and progress As a statesman, he must surely understand that progress cannot be furthered where repression is sought to be employed as a motive force. Repression can but have the effect of retarding progress, and suspicion can never engender confidence. The Viceroy who, with fine moral courage and the instincts of the true statesman, received the Congress deputation and returned a frank and sympathetic reply to its loyal but outspoken address, will sadly mar his reputation if, at so early a stage in his Viceroyalty, he lends himself to the continuance of perpetuation or a law which is to-day a disagreeable and absolutely superfluous weapon."

The Seditious Meetings Act.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Feb. 12th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

10. The following paragraph appears in the *United India and Native States*, for the 11th February:—"We understand that a Police Inspector of the name of Mr. Gallyot has been chosen Assistant Superintendent of Police in succession to the late Mr. Hoogwerf and in preference to Mr. Keshava Aiyar, B.A., B.L., whom very properly, the Diwan, if our information is correct, selected for the place. Mr. Gallyot has no educational qualification of any kind that we are aware of. It would have been better for the State to leave him in the comparative obscurity of the Head-quarter office, where educational attainments and a close knowledge of law and procedure are not necessary, especially since the advent of Mr. George who is a Police officer of distinction. . . . . It is reported that Mr. Gallyot's appointment came from higher quarters and the Diwan had no alternative. We wonder whether men in these quarters would have been assisting if their candidate were a Nair instead of a Eurasian, possibly a friend of the Chief Secretary."

The Travancore Police.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

11. In an article under this heading, contributed by their own correspondent, the *United India and Native States*, of the 11th February, publishes the following:—"It is a little over three years since this picturesque State passed into the hands of its present Diwan, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chari, C.I.E., whose valuable services were "lent" to the Travancore Darbar, as the official phraseology goes, by the Madras Government. . . . . There were not people wanting who nodded their head when they heard approval being expressed at his nomination as Diwan. These last set of people were rather suspicious and freely said that an iconoclastic man and an out and out social reformer like Mr. Rajagopala Chari would not do as Diwan especially under the peculiar circumstances in which Travancore is situated. This conclusion has proved to be right. . . . . One of the happiest traditions and feature of a Hindu Raj—or rather Indian Raj—has been the unfettered and free manner in which the subject could relate his grievances to his king and master. . . . . This has been the practice here and when Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., became Diwan he gave better facilities to the really aggrieved and allowed them to narrate in full their mournful tale. But with the advent of the present Diwan the tables were turned. No one is given an opportunity to relate his case and petitioners to the Diwan's office

Travancore affairs.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

are prohibited even from standing in the verandah. I know a case in which a certain peon was fined, because he did not turn out a Namburi petitioner who approached the Diwan with some grievances which however were not redressed. Several farmers and ryots have had to wait several days and weeks in the Huzur office and at last to go away disappointed. Even in cases where respectable persons insisted on being heard, the result has been a mere show of listening to grievances and nothing more.

When the Diwan is on tour the people generally feel that a good opportunity presents itself. But they are really disappointed at the open and defiant refusal he gives to hear them and immediately the Diwan is off in his motor car. When the ryots come with genuine grievances the assistance of the Police is invoked. . . . . When he was confronted by the ryots with a request to extend, the Kodayar irrigation to Neyyathenkara also by the construction of the right Bank Channel, he told them that either request would be immediately complied with. It must be remembered that this was the very representation, declined at the Popular Assembly by Mr. Rajagopala Chari last year. This is how he disposes of the peoples' complaints."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

The Diwan of Travancore.

12. Referring to a rumour prevalent in Travancore, that the present Diwan is to be re-called to British Service, the *United India and Native States*, of the 11th February, says :—"The good people of Travancore must have learnt before this that no man, not even a heaven-born Diwan, is indispensable in this world, and that, to use a homely expression, there is as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. The Indian administration has not come to ruin because we have been without Lord Curzon at its head, although his Lordship possibly imagined that without himself as the head of the Government, the administration of India would become impossible. We are sure that the people of Travancore, far from regretting Mr. Rajagopala Chari's departure from their midst, will feel a sigh of relief, for all sections of the people in the State are tired of him and of the short-sighted, retrograde, and repressive policy he has seen fit to pursue, in spite of the fact that a more industrious and law-abiding people nowhere exists in India than the subjects of the Maharaja. We hope that for the sake of his own reputation as well as for the good of the people of Travancore the rumour about Mr. Chari's recall to British service is true, for the longer he continues in office, the more sure he is to shatter his political reputation."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1911.

A publication in book form of articles on the Mysore State.

13. In commending to its readers a book, containing a reprint of articles that have appeared in the *Indian Patriot*, under the heading "Mysore Patriotism", that paper, of the 13th February, says :—"To students of Indian political history, to statesmen or prospective statesmen in Native States, the publication by a native of Mysore, in book form, of the seventeen well-informed articles on Mysore administration will be invaluable. . . . . The object of the publication is to place before Indian Princes the danger of permitting those who cannot feel with them and with their people to occupy important positions in the State. Another object is to convince them that capacity to drive the wheels of administration does not make a statesman, but it is foresight, sympathy, and breadth of ideas that make the best statesman. . . . . That of all Native States of India Mysore which had the reputation till recently of being a model should afford illustration of where pitfalls are likely to be and the necessity to avoid them at all costs, is a regrettable circumstance. But that these pitfalls exist that they have been the cause of many inconveniences in Mysore, no one who reads the book will doubt. . . . . In the second volume of the Mysore patriotism series, which, we understand, will be published as soon as enough materials have been built up, the defects of the judicial administration in Mysore will have the prominent place. . . . . No department of administration ought to be more efficient, and can lend itself to be made efficient with some little care than law and justice. One of the worst chapters of 'the alien administration of Mysore' as it has

come to be called in that State, promises to be the attitude of the administration of Mysore towards the law courts. . . . . When he has directed his searching vision to other departments and revealed the irregularities, His Highness the Maharaja will have, in his possession, a complete picture of the exact situation. With the political foresight and large-hearted sympathy, for which his subjects largely admire him, His Highness will then be able to introduce the necessary changes."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

14. The *United India and Native States*, of the 11th February, says:— "Although in theory educated Mahars are eligible for public appointments in common with others they are, as a matter of fact, shut out from public service by a sort of tacit understanding between caste Hindus who have the upper hand in Government offices and who would on no account brook the spectacle of a Mahar clerk working at the same desk with them. They would keep out such men on specious excuses which they could impose on the European heads of offices who are thus made unconscious parties to an act of injustice to the low castes. This is an aspect of the problem affecting the depressed classes which ought to appeal forcibly to Government who, we have no doubt, are sincerely anxious to extend equal opportunities to all."

The Bombay Council and the Mahars.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

15. The *United India and Native States*, of the 11th February, writes:— "We can understand that Lord Hardinge's refusal to receive an address of welcome from the Central National Muhammadan Association of Calcutta has evoked strong feeling in the Mussalman community in Bengal. . . . . The *Mussalman* of Calcutta gives expression to the resentment of the community in the following words: . . . . . 'It was only the other day that His Excellency received an address from the Indian association and the Central National Muhammadan Association followed in its wake. The refusal of His Excellency constitutes a slight not only on the association in question but on the Muhammadan community at large. His Excellency, we are informed, did not accept the proposed address of the Muhammadan Literary Society on the ground of its being a non-political body, and now His Excellency refuses to receive the address of the Central National Muhammadan Association which is a political body, on account of his being immersed in public business. The Muhammadans have, under the circumstances, cause to complain of His Excellency's being discourteous to the community. The popular verdict will be that His Excellency's action has been inexpedient if nothing else.' No unbiassed person will take exception to the strong language used by our contemporary, as it is undoubtedly a slight cast on an important community. . . . . Ever since His Excellency landed in Bombay, he has been so tactful and fair in his dealings with the several classes that it is a wonder to us that he should have unconsciously wounded the feelings of an important section of His Majesty's Indian subjects by refusing to set apart 15 minutes, at the most, to receive an address of welcome from a thoroughly representative public body of Moslems."

The Viceroy and the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

16. In an article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th February, observes:—"The final verdict upon the United Provinces Exhibition appears to be that it is a large failure. . . . . It has been, of course, the largest, as was expected, but it was not an exhibition as has come to be understood by us. It was a show, or a purely money-making affair and has been a financial success. The people are none the better for it, except that from their pockets valuable cash has been taken away by attractions which are of little benefit to them. The wheat crop would not be abundant because the ryot has seen the aeroplane or the dance of a famous Bengalee songstress. . . . . The educative influence has been absent

The United Provinces Exhibition.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1911.

from the exhibition, and all that we could see is an active support by the United Provinces Government, of a huge pleasure show, in which every kind of attraction was put forth to draw multitudes. . . . . There is no other way of describing it except that it is a waste, and that the many lakhs spent upon it might well have been reserved for some more fruitful public purpose. The experiment of a huge exhibition, as conducted by the United Provinces authorities, is not one to be imitated by other Governments."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1911.

Indian students in England.

17. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th February, says :—"In spite of all that is being done to improve the condition of Indian students in England, it is doubtful whether, circumstances connected with their education being what they are, any marked change could be effected. The movement itself began when the fear of sedition was at its highest, and young Indians were considered liable to fall into questionable hands. . . . . Good society and education assured, the chances are minimised of youths falling a prey to ambushed sedition or anarchy. The existence of a movement to better the condition of our youths, engineered and organised under such distinguished auspices will, in itself, act as a powerful impediment to deliberate seduction or wilful ruination. . . . . As far as possible, intercourse must always be encouraged between England and India, for there are strong political relations which have constantly to be strengthened. We want to know Englishmen and be known by Englishmen, and any impediments in this direction will be a misfortune to both."

TRAVANCORE TIMES, *Nagercoil*, Feb. 14th, 1911.

The Secretary of State and the Government of India.

18. In an article under the heading "the Mandate of Lord Morley", the *Travancore Times*, of the 14th February, writes :—"A great amount of noise is now made by the Anglo-Indian journalists to the effect that Lord Morley, the ex-Secretary of State for India, when he was in office, interfered too much with the internal affairs of the Indian administration and that he so acted as a self-willed despot, that the Viceroy had simply to carry out his sovereign will in all important things and that therefore to maintain the integrity of administration, they assert it is necessary to limit the power and scope of this mandate of the Secretary of State for India. . . . . The Viceroy himself openly declared in his famous parting speech that much of what was done during this administration was done through his own initiation and direction and that, if in certain matters the Secretary of State brought his mind to bear upon, he was in perfect agreement with him in those circumstances where his line of action would not have been any way otherwise. . . . . It is clear that the political circumstances and situation of the times tended to bring about a conjointed work of the Secretary and the Viceroy and who can affirm that evil came out of it. But, on the contrary, we see to-day the power and the popularity of the Viceroy are more than ever great, and that the people under him are more happy and contented than ever, which no conservative policy could have effected. But the suggestion that 'Government of India should have unquestioned sway in Indian matters and the control of the Secretary of State for India should be one of mere formality' is an impossible and unpractical one more often to prove dangerous to the interest of the country."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Feb. 15th, 1911.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recent publication on India.

19. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th February, observes :—"Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's colonial edition of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's *The Awakening of India* is the book of the season. Mr. MacDonald, M.P., needs no introduction to our readers. He is one of those few Members of Parliament who take a living and abiding interest in the Government of this vast dependency; and he was in India some time ago to study Indian problems at close quarters. The result is a most vivacious and suggestive book, free from party bias or preconceived notions and prejudices. Mr. MacDonald has brought to bear on the discussion of Indian problems a broad-minded attitude, and he has sedulously laboured to avoid falling into the

mistakes of 'Paget M.P.' He does not glorify India and her people to vilify England and Anglo-Indian rule, but points out both the good qualities and bad qualities of Indians and Anglo-Indians with a refreshing candour."

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, Feb. 15th, 1911.

Lord Curzon's rectorial address at Glasgow.

20. In commenting on Lord Curzon's rectorial address, at the Glasgow University, on the 25th January, the *Mysore Times*, of the 15th February, says:—"Coming on to India, Lord Curzon said 'Powerful classes in India are closely attached to the British connexion, and are dependent for their security upon it. There are very strong administrative and economic reasons in its favour. No ground exists for believing that this country has abated by one iota of its resolve to maintain a supremacy which it regards as a duty to India and the world.' Further, he asserted that self-government under or within the British Empire is not a realizable ideal. This, of course, is quite Curzonian: but there are Britishers who think otherwise, and they seem most likely to carry the day,—not the anti-liberal reactionaries of the Curzonian type. . . . . His Lordship thinks that, for various reasons, the British are the 'chosen race' for the task of harmonising the interests of East and West, that they possess great advantages for undertaking that task and that their potentiality for good would be 'materially diminished, and might easily disappear, if it were once believed in the East that we are not prepared to sustain them with inflexible determination, and to uphold our traditional armed superiority in Asia—where necessary on land, and everywhere on the sea' Such are the beliefs of a born Imperialist; and his effusions serve to kindle fresh interest in the hearts of all lovers of liberty, equality and peace in these topics, to revivify the main-springs of liberalism and thus to strengthen the cause of rising nations indirectly, though appearing to oppose it for a time."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th February, remarks:—"The historical survey of the East and the West, which Lord Curzon made before the students of the Glasgow University, in which he employed the undoubtedly intimate knowledge he has of the East, and his powerful imagination, has occasioned feelings of anxiety. . . . . The alarm has already begun to be expressed, of a united East uprearing its giant limbs and eclipsing the West by its might. As yet, we are told, Asiatics have not taken seriously to commerce and industry. When they do, they could easily drive the Westerner, not only out of the markets in Asia, but also out of their own markets. A large population, with small wants and with inexhaustible energy, the East is especially adapted to industrial work. . . . . There is nothing impossible in such a picture, neither anything so unusual that even now, in anticipation, any alarming note should be sounded. Once awakened to its full energy, and this energy directed towards commerce and industry which alone have charged electricity to the blood of the Westerner, the astrides that East will make, will so leave the West behind. Of this no one is more conscious than the Western himself. But the day is yet distant. The process of awakening is a weary one, and it is not unattended with dangers. . . . . It is easy to give free reins to imagination and conjure up dark spectres before the mind. To the East it is an injustice and a danger that such dark pictures should be conjured up, because the West possesses to-day enough power to stifle the growth of man, promising Eastern countries. . . . . Lord Curzon would have done the greatest disservice to a portion of the world, over which he professes to be fascinated, did he intend to start spectres of Eastern upheaval before Western Powers enough to drive the latter to selfish ways."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

The visit of the Crown Prince of Germany.

21. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th February, in a leading article on the visit to India, of the Crown Prince of Germany, says:—"Of the greatness of England, the vast resources behind her, her immense powers of organisation, the thoroughness with which she wields a huge empire, His Highness the Crown Prince, we believe, will have formed a supremely

glowing idea. Nowhere in the world, and no nation except England could point to so magnificent a spectacle. . . . . He leaves India with a high admiration for its people. He leaves it with admiration for a system of government at once so thorough and so masterly. He will retain an impression of India that will ever demand from him a tribute to the wisdom, foresight and resourcefulness of those who bear sway over it. This is the most important, for it will arrest the vapourings of the irresponsible Germans who find in a number of Dreadnoughts and a large army sufficient strength to challenge the greatness of the foremost Power in the world. We hope His Royal Highness has found enough to dissipate any notions built upon audacious self-confidence. The three hundred millions of people in this vast country would have struck the Prince with their hearty and soul stirring loyalty, a phenomenon which would have impressed him all the more after the socialist effusions, too frequent in Germany. . . . . The Crown Prince would tell the dreaming section of his subjects that the unrest in India, of which doubtless they have heard much, is only the healthy indication of a system of administration at once a tribute to the imagination and powers of organisations of England, and the prevalence of the spirit which built an empire for England, and holds it in abiding attachment. In any hour of trial to England, the heart of no portion of her vast empire will beat more in union with her than of the three hundred millions of people in India."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

An imaginary crisis.

22. The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th February, has the following:—"The *Englishman* gives prominence to the advice given by General Fanshawe to Europeans in this country in connection with his recent inspection of Cossipur Artillery Volunteers. . . . . He emphasised the necessity for proficiency not alone in big gun practice, but with the small arm. Thorough efficiency with the rifle was of prime importance in the conditions in which they lived. In time of stress it was the rifle that would first be used. 'They were surrounded, the General said, by great hordes of people who might easily be turned hostile at some unexpected time, and who would be a menace to life and to the property entrusted to the care of the Volunteers. This would call for efficient riflemen. Only at a later state, if the trouble grew and spread, would they be mobilised and used as artillery.' This pointed reference to the attitude of the 'hordes of people' is particularly unhappy and must be resented as coming from a responsible military officer in India. We doubt if advice like this will do anything to restore good understanding between Government and people for which great statesmen have been working on all sides. General Fanshawe must have been singularly lacking in wisdom to allow himself to make the statement, he is alleged to have made, regarding the anticipated attitude of the 'hordes of people' in this country. Even the *Englishman* is surprised at the sentiment of the General, for it says: 'We trust the relations between the races in India is improving so far that no such crisis as is here foreshadowed may arise. At any rate, there are indications of saner and friendlier relationships making for the good of India.' That is true enough, but even this conviction does not prevent the paper from agreeing that General Fanshawe's warning was unnecessary. . . . . A speech of this kind is likely to prove more harmful than useful and we really regret it was made by a great General."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

The Government and journalists.

23. The following appears in the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th February, in a column under the heading "Our Curiosity Shop" and under the *Nom-de-plume* "Nallamala Watch":—"His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley gave a short sermon on journalism" in conferring, rather, on his regret for not conferring, a Rao Sahib *sanad* on the editor of the *Deshabimani* of Cuddalore. Mr. Sadagopachariar was ill, and could not receive the *sanad* in person. His Excellency said that "one of the greatest enemies which India has to face is ignorance and any man who will moderately, temporately and truthfully put before his fellow citizens an exposition of public affairs serves society well and is

deserving of our honour and our thanks." Is that the real function of a journalist? I suppose he is not to point out the defects, the errors of omission and commission (it won't be 'ignorance' in this case) and the failures of the Government. Here comes the rule. Such an editor will not deserve, I suppose, "our honor and our thanks."

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Bye the way, who is this editor of the *Desabhimani?* Has he done more than Mr. G. Subrahmania Aiyar, the editor of the *Swadesamitran?* But this paper does not realise its responsibility in the fashion described by His Excellency. Beware all editors, all those who may desire titles, read and digest His Excellency's speech. The Press Act and the Sedition Act have done enough to make journals as independent organs of public opinion. This was a destructive method of Government and the present policy is constructive in its inducements to offer rewards and titles to editors.

* * * * *

I do not say that merit should not be found or recognised by the Government even in a journalist. It is in this spirit I feel thankful to Government for the title of Diwan Bahadur offered to our patriotic citizen and journalist Mr. C. Karunakara Menon. But the speech of the Governor on the duties of a journalist throws some doubts on the merits of the recipients. Look again at the action of the Government of Sir Edward Baker of Bengal—subsidising 20,000 copies of a vernacular paper by the Government, even though the editor was Mr. Norendra Nath Sen, the editor of the English journal *Indian Mirror*. These are not the ways and means for the prosperity of the Indian journals who would voice the opinion of the people, absolutely, fearless of man and with only fear to God and to his own conscience."

24. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 16th February, remarks:—"Sir Arthur Lawley's tours have always been of a most useful character, and this last one has been no exception. . . . . No man, of course, can go through life without stumbling sometimes and Sir Arthur Lawley has stumbled sometimes, in both word and deed, but no man should be judged by isolated acts in his life, and we think the tour which His Excellency has just terminated will tend to check further the tendency observable here and there to judge His Excellency not by his work as a whole, but by the very few occasions on which he stumbled. For His Excellency's own part, we consider that the more he can make himself personally acquainted with the state of affairs in all parts of his extensive charge, the more he sees of our leading men at close quarters, the closer he gets to the study of popular wants and grievances, the less risk will be run of making mistakes of judgment. In short, gubernatorial tours are of great value to Government and the people alike, provided, of course, as in the case of the tours of Sir Arthur Lawley, an open mind, a desire to obtain first-hand knowledge, tact and candour and a fair fund of sympathy are recognised as indispensable items in the paraphernalia of the tourist."

The Governor's recent tour.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 18th February, remarks:—"Sir Arthur has several very admirable traits, but we doubt whether he has any more admirable characteristic than the generous readiness with which he always acknowledges merit in others, whether officials or non-officials, Europeans or Indians, great or small. Indeed, it has sometimes struck us that, in the generosity of his spirit, he has been tempted to pitch the pipe of praise higher than the circumstances warrant. At the same time, we admit that such errors of judgment are preferable to the habit of damning others with faint praise. . . . . The people of South Arcot had waited patiently for five years for a visit from His Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley, and when at length their desire was gratified, they showed their unbounded appreciation of the honour by according Their Excellencies a truly magnificent welcome,

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, Feb. 18th, 1911.

the warmth and genuineness of which the Governor more than once handsomely acknowledged. Sir Arthur Lawley's tours, like those of his predecessor, Lord Ampthill, have been of an essentially practical character, their outstanding feature being the manifest desire to get into touch with the masses, whose wants and grievances it is not always easy for the Government to understand rightly, and this feature of his tours has contributed largely to the success of His Excellency's administration, as also the very high respect and esteem in which His Excellency is personally held throughout the Presidency."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

25. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th February, with reference to the closing of the *Hitavadi* from the 31st January last, on account of its inability to furnish a security of Rs. 5,000 demanded of it by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, writes as follows:—We fail to understand what purpose of Government is served by coercing papers to close in this manner. Why not give full and complete liberty to the press in India as in England and punish only in cases where such liberty is abused? The *Hitavadi* was a well-established and long-standing paper doing immense service to the country, and we regret very much for the action taken by the Government against it. If this course were to be persisted in by Government for long, no honest paper can continue to exist in the country doing its work honourably. Such a policy would be no less harmful to Government than to the people, for, the Government would then have neither the means of ascertaining public opinion regarding their administration nor the advantages of having its honest intentions and kind care and watchfulness over the interests of the public made known to the people.

The *Hitavadi* security case.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Feb. 16th, 1911.

(*c*) *Jails.*

26. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 10th February, refers to an article in the *Hitishe* of Barisal in which a correspondent gives a number of instances wherein severe treatment was accorded to prisoners by the jail authorities at Dacca, and urges upon Government the necessity of instituting a thorough enquiry into the matter.

The Dacca Central Jail.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 10th, 1911.

(*d*) *Education.*

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th February, says:—We entirely agree with the view expressed by Dr T. M. Nair, in a speech delivered by him recently at Palghat, that the Government of India was not spending an adequate amount upon education and that, if want of funds was one of the causes of this, the people were even prepared to pay any additional tax which might be levied on them for this purpose. It is because the education now given in the village schools is not useful to the ordinary people, that the villagers do not care much to educate their boys. So, if the number of village schools is increased and if they begin to import such an education as will be of practical use to the villagers in their after life, there is no doubt that a greater number of these villagers will go in for education. Dr. Nair was also justified in saying that the people had a right to know how the money derived from the taxes paid by them was being spent. As remarked by him, only between 3 to 4 per cent. of the total revenue was spent on education in India, while between 17 and 18 per cent. of the revenue was spent for this purpose in England. As a matter of fact, the people in England are richer than the Indians and can therefore afford to maintain their own schools without depending upon any help from the State. Then again, even the value of education has to be taught to the poorer Indians, while the Englishmen appreciate it already. Therefore it is all the more necessary that the Government in this country should be prepared to spend a greater amount on education that the Government does in England.

Government and education.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1911.

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Feb. 12th, 1911.

The *Andhra* National College.

28. The *Desabhimani*, of the 12th February, hears that a few days after the death of Toleti Venkataratnam, who bequeathed to the *Andhra* National College, Masulipatam, landed property yielding an annual income of a hundred and fifty rupees, the Sub-Inspector of Police accompanied by a few constables went to the brothers of the deceased and enquired as to who wrote the will and who attested it and whether the deceased was in his senses when the will was written. If the Sub-Inspector of Police wished to report the fact of the gift to the higher authorities, he should have made the enquiries privately and not publicly as he did. The deceased had not gifted away the above property for any illegal purpose. He gave it to a college which makes no secret of its teachings. Under such circumstances, the above-said action of the Police Sub-Inspector is very much to be regretted. The paper fears that such conduct on the part of the Police will prove a potent cause of popular discontent in the country.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

Female education.

29. Referring to the memorial to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for the cause of the advancement of female education in this Presidency, the *Bharatamata*, of the 8th February, remarks as follows in English:—"In the first place, we suggest that it must be the work of Government to establish Lower Secondary schools manned by female teachers as an experiment for the establishment of High schools. We hope this would certainly be a success. The necessity for withdrawing girls from schools and colleges would come to a close and there is every scope for the development of the education of females. By raising the salary of the teachers, Hindu women also would turn their ideas of earning livelihood in this direction—an independent one . . . . If Government takes into its consideration the improvement of the education of Hindu females, the only way left open to them is to remove the distinction with regard to the salary allotted to the Hindu female teachers and Muhammadan teachers. If this is done, we have every hope that there would be a great rush of Hindu female teachers for posts in girls' schools. We hope the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley, whose main object is 'prosperity', would at an early date remove the disability and would make his name a household word in the Presidency. The memorial also suggests a scale of salaries which we are led to think is only moderate. The Government will, we hope, find no reason not to accept it. It is only a scale fixed according to the qualifications, and as a consideration for the work to be turned out, and the scarcity for the teachers, and the household expenses they have to incur at the present cost of the food-stuffs. We quite agree with the memorial that this method would not involve much expenditure, for the suggestion is only the alteration of the present one but not a totally new one. In the first place we wish to suggest that schools of the Lower Secondary grade manned by female teachers in important centres be established as stated above as a prelude to the establishment of training schools whose necessity at present we are led to think is not much felt."

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 10th, 1911.

Elementary education.

30. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 10th February, states that if there is anything which shakes the foundations of the British Government in India, it is the ignorance of the masses; 75 per cent. of the Indian population are illiterate and ignorant. So long as this state of things continue, the people cannot be expected to co-operate with the rulers in administering the country. To avoid this, the Government should spend more money for purposes of elementary education. It is to be regretted that the Indian Government spends only 3 or 4 per cent. of its revenue on education, while in England, the sum spent on it amounts to 17 or 18 per cent. Except in Municipal and Board schools, the teachers of elementary schools in the mofussil are so poorly paid that competent men cannot be secured for the teachers' profession. Under such circumstances, it is ridiculous, says the paper, to state, as some contend, that elementary education is spreading far and wide.

31 The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 10th February, in the course of its comments on the reports on primary education lately published by the Governments of the several Provinces in India, makes the following remarks :—These reports make it abundantly clear that the need for primary education is universally felt everywhere in India and that the Government too is by no means behindhand in giving every encouragement and support for the spread of the same. But the chief difficulty in the way of Government seems to lie in the want of funds and, in this connection, it may be stated, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, that the people are even prepared to submit a fresh imposition of tax on salt, if that would only help to place elementary education within the easy reach of all. In view of the fact, however, that the Government expects to have large surpluses in hand this year and that it is also proposed to retrench its public expenditure on every side, it may be hoped that a considerable impetus will be given to the spread of primary education in India and more elementary schools established in the country.

Primary education in India.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Feb. 10th, 1911.

32 The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, comments on the resolution passed by the Muslim League with regard to making primary education free and compulsory. In approving of the resolution it observes that the press has already said much in favour of this subject and that it would therefore like to request Government in a strong but respectful manner not to delay the matter as the greater the delay the greater the loss to the country.

Free and compulsory primary education.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 2nd, 1911.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

33. The *Shams-ul-Akbhar*, of the 13th February, records, with great pleasure and approbation, the nomination, by the Local Government, of Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sait Sahib, as a Municipal Commissioner in place of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. Subrahmaniam deceased, and adds that the Muhammadan community is under a deep debt of gratitude to the Government for the said nomination, which has in a great way pacified the community. In the General Election rules as laid down by the Madras Corporation, the Muhammadans cannot be expected to gain any majority in face of the overwhelming numbers of the Hindus. During the recent municipal elections two Muhammadan candidates failed to secure a majority of votes in their favour. This failure of the Muhammadans had greatly dispirited them, but thanks to the Almighty, our just Government in making the above nomination has infused fresh life into the hearts of the community. Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sait Sahib is a man of enlightened views, and is in every way very highly gifted.

Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sait as Municipal Commissioner.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1911.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

34. The *Vasundhara*, of the 5th February, observes that although the Government have recognised the necessity of checking the spread of drunkenness, the methods they have adopted to do it are not perfect. The paper suggests the following three important reforms :—

Liquor.

VASUNDHARA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 5th, 1911.

(1) To abolish the system of selling *abkári* licenses by public auction.
(2) To divest Revenue officers of the power of granting licenses.
(3) To spread the system of local option.

The paper requests Government to carry out the following simpler reforms before taking steps to carry out the more important ones indicated above, which will take some time :—

(1) No new shop should be opened or an old one altered in any manner in any district unless and until the majority of the people agree to it.

(2) In certain districts, liquor shops are a potent cause of crime and immorality. They should be removed altogether.

(3) Liquor shops should not be opened at places of public resort like temples, mosques, churches and schools.

(4) Back doors and secret rooms attached to liquor shops should be removed.

(5) The licensees should be made responsible for all brawls due to drinking either within the shops or close by them.

(6) When it is proposed to grant fresh licenses, the fact should be published, so that the people may express their opinion.

(7) It should be enacted that no intoxicating thing should be sold to persons under 14 years.

(8) No women should be employed in liquor shops.

(9) The selling of liquor at fairs and festivals should be prohibited.

(10) The staff whose business it is to enforce the law relating to intoxicating liquors should be still more strengthened.

Pupils of schools should be taught hygiene, and the evils of drunkenness should be brought home to their minds as in England.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1911.

The Secretary of State and the Government of India.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th February observes:—Our approval of the statement of Lord Morley, in his article to the *Nineteenth Century*, that the Secretary of State for India, being one of the Executive officials of the British Parliament, has the right of controlling the actions of the Viceroy and other officials in India should not be taken to mean that we justify the action of the Secretary of State in meddling with every detail of the Indian administration. All that the Parliament can do is to lay down certain general rules according to which the Indian administration should be conducted and call for an explanation from the Government of India, if any of these rules is not followed, and not to alter or annul almost every measure of the Government of India. Recently the Secretary of State has finally approved of the terms of the renewed contract of the South Indian Railway Company with the Government, without making any attempt to ascertain the views of the people on this subject, through the respective Local Governments, and again, he has rejected the proposal of Sir Vittaldas Thackersay and others in Bombay to open an Agricultural Bank in India, though it was approved both by the Government of Bombay and by the Government of India. No one will uphold the action of the Secretary of State in both these cases.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1911.

Government and the agriculturists.

36. While commenting on the reply of the Governor of Madras to the address presented to him by the people at Cuddalore, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, remarks:—In the course of his reply, the Governor expressed his satisfaction at the improvement of the condition of the agriculturists of this Presidency, during his regimé. Of course, there are some who deny this and even say that the majority of the agriculturists are really going down. Whatever may be the truth regarding the present condition of the agriculturists, it cannot be denied that the Government has of late been taking a real interest in the advancement of agriculture. The very idea of improving the condition of the people suggested itself to Government only after the time of Lord Curzon and it is only now that the Government has also begun to realise that an improvement in the condition of the labourers in the country is quite essential for helping the development of agriculture. We hope that the close attention now paid by the Government to this matter will result in a material improvement in the condition of the agriculturists and labourers in India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1911.

Indian Administration.

37. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th February, states that the epithet "agents" used by the Under Secretary in the House of Commons in his speech on the Indian Budget, with reference to the European officers in India, has been bitterly resented

by them. It is the contention of the European officers in India that the administration of this country should be left entirely in the hands of the Government of India, and that the Secretary of State for India and the Members of Parliament should exercise no control over them inasmuch as they live very far away from this country and cannot be expected to know much about it. But the paper contends that the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, having long been in India, have their likes and dislikes, and the Viceroy being a stranger to India is guided by them. Under such circumstances, it is most desirable that some control should be exercised over the Government of India by the State Secretary and the Parliament in England. The necessity for this control by Parliament may not be felt very much if Viceroys like Lord Ripon and Lord Minto are at the head of affairs in India, and Lord Morley at the head of the India Office in England. But it happens sometimes that Viceroys like Lord Curzon and Secretaries of State like Lord George Hamilton hold the destinies of India in their hands. It is then necessary that they should be controlled by higher authorities in England. The paper, in conclusion, desires that a Parliamentary Committee should be established to enquire into the methods of Indian administration once in ten years.

Village Panchayats.

38. Writing on the subject of village panchayets, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th February, states that if the members of the village panchayats which are to be established in pursuance of the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission be vested by Government with full powers regarding village administration, they will not fail to show their skill in whatever branch of the administration they may be engaged in. The Government should not entertain any doubts about the administrative skill of villagers before putting them in the way and trying them. The paper feels highly gratified to learn that Government have directed the Board of Revenue to prepare a list of villages which are fit to have village panchayets. If the grievances of the masses be redressed and the village panchayets which are to be established shortly be encouraged to grow to perfection as in ancient India, the paper is certain that the present unrest in the country will soon disappear.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

Sir Thomas Carmichael.

39. The *Desabhimani*, of the 12th February, feels gratified at the news of the appointment of Sir Thomas Carmichael as the successor of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras. He is 52 years old and has wide experience of the world. Madras is fortunate in having a native of Scotland for its Governor, for the people of Scotland are known for their sympathy. He had no connection whatever with India and his mind is therefore free from any prejudice against this country.

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Feb. 12th, 1911.

The scope of the Encumbered Estates Act to be extended to Malabar.

40. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 8th February, regretfully dwells at length on the exclusion of the Malabar district from the scope of certain beneficial Acts such as the Irrigation Act, the Impartible Zamindari Act, the Encumbered Estates Act, etc., and on the introduction into that district, special Acts like the Settlement Act, Quarries Act, etc., which are prejudicial to the popular interest. It desires that the Encumbered Estates Act should be introduced into Malabar without delay to save many ancient and renowned families from ruin and complete obliteration. It is alleged that the cost of improvements, the heavy settlement tax and mismanagement by managers are landing many of the big estates in Malabar in indebtedness. If the Government are kind enough to extend the scope of the Encumbered Estates Act to Malabar and to take up the managemunt of some of the estates they could be easily redeemed and saved from a deplorable fate. The attempt of Government, the article says, will not prove futile nor will it cost so much trouble as the Government had in the cases of the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti zamindaries. It is hoped that the attention of Government will be invited to the matter by the Jenmi Sabha and the Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Feb. 2nd, 1911.

41. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, in an article on "Titles to Editors and Proprietors of papers", says that there is no doubt that titles are, as a rule, given to those who prove themselves deserving of them. While such is the case it thinks that the editors and proprietors should get titles for they try to impress loyalty to the British Government in the hearts of the people and they thus benefit the people as well as Government.

Titles and the editors and proprietors of papers.

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 7th, 1911.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th February, writes:—In replying to a proposal made at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, urging the necessity of amending the law relating to religious endowments in India, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins stated that there was nothing to prove that the generality of the people were dissatisfied with the administration of the various religious institutions in the country. We do not at all agree in this view. On the other hand, we have no reason to doubt that there is general dissatisfaction at the way in which these institutions are managed at present. The committees which were appointed to enquire into and report on this matter in the years 1876, 1884 and 1890, expressed their unanimous opinion that it was quite necessary that the law relating to the management of these institutions should be amended, and we do not see on what ground Mr. Jenkins now came to the conclusion that the general public was not dissatisfied with their management. As a matter of fact, there is, at present, no way of ascertaining the views of the majority of the people in India, regarding any question. In England and other countries, the opinion of the Members of Parliament may be said to represent the opinion of the people. Inasmuch as there is no such assembly in India, the Government should only take the opinion of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils to be the opinion of the majority of the people. We learn that Messrs. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar propose to bring forward a Bill at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council for the amendment of the law on this subject, and we hope it will receive the support of both the Local and the Imperial Governments.

Amendment of the law relating to religious endowments.

IV.—Native States.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1911.

43. The following is the gist of an article on the "administration of Hyderabad which appeared in the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th, February,":—

Administration of Hyderabad.

Hyderabad is an extensive and majestic native State. Fortunately its ruler also happens to be a man of broad and liberal views, and hence the administration is free from such defects and flaws as had become the topic for discussion by critics some half a century ago. The Nizam, an enlightened ruler, takes an active part in the administration of the State. No public meeting takes place without the Nizam. Though the Government is not purely constitutional, yet the orders and mandates which His Highness is pleased to issue, are based on the well-being of his subjects. Our statesman—like Viceroy Lord Minto—did on several occasions express his great satisfaction with the principles on which the affairs of the State are administered. There has been a decided and marked improvement in the administration during the last ten years. But the good name of the administration is smirched by the procedure of some of its officials, who act in unprincipled manner. Mr. Walker, too, in his note on the Budget report, has touched upon the slackness of the responsible officers of certain departments, who do not furnish their statements and reports on the due dates in spite of repeated calls, and has advised the Nizam's Government to pay particular attention to this affair. These officers should be made amenable to certain laws so far as their legitimate duties are concerned. It is hoped that His Highness the Nizam will take steps to check the irregular procedure of careless officials.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Invitation to His Majesty King George V.

44. Referring to the invitation of Madras to His Majesty King George V to visit this Presidency on the occasion of his coronation at Delhi, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 10th February, hopes that His Majesty will be gracious enough to comply with the above request and honour not only the Madrasees but the inhabitants of the whole Presidency by his visit to Madras. The paper humbly requests that His Majesty will be pleased to bring with him to India his son, the Prince of Wales, and other Princes and Princesses and honour the country with their visit too.

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, Feb. 10th, 1911.

The new Governor of Madras.

45. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 10th February, with reference to the appointment of Sir Thomas Carmichael as the next Governor of Madras, says that as he is a staunch Liberal, we may hope to see the administration of our Province conducted on true progressive lines during his regimé.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Feb. 10th, 1911.

The new Governor of Madras.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th February, notices, with great pleasure the appointment of such a famous man as Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael as Governor of Madras and remarks that although he has no past associations with India yet, like our Viceroy Lord Hardinge, he is a trusted friend of the Secretary of State and appears to have had constant intercourse with those who know India intimately. He was for a long period an active and renowned Liberal representative of Scotland in the Parliament. Sanitation, Municipal administration, Agriculture and Industry are said to be some of his favourite subjects and coming as he does from a self-governing country, it is to be hoped that he will be patient in examining, with sympathy, the prayers and claims of Indians in the matter of local self-government.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 11th, 1911.

The industrial development of India.

46. The *Mysore Star* of the 13th February, makes the following remarks with reference to the presidential address of Mr. R. N. Mukerji delivered at the last "Industrial Conference" held at Allahabad:—This Conference has been holding its sittings for the last five years with the distinct purpose of discussing means and measures to bring about the industrial regeneration of India and the President of the last Conference held at Allahabad had two important suggestions to make in his inaugural address; the one was that a representation should be made to Government to found an industrial school in India which would afford as many facilities for higher technical training as the institutions in Manchester, Leeds and other centres of manufacture in England do and which would obviate the necessity for the Indian students to go to foreign countries for such training. The second suggestion was that high import duties should be imposed upon foreign goods so that the indigenous industries may have a wide market, free from foreign competition. It need not be said that the suggestions are fair and worthy enough but the question is whether the English manufacturers will consent to anything that is likely to prejudicially affect their own trade. . Whenever the interests of the English merchants clashed with those of the Indians, it has always been the latter that had to go to the wall—notwithstanding the strenuous support of the whole executive machinery of the Empire from the Viceroy up to the King-Emperor himself. In view of this unfortunate circumstance, self-help and self-reliance seem to be the only ways left for the furtherance of the industrial good of India and rather than waste time in making representations and memorials to Government and brook the certain disappointment resulting therefrom, it is high time that our countrymen think of ordering the requisite plant and machinery from Europe and start industries forthwith.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Feb. 13th, 1911.

Indian students in England.

47. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th February, referring to the account given by a correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian* of the several indignities that are offered to Indian students in England, in the Universities, colleges and boarding-houses there, writes as follows:—"If this is all that our students can have

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Feb. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

by going to England, the sooner they give up the idea of going to England, the better it would be for us. It is time that the evil consequences of the social suspicion, distrust and cold-shouldering which in too many cases is the treatment accorded to our students, should be realised by every Indian. If the chance of mixing on equal terms with English people is denied to us, if English land ladies are reluctant to take our boys in, if Scotland yard dogs shadow their foot-steps wherever they go, if opportunities of mixing with the English people are denied to our boys, if English Universities deny to our boys a full share in their corporate life, if our students are placed under peculiarly irritating and insulting disabilities, if English University and College authorities require Indians to produce credentials from householders, which may, for a perfect stranger to England, be very difficult to obtain, the game is not worth the candle. . . . . It is a matter for great regret that the English people do not see the consequences of this state of things—consequences which are damaging not only to India but also to England herself. It is high time for England to turn a new leaf in her treatment of Indian students in England; love begets love, and it is impossible even for Indians to return love for distrust, suspicion and hatred. One Dinghra does not make 300 millions of godly people to become Dinghras, but we are afraid that if English people continue to look upon the law-abiding and loyal Indians as Dinghras they may in the fulness of time make up their minds to justify the British suspicious. If we persist in calling gods devils, they may turn out to be veritable devils. This is a step which Englishmen should religiously avoid".

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Feb. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

48. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th February, writes in an article under this heading:—"It is a matter for extreme regret that the question of reconciliation and the development of brotherhood and cordiality between the Hindus and Muhammadans is beset with very great difficulties. Many of the leaders of the Hindu community and the community itself have begun to see that Government and the Anglo-Indians have been showing undue favour to the Muhammadans. This has created great heartburning among many of the far-seeing members of the Hindu community. The Muhammadans are now elated. The Hindus are depressed. The Muhammadans have begun to feel that their opportunity is come and that they must improve it as fast as they can. The Hindus feel that their opportunity is gone for ever. . . . . The Government of India as well as the Anglo-Indians have been showing great favour to Muhammadan political activity in India. This is good. We look upon this with simple delight. Indian salvation depends upon the Muhammadans and not upon the Hindus. . . . . The Hindus are politically dead. Sir William Wedderburn wanted to see whether he can rejuvenate this moribund community. He thinks probably that he has done his best to give life to them. No. The Hindus are beyond redemption. . . . . The Hindus are politically dead. It is better that they are no more. Let India become Muhammadan or Christian and then rise from its ashes to earn national glory unfettered by the shackles of the out-of-date superstitions. We think it better for India to adopt Muhammadanism. For among the Muhammadans there are many who have left our fold. . . . . We hope the rational leaders of the Hindu society will give their attention to the question and do something in this direction."

The Hindu-Muhammadan problem in India.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 2nd, 1911.

49. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd February, says that the date of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi is not yet fixed, but the Darbar, if held during the week commencing from 10th December, would appear convenient. However the exact date will, it thinks, be fixed in accordance with the desire of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 9 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th February 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	260
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	West & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indian	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.L.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily . .	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	7[illegible]
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	700
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	940*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	50
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 47 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malalar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Oriente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bhásbini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakulavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years.	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	500
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zohme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñána Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Séurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,197
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{1,350 / 1,400}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jananukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press. Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Catcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Chooku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Tnrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	790
19	Kérala Thárakа	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Husan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line G.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 15, *Dabdaba-i-Asafi*, and No. 17, *Mahbub-ul-kalam*. The First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad (Deccan) reports that these two journals have not been published since 28th September 1908.

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Hariuám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *Madras Standard*, of the 21st February, has the following:— "Elsewhere we publish a letter from a respectable citizen of Vellore regarding invitations issued to attend the various functions on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley to the Police Training School. Mr. Bernays, the Principal of the School, was in charge of the arrangements, and our correspondent says that only two gentlemen were invited to attend the functions. Vellore is one of the largest towns in this presidency and will shortly be the head-quarters of a district. It is surprising to see that only two persons in the place—one a District Munsif and the other a Member of the Local Legislative Council—should have been deemed fit to be present on the occasion. What about the Municipal Councillors, bankers, rich landholders and prominent members of various professions? Mr. Bernays is new to the place, and evidently he was completely misled by somebody, whose queer ideas of respectability and importance have consigned all but two in Vellore to the class of nonentities."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1911.

The issue of invitations on the occasion of the Governor's visit to the Police Training School, Vellore.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd February, observes:—"In his excellent speech at Vellore, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley impressed upon the Police the nature and character of their work and exhorted them to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully. It is good that heads of Governments occasionally tell the Indian Police the nature of their duties and their relations with the people. . . . . The Police might be said to be now in a state of transformation, and at this time it is good that rulers like Sir Arthur Lawley give salutory advice to the Police. Arrangements are being made to publish the Governor's speech in the vernaculars in the Police Gazette, and we trust every policeman and officer will read, ponder over and inwardly digest it."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Vellore Police Training School.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 23rd February, writes:—"The most solemn part of the solemn ceremony was undoubtedly the remarkably tactful, generous edifying and eloquent speech addressed by Sir Arthur Lawley, not only to the men who stood before him, but to the whole of the Police force, from the Inspector-General down to the latest-joined recruit constable. We have said that the speech was tactful. Sir Arthur Lawley is habitually tactful, but in the present case, he was unusually so and very felicitously so also. Though he gave the Police much useful and wholesome advice, which, if responded, to would almost incalculably benefit both the force and society in general, there was absolutely nothing in the speech to which any Police officer could take the slightest exception, nothing at which he could reasonably feel mortified or aggrieved. His Excellency generously acknowledged the work of the department, dwelling particularly on the splendid manner in which the force in all districts had contributed to his own comfort, convenience and safety. . . . . There is good reason for believing that a considerable proportion of the men now joining the more responsible upper subordinate ranks of the force are of a very desirable class, morally, physically and intellectually, and there is the further important fact that the training imparted at Vellore is well calculated to develop the

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

moral fibre. These are all matters which help to strengthen the hope that the wise, friendly and eloquent words of Sir Arthur Lawley will not have been spoken in vain."

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Kistbundi in Chingleput.

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 24th February, writes as follows:—"A proposal whose object is to give greater facility to the ryots of the Chingleput district in paying land-tax was introduced into the Madras Legislative Council on Wednesday, but, strangely enough, the chief reason for which it was rejected was that it was harsh to the ryots and was not likely to be appreciated by them. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, who spoke for the Government objecting to the resolution, said that the interests of the Government were entirely identical with those of the ryots and he would only be too glad to do what was really convenient to the ryots. . . . . Those who are familiar with the habits of the ryots in a dry and poor district like Chingleput understand the proposition of Mr. Theyagaroya Chetty very well; and to characterise this as being opposed to the popular interest is very unfair and wrong. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson is, no doubt, a very experienced officer and from his standpoint he may be right in saying that land revenue collections should not be postponed in the interests of the ryots only. His fear that the months of April and May being marriage season, when the ryots would object to pay kist, may be well founded. Nevertheless, he is wrong in saying that the proposer and seconder of the resolution knew less of the people than he himself. We note that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai pointed out somewhat tersely that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson was rather too presumptuous and if he was anxious to know popular sentiments, petitions would pour in. His reference to the peoples' petitions going into the waste paper basket was, we see, taken literally. What Mr. Kesava Pillai really meant was that the petitions were not handled with very great delicacy and their disposal did not generally take much time or thinking. We believe it exactly represents the popular impression and really when the chosen representatives of the people themselves in such a responsible place as the Council are doubted that they do not know the popular sentiment. Mr. Kesava Pillai's challenge was not irrelevant. It ought to be accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson or he should propose any other way of testing the people's wishes . . . . . However, as the point of difference is to know exactly what people want, we think it is a very easy test and any open plan might be adopted to ascertain the wishes of the people. As Mr. Kesava Pillai has suggested a gentle flooding of the Secretariat with popular petitions on the subject, which His Excellency has assured do not go in to the W.P.B., may have an excellent effect on the proposal and we hope arrangements will be made to this effect.

(k) General.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*. Feb. 18th, 1911.

Suggesting a subsidised paper for Madras.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th February, has the following:—"The Government of Bengal has decided to subsidise a vernacular paper to counteract sedition and disloyalty; and a veteran journalist has got a large sum of money to run the paper. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has followed suit and is taking steps to have a paper of its own, while the Punjab Government has already a subsidised organ, the *Afghan*, if we remember aright. We suggest that the other Governments also should possess organs of their own, and we respectfully commend the suggestion to the attention of the Madras Government. Sir Arthur Lawley can do no better than request Diwan Bahadur Karunakara Menon, editor of the *Indian Patriot*, to take the necessary steps and place at his disposal, say, Rs. 75,000, for the purpose. In the case of this presidency the paper should be polyglot for obvious reasons. The Diwan Bahadur is a Malayalam scholar and can take charge of the Malayalam columns himself. It will not be difficult to get capable assistants to look after the other columns.

5. The *Madras Standard*, of the 21st February, says:—"The Government's answer to the question regarding the late Manager of Samalkota Farm, who was punished for wearing a hat instead of a turban, is, at best, amusing. The order to change the hat to a turban, the Government assures us, was done in his interests, as he was running into debts on account of the European style of dress he adopted. The Director of Agriculture, it is said, instructed him to adopt a suitable costume. What is meant by 'suitable' we are at a loss to make out. The question is likely to be raised whether 'suitable' has reference to the man's station in life to his position in office, to the taste of his superior officer, or to any official regulation on the subject in force. Is the order to remove a particular kind of head dress on official order the disobedience to which is departmentally punishable? What is meant by 'decent' and 'proper dress'? These are questions on which some light is necessary to prevent any future unpleasant occurrence. We are sorry the Government has left the question unsolved and has considered any general order on the question is not called for."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1911.

Interpellations at the Legislative Council Meeting.

6. In commenting on the meeting of the Madras Corporation, held on the 21st instant, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd February, says:—"The interests of the rate-payers and the money of the rate-payers should engage the attention of the Corporation. Neither does engage its undivided attention, as the discussion over the tenders forcibly proved. A tendency was there to throw away the rate-payers' money by accepting the highest tender instead of the lowest, on grounds that could not carry much conviction. So large a body, entrusted with responsible duties like the Madras Corporation should contain more business capacity, the alertness to carry on work, to rise over all petty details of mistaken sympathy. . . . . The Commissioners should represent more of this business capacity. That alone would facilitate the work of the executive. Should its deliberations have value at all, it must be derived from the efficient working of the improvements taken in hand."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

The Madras Corporation.

7. The *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd February, writes as follows:—"Among the resolutions proposed at the Madras Legislative Council meeting yesterday, that referring to the disposal of the surplus collections under process fees, is perhaps of wider interest to the public. . . . . One reason given for the excessive delay in the disposal of civil suits in the Subordinate Courts is that the processes are not served in time and in some cases the parties have to take out processes several times and even attend personally in seeing them served under their own guidance to prevent mistakes. It is a well-known, but greatly deplored, defect in the present system of process service and there is no doubt that the public would welcome if greater efficiency could be secured in the service either by employing a better class of people for the work or by increasing the scale of their pay. Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar deserves the thanks of the litigant public for bringing the matter to the notice of the Government in the able way he has done. His resolution was to the effect that 'in view of the annually recurring surplus of receipts over disbursements on account of the service of processes issued by Civil Courts in the Presidency, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the pay of the process establishment be raised.' . . . . Of course, if there is no way by which the surplus receipts both under Court fees stamps and process fees could be employed to relieve the public or to improve the judicial machinery, the Government is welcome to use the surplus for general purposes. But when there is pressing need for increasing the judicial establishment and for improving the service, the annual surplus should be readily made available for it. . . . . We are surprised to find Sir M. Hammick, speaking for Government, denied that there was any surplus, though he admitted that Government were in sympathy with the proposal to improve the service. . . . . We should have welcomed a more handsome scale of salaries

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

Resolutions at the Madras Legislative Council meeting.

which would have attracted a better class of educated young men whose position and integrity would have given more real assurance of honesty than a 5-rupee promotion given to men of inferior educational qualification and status in life. Especially when the amount of the annual surplus exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, there could be no justification for the parsimonious and, in our opinion, altogether inadequate scale proposed by Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar. He, however, alluded to a suggestion made by the High Court to the Government in 1908 which was not accepted by Government at the time What this proposal was, we do not know, and Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar complained that he was denied copies of the High Court proposal, though he was supplied with the copy of the unfavourable Government resolution thereon. Incidentally, however, we must express our disapproval of the policy of denying facts to the Members of the Legislative Council, especially when they are material to the advocacy of a public question about which Government hold contrary views. There is nothing to indicate that the High Court proposal is of a confidential nature, when the subject matter refers to the improvement of the process service establishment. We, however, hope that a more liberal policy will be adopted by Government in future and facts, when asked for, will not be denied to weaken the popular side of public questions. . . . . The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick observed that he did not believe that the small scale of increase proposed would in any way add to the efficiency of the service and he proposed the appointment of an inspecting staff. We do not believe that there can be much to look for in a mere inspecting staff when the rank and file of the service is paid low wages and recruited from not a very superior class of men known either for their education or status. When the service itself is set on a sound footing, an inspectorate might be useful. At any rate, we must be anxious to avoid half remedies, especially when a large sum of money is available for giving satisfaction to the public from whom unduly large amounts are collected in return for poor service rendered. The High Court do feel the responsibility in the matter, and we only wish that Government are equally alive to the necessity of giving the public relief by reducing the fees and at the same time improving the scale of pay of the process establishment adequately. . . . . .

The resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao moved in yesterday's Council Meeting, to the effect that the members of at least one Taluk Board in each district may be authorised to elect their President, is in evey way an important one. . . . . The Government had already effected some reform by introducing the elective principle into these boards as regards members and vice-presidents and that the mover proposed was stretch further in the same line as a tentative measure. The discussion that followed this modest and reasonable demand showed that the non-official opinion, without any division, was strongly for the experiment being made. . . . . But the noteworthy feature of the debate was the opposition offered by the Hon'ble V. Krishnaswami Aiyar His remarks were completely answered by the succeeding speakers on the resolution and the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick had to intervene to explain the Government's point of view. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar seems to have doubted the fitness of the Taluk Boards to elect their presidents and said that the election of vice-presidents was a doubtful success. Want of proper men, he said, would lead to officials being elected. . . . . The resolution was, he said, of much too wide a character. . . . . It is generally the outcry raised by those that systematically oppose any extension of franchise, that there are no competent men. The remarks of the *Pioneer* on the appointment of one Hon'ble V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, echoed by the London *Times*, ought to be still fresh in the minds of the people. That is the way of all the obstructionists. But it is slightly surprising that the Indian Member in the Executive Council should have given his support to a similar view. After all, it is a tentative and guarded extension of the privilege that is demanded and this need not have raised any apprehension or issues so wide of the mark. The resolution was, however, amended by the Hon'ble T. V. Seshagiri

Aiyar, as follows:—That this Council do recommend that the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, be pleased to authorize by notification under section 15, clause (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the members of some Taluk Board in this Presidency to appoint their president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. And in this form we are glad to note that it was passed by the Council"

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 22nd February, says:—"We desire to offer our warm congratulations to the Madras Government on the good sense and tact displayed by them in accepting an amended form of the Resolution, moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao, in regard to empowering some of the Taluk Boards in the Presidency to elect their own Presidents. In our opinion, the resolution, both in its original form and as amended now, does not go far enough to meet the requirements of the country, but in view of the uncompromising opposition which it met with yesterday at the hands of the Indian Member of the Executive Council who is in charge of the department to which this subject relates, it is a matter for no small thankfulness that the principle of Mr. Raghava Rao's resolution has now been accepted in the amended proposition. . . . . What must surprise every body who reads yesterday's Council proceedings is the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar vehemently opposing Mr. Raghava Rao's resolution. We are glad to see that it was strongly dissented from by all the Non-official Members who spoke on the subject and the Government have wisely resolved in this instance to accept as sound the opinions of the Non-official Members who have by their speeches truly reflected Indian public opinion in the matter. We regret to have to criticise the first public act of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar in his capacity as Member of the Executive Council, but his error is a fundamental one and, if persisted in, is calculated to do harm to the public in the department of public work which is now under his charge, where his duties require deep sympathy with popular aspirations and a statesmanlike grasp of his position and responsibilities. . . . . Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar seems to think than an impenetrable wall separates the denizens of the official and the non-official world. He remarked also that 'up to date, there was not a single District officer who had the courage to recommend that the experiment may be made in any district.' If the Honourable Member thinks that he may wait till the members of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy recommend any extension of political privileges to the people, then the latter will have to be postponed for ever. The fact is, the Honourable Member has not been sufficiently long in his present office, to obtain an insight into the working of local bodies, and had no antecedent experience of the same as it may be remembered that to one of the first questions put to him when he appeared as a witness, before the Decentralisation Commission, by its President, viz., 'have you been a member of any District Board or local body'? His answer was, 'No, I have a house in Madras and I have a house in the mofussal at Kodaikánal. . . . . The function of an Indian Member of the Executive Council is, when rightly understood, to act as an intermediary between the representatives of the people and the Government. It is a sorry spectacle—and we hope, it will never recur—that the Government as such has had to accept the views of Non-official Members on a public question as against a strong line taken to the contrary by the Indian Member of the Executive Council."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd February, remarks:—"The very first resolution that was moved in the reformed Legislative Council was for a general rise in the salary of the low-paid servants of the Government, not that they were corrupt or had temptations to be corrupted, but that they were poor and could not subsist on a meagre salary. Mr. Krishnan Nair who moved this resolution nearly a year ago, and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Mr. Govindaragava Aiyar who moved his resolution yesterday were no doubt actuated by the highest of motives, but they failed to grasp the difficulties to do all that appeals to the mind as correct or necessary. The Government

are sorry that the salary is low, but the Government is helpless in the matter. A little consideration could have been shown, but it could not be shown by a Government as perhaps by an individual. But the matter cannot be permitted to end here. No one expects the Government to double the salaries of many thousands of men in its service, but it is expected that when there is suffering the Government will exert to relieve it, and when there is corruption that it will remove it. . . . . The object aimed at is to kill corruption, and that obtained by any other means than the one suggested, would as well satisfy the public while the fate of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nair regarding increased salary and also of the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar ought to convince the Members that it is not so easy as it looks, to expend a few thousands of rupees upon it. It is very difficult and very complicated. Of course, the clerks are poor, and the process service staff is also poor, and they deserve a higher salary, but the administration of a country could not always be carried on by any pathetic feelings for poverty or misery."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

In discussing the resolutions more freely, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd February, writes:—"Lord Curzon, who stood for efficiency, did not want efficiency through competitive examinations. . . . . It is not impossible to get as good men by selection as by competition; and if good men are selected, their superiors can judge their work and capacity and raise them higher. This seemed to be the lien of argument adopted by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. . . . . At the same time, we cannot forget, and Sir Murray Hammick acknowledged this, that an arrangement under which every young man has to begin life as a clerk on Rs. 15 is not satisfactory: it may even be demoralising. . . . . It is found that young men who are started in decent offices on decent salaries are far more satisfactory in point of character and gentlemanly feeling than those who have risen from the lowest. The Police department into which a certain number of young men have been drafted as Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors, affords the best illustration of the advantages of fresh appointments to certain higher offices. Pure selection is not always to be relied on, because influential men may have sons who are duffers, and even Governments are not always able to resist the entreaties of those who are appreciated for their own sake. By rejecting Mr. Raghava Rao's resolution, Government have not said the last word on the subject, as is clear from Sir Murray Hammick's speech. Some change is necessary, and the Government recognise this. There must be some means for better classes of young men to enter the service in other than clerical lines. Such youngmen, fresh from the college and the University, are necessary to impart a new tone to the service. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmugam Pillai's resolution, upon the relations between village officers and zamindars, upon which a very sympathetic consideration was vouchsafed by the Government, brought to prominent notice some of the disabilities which the zamindars in South India have to bear in the management of their estates. . . . . That they have a grievance is certain; that often they have to undergo anxieties because of the behaviour of the village officers was proved by the Hon'ble Ramabhadra Nayudu, who make a very strong case. . . . . It was a serious charge that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu brought against the District officers under the Government that often complaints against the village officers were not heeded. Nothing could do more to belittle the zamindars in their own estates. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson realized the situation, and assured the zamindars that the Government was aware of the little hardships. The sooner those hardships are removed, the better, for it is not just or proper that some of the most faithful friends of the Government should have any reason to complain. . . . . The Government cannot be unaware of the large possibilities of the rich zamindaries, neither that to give those possibilities full play, the best aid and inspiration should proceed from it. This aid and inspiration are given, and are appreciated, but a more considerate attitude towards them would well become the Government. The village

officers' ways, we fear, are not the sole cause the zamindars have for complaint. In the course of the management of their lands, frequent clashing occur between the Government and the wealthy zamindars, not all of which are, perhaps, avoidable, but many need not be so painful as they sometimes are. That the Estate Lands Bill should so soon have been modified in certain respects, where they affected 'proprietary rights' is certainly an assurance of the attentions of the Government to zamindari interest; the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmugam Pillai is another assurance, which would be appreciated all the more, did the consideration he promised, come promptly. . . . . The proposition that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved at the meeting was important, that a definite and substantial portion of the provincial share of the excise revenue should be distributed to Municipalities and local boards as grants-in-aid for sanitation, the improvement of village sites and village communities . . . . Village sanitation is certainly very bad in several parts of the Presidency. There is a moral relationship if we may say so, between the excise revenue and village sanitation. That the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick should have expressed complete sympathy with the object of the resolution was only to be expected from a statesman of his large heart and intimate knowledge of village life. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution derived additional importance from its having occasioned the reply from the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, for it amounted almost to an assurance that the objects which the Honourable Member urged on the attention of the Government had the entire sympathy of the Government. This sympathy assured, the funds would come, if not from excise revenue, from some other source."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd February, observes:—"The question of recruiting Government servants for posts carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and over by competition partly and by nomination partly was well discussed. The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao introduced the resolution and made a well-reasoned and thorough speech in support of the change he recommended. The resolution was very modest and gave fairly ample scope for the Governor in Council to set aside a certain proportion of the appointments only for competition, reserving the rest for nomination as at present. All that he asked was that the advantages of the principle of open competition should be recognised and not altogether rejected as at present. It is not wholly rejected by Government as regards the selection of men for the Covenanted Civil Service. . . . . We think that the local Government are not bound by the Government of India's resolution so hopelessly as to prevent a resolution of this kind being passed. As Sir Murray Hammick suggested, fresh and reasonable grounds will have to be shown for effecting a change and a certain time must elapse before we can succeed. A similar change has been at various times suggested in other provinces and if the agitation is kept up for some time to come and the Government of India approached to alter the method of recruitment in the light of new facts and reasons submitted, we shall certainly succeed in re-introducing the competitive system. The present defeat will have the effect of re-doubling the energies of the people in insisting on the proposed change and we may rely on the Government being able to view the question in a sympathetic spirit and adopting the advanced popular view as regards recruitment of men into service."

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 24th February, says:—"One of the most important subjects which came up for discussion and disposal at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council, and the one which was dealt with as a whole by the Council in the least satisfactory manner possible, was the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao that the Government be requested to reserve a certain proportion of posts in the public service carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards, for recruitment by open competition. . . . . The question as to the relative merits of nomination *versus* competition in the mode of recruitment for superior offices is of paramount importance to the well-being of the country. . . . . We are not, we think, far wrong in

saying that since the system of competitive examinations was abolished in this Presidency, and in consequence of the manner in which some appointments of more or less importance in various departments have been made, the moral tone of some men in the public service and of some in the public life of the country has undergone a steady deterioration. . . . . Sir Murray Hammick's opposition to the proposal was out and out and thorough. He pointed out that the Madras Government opposed the proposal not on the ground that the Government of India were against it and they were bound by their decision, but that their own opinion was against it on the merits. He supported his opposition, however, on the curiously narrow ground that the system of recruitment even by partial competition would secure the selection of Brahmins, that it would lead to a distinction in the service, viz., of the Brahmins succeeding by competition and the other classes having to be provided for by nomination. It seems to us that this result would by no means necessarily follow. Our Anglo-Indian brethren seem to be under the bugbear of the Brahmin preponderance. In this, they are doing injustice to the Brahmin class and the classes other than Brahmins. Nobody who is thoroughly acquainted with the country will say that the non-Brahmins will always be defeated in an intellectual competition with the Brahmins. . . . . It is not necessary, for instance, to lay down that only those who obtain the highest places in an examination should be selected. . . . . It must also be pointed out that for the general intellectual elevation and progress of the classes other than Brahmins, the healthy stimulus afforded by competing on equal terms in an examination with Brahmins is necessary. Under the present system, no adequate opportunities are, it must be borne in mind, offered to those among the non-Brahmins who are superior to men of their own class and can also hold their own with those of the Brahmin class. Members of the non-Brahmin as of the Brahmin community have to climb into favour by nomination more than by merit, and a steady demoralising process is the result."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Referring to the resolution on grants to municipalities, the *Madras Standard*, of the 24th February, says:—"It was to the effect that His Excellency the Governor in Council, Madras, may be pleased to set apart annually a definite and substantial portion of the provincial share of the excise revenue to be distributed to the Municipalities and District Boards as grants-in-aid for sanitation, improvement of village-sites and communication. . . . . It is certainly not impossible for the Government, in view of the expanding sources of revenue, to set apart, say, Rs. 50 or 60 lakhs out of the excise revenue without leading to financial embarrassment. It cannot be denied that even a smaller amount could not be so ear-marked within the limits of local finance when the Government were convinced of the soundness of the resolution. The mover of the proposition asked only for a definite proportion of the excise revenue, which may be fixed either low or high according as the financial exigencies permitted. Instead of getting rid of the resolution on the plea of moving the Government of India, it would have been more advisable to have agreed to the principle of the question and then made an earnest attempt to meet the demand as far as possible. A 5 or even 10 per cent. of the local excise revenues, can, without disturbing the provincial contract or the annual surplus balance, be easily set apart for the purpose. We hope that the Honourable Members will not abandon the subject but urge its consideration at a more suitable opportunity with a view to its definite adoption even to the extent of obtaining but a small proportion of the revenue to begin with."

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

The Madras Council and the Department of Industries.

8. Referring to the Resolution regarding the action of the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Madras Government to establish a Department of Industries, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd February, remarks:—"It is a matter for sincere gratification that the Government of Madras did not find its hands tied in respect of the Resolution moved in an able speech, by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar in regard to the Department

of Industries, at yesterday's Council meeting. His Excellency the Governor assured the Members that there was no change in the attitude of the Government and that they would again address the Government of India on the subject. . . . . The action of the Government of Madras in this matter stands in significant contrast with that of the Government of India which did not want to face a similar situation in the Imperial Council, in respect of the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao there on the South Indian Railway Contract, which was disallowed by Lord Hardinge on the curious ground that it was 'against public interests.' The views of the Government of India and of the Government of Madras on that matter were, it is believed, opposed to those of the Secretary of State who overruled them and the Government of India felt themselves bound to carry out the Secretary of State's directions, but wrongly, as we think, felt themselves bound to prevent open discussion of such an important matter of public interest by means of a Resolution in the Viceregal Council. We have no doubt that if it had been allowed, and the same procedure had been followed as that which was adopted yesterday in Madras, the voting would have been as much in favour of the Resolution as it was here yesterday. It remains, however, to be seen what action the Secretary of State will take on the matter. If we are to accept as correct the procedure laid down by Lord Morley in such cases, in his famous Reform Despatch there can only be one answer to the question."

9. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd February, has the following:—"The outcry that was raised against the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark as Member for Commerce and Industry makes that gentleman's pronouncements of somewhat special interest, and it is becoming increasingly clear that in Mr. Clark the Government of India have secured an exceedingly able Member of Council. His speech at Jherriah which we published yesterday in our telegraphic columns is an able analysis, though perhaps a partial one, of Indian labour conditions. . . . . The differentiation of characteristics which Mr. Clark pointed out between the Indian labourer and his Western brother was that 'Indian labourers are neither fully weaned from their rural and agrarian habits of life nor inured to the strenuous monotony of sustained industrial activity.' This remark shows true insight. Mr. Clark might, perhaps, have added that the difficulty is not the dearness of labour but its scarcity. . . . . A period of agricultural depression may throw rural workers out of employment but the worker will never think of going elsewhere or to any other employment. In many of the trades requiring a certain degree of training and skill the want of proper contact between demand and supply leads to inactivity and the loss to production is exceedingly great. It would be an interesting question to consider how far the system of labour exchanges is practicable in India. The experiment which has been made in England—a year of which has now been completed—has been an unqualified success and bids fair to constitute one of the chief titles to gratitude from posterity of the present Liberal Government. It ought to form a subject for consideration if a tentative introduction of the system, with local modification, of course, cannot be made in some of the chief industrial centres. It is, of course, quite possible that the present condition of labour in India would render such a step premature, but as the aim of the labour exchanges is to promote mobility of labour, it is at least likely that the experiment will be worth making and though it would not do to be too sanguine the results to Indian industry may prove extremely beneficial."

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

The Member for Commerce and Industry on "Indian labour conditions."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

10. The *Light of Truth*, for December 1910, reproduces a portion of a lecture delivered by Mr. P. Ramanathan, K.C., C.M.G., of Ceylon, under this heading, from which the following are extracts:—"The lesson we learn from English politicians is that we would expose ourselves

LIGHT OF TRUTH, *Madras*, December 1910.

The obligations of electors and of their representatives.

to a great misfortune if we sent into our Council men whose actions there create in us a feeling of indifference or deadness. The actions of our representatives in Council should call forth our warmest interest in public affairs, and develop in us a lively sense of satisfaction that the right thing has been done at the right time and in the right manner to preserve the well-being of the country. . . . . Nothing conduces so much to the honour of the Governor and Colonial Secretary as a genuine desire on their part to court the advice of unofficials at the earliest opportunity, before submitting the papers to the consideration of the Secretary of State. It is a farce to seek their advice, after the Governor has managed to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State. The tongue of the official members of the Legislative Council must be held, after such a contingency. They should not speak, much less vote against the measure, in case they disapprove of it; and the unofficial members, if they cared to speak, would feel like those who whipped dead horses. The Governor who comes into Council with a measure already sanctioned, without the Secretary of State having heard the public or the press or the representatives of the people, is surely misusing the Legislative Council. . . . . This misuse of the Legislative Council by some of our Governors is worthy of the consideration of the reformed Legislative Council, and of the citizens of the island.

The Governors who approach the Legislative Council after pocketing the Secretary of State, no doubt believe conscientiously that the information they have received from the Government Agents, Assistant Agents, and the chief headmen together with the opinions of the members of the Executive Council, are sufficient to determine their own views, and justify them in inducing the Secretary of State to give his sanction. But such Governors do not know the peculiar conditions of Eastern countries where the people are in the habit of

SAYING WHAT THEIR SUPERIORS WOULD LIKE TO HEAR.

If they resigned their official positions, and mixed with the headmen and the people in familiar terms, they would see in what a world of illusions they had been living as officials. . . . . The safety of the country depends not upon the readiness of the Governor to assume responsibility for every measure and scheme which he has pressed on the Secretary of State, but on the harmony of his views with those of the Executive and the Legislative Councils, ordained by the King to advise him, and to help him in the government of the country."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th February, has the following:—"Of their knowledge of public affairs and of their responsibilities as members of Legislative Councils, not many of those who sit there in the name of the people have impressed the public. . . . . Public life does impose active work. Representation in the Legislative Council makes this work all the more onerous. The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao could have consulted by correspondence his non-official colleagues how far his resolution would commend itself to their acceptance, and if he could not induce at least a respectable number to accept it, he should have thrown it away. A dozen resolutions, moved with the unanimous support of the non-officials, would place the Government in an akward predicament as to how to refuse, if they are disposed to refuse, one and all of them. . . . . Some kind of organisation could easily be established, for non-official members to meet and to exchange views. . . . . As it is, work in the Legislative Council, on the non-official side, is most hap-hazardly done. Each member knows only the little he has known, and speaks for himself. Consultation and co-operation are unknown. Of course, there is a desire to co-operate with a colleague. They make speeches in his support, but they fall easy prey to officials who are united and come well prepared. . . . . Some of the members who ever spoke in the Legislative Council betrayed a strange lack of exhaustive

knowledge or even ordinary knowledge upon what they spoke. . . . . To put down for interpellation any plausible case made hastily by a newspaper correspondent, or to send up a resolution on the suggestion of a friend or an aggrieved party, without the capacity to survey every aspect of it, is bound to have no effect. That is what several of our representatives do. They come prepared with a speech and are not able to grasp anything said out of the four corners of it. . . . . Of the two resolutions that came up for full discussion in the last Council, neither of the movers could meet the arguments on the official side when they had their concluding say upon it. . . . . We have no encouragement, it is true, to study public questions; we have no professional public men, if we may say so. We must, then, elect the best men available, who have the ambition and the spirit to shine and do service. As yet we have got only a few such men. We want more such men before much could be achieved. Two precious days were spent in the discussion of our aspirations, and to-day we are as we were, except that the Government has expressed sympathy in certain matters in which, we have no doubt, that sympathy was felt. We cannot look for results all at once, but we are entitled to look for signs that would herald the results even in a distant time"

12. The following appears in the February number of the *Theosophist*:— "It is abundantly clear that His Excellency the new Viceroy intends to govern according to the best Imperial traditions, and to follow the policy of sympathy initiated by his noble predecessor. He has given notice to Natal that the Resolution passed by the Governor-General in Council last July, to prohibit Indian emigration into South Africa, will be put into force on July 1st, 1911, if the grievances of the Indians are not redressed. All India will rejoice over this decision. Another greater step in advance is his reception of a deputation from the National Congress, and the cordiality of his speech, in which he noted that:

THEOSOPHIST, *Adyar, Madras*, Feb., 1911.

An appreciation of His Excellency the Viceroy's policy.

"'A large number of those present to-day are members of my Legislative Council, through whose intermediary these and other questions, such as those enumerated by the Congress, can be brought in due course before the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils.'

"This linking of the Congress to the machinery of legislation is surely as statesmanlike as it is gracious. It unites, as all true friends of India have desired, the Imperial Government and all who seek to improve Indian conditions by constitutional means."

13. In a leading article on this subject the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th February, says:—"It was, on the whole, well that Mylius was charged with defamatory instead of seditious libel. In the first place, he can have no cause even to pretend that the case against him was decided irrespective of truth or justification, as it would have been if the charge had been for sedition. Secondly, other people will not be encouraged hereafter to libel the King in the belief that His Majesty can be dragged into Court if he attempts to vindicate his character."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1911.

The libel on His Majesty the King.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 22nd February, says:—"The most dramatic feature of this dramatic trial ensued when the Attorney-General read a brief and dignified letter signed by the King's own hand in which he solemnly declared that he had never gone through the form of marriage with any other person than Her Majesty the Queen.

"The whole of the King's subjects will not only accept this disclaimer without reserve but will unanimously applaud a verdict which should give the final quietus to a cruel and shameful lie."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

14. Commenting on the speech made by the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, at a dinner given in his honour, at Calcutta recently, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st February, says:—"Mr. Ali Imam warmly contradicted the false statement that had been published that the

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1911.

A speech by the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Indian Member of the Government is kept out of the inner circle. Mr. Sinha himself told us that he was not aware of any inner circle, and Mr. Ali Imam is equally ignorant of it, because it does not exist. It is a grave accusation against the Viceroy and his European colleagues to say that their Indian colleague is excluded from their inner circle after having appointed him to share with them the duties and responsibilities of Government. . . . . The lies, which compelled Mr. Ali Imam to make these observations, have never troubled our minds, because we know that they are unfounded: and we can well persevere in our faith that an important political concession has been made to us as a grave reality and not as a make-believe as some people would make out or pretend. This faith, which is well justified by the actual circumstances, will better enable us to realise our responsibility which Mr. Ali Imam emphasised so earnestly and eloquently, and which, in his own words, consists in friendly co-operation with the Government in all that conduces to the progress of the country and its people."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1911.

Madras and the Royal visit.

15. Referring to the announcement that His Majesty the King will be unable to visit Madras, after the Coronation Darbar, the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th February, says:—"This message will be much regretted by the people in this Presidency. It should be, however, remembered, that the requisition to His Majesty was sent rather late, and the time allotted for the present tour being short and all engagements having been arranged His Majesty could not see his way to comply with the request."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the same date, observes:—"This announcement will be received with great regret, as the public here had hoped that His Majesty would visit Madras."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd February, says:—"His Majesty's decision will greatly be regretted in Madras as this Presidency was keenly looking forward for the pleasure of seeing the Sovereign. Had the invitation been sent earlier His Majesty would certainly have granted the prayer of Madras."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 22nd February, writes:—"His Majesty's inability to grant the prayer of the people of Madras is simply due to pressure of time and though we are sure he would personally like to gratify the wishes of his subjects in this Presidency, the political situation in England is such that His Majesty's presence is almost constantly required there and he cannot be absent from the country longer than is absolutely necessary. Under the circumstances we would suggest that a representative deputation from Madras be sent to wait upon His Majesty at Delhi at the time of the Coronation to convey to him and Her Majesty the Queen the loyal greetings of the people of Madras and the assurances of their devotion to the British Throne."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 23rd February, remarks.—"It will be universally believed that inability to give the loyal people of Southern India the honour they respectfully sought has been the only reason influencing the decision arrived at. Moreover, while accepting the inevitable, all will most highly appreciate the characteristically sympathetic and gracious manner in which His Majesty has caused the decision to be communicated. It is only too evident that Their Majesties feel the disappointment they will cause quite as keenly as it will be felt by the loyal millions of this Presidency."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Jan. 13th, 1911.

Mr. Yaqub Hassan Sait's nomination as a Commissioner of the Madras Corporation.

16. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th February, has the following in English :—Muhammadans have received, with great satisfaction, the news that the Government of Madras has nominated Mr. Yaqub Hassan Sait to be a member of the above Corporation. There has been a general complaint that suitable Muhammadans are very seldom selected to represent their community on local bodies, but we hope that such a grievance will, in future, be the thing of the past. Mr. Yaqub Hassan is an old Aligarh boy and is the only Trustee in this part of the country of the great National College. He is a partner of Nawab Goolam Ahmed of the Kolar Gold Fields, and is in charge of the business in Madras. He is well known among the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency and the Mysore Province as an earnest worker in the cause of Muhammadan regeneration and enlightenment and besides being the President or Secretary of several Moslem educational institutions in the south, he is the Secretary of the Madras Presidency Moslem League also, which has been doing good work.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Feb. 20th, 1911.

The use of opiates in India.

17. The *Mysore Star*, of the 20th February, observes that it is surprising that while the British delegates at a recent conference at The Hague were loud in their protests against the use of all opiates including opium, morphia, cocaine, etc., England in her own dependency in India is doing next to nothing against the alarming increase in the use of such intoxicants.

(k) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1911.

Development of the Indian industries.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th February, quotes the Hon'ble Mr. Douis, the Financial Commissioner for the United Provinces, to have stated that, in the present condition of India, not only the capital of foreigners but even their knowledge and experience were quite necessary for the development of the Indian industries, and remarks :—We have to admit that this is true in a way and we know that even Japan depended only on foreign capital and foreign intelligence till she was able to work her industries herself. But in the case of Japan the foreigners who settled there were subordinate to the Japanese, as the latter were an independent nation and again the Japanese were in a position to dispense with the services of these foreigners the moment they were able to manage the industries. The conditions are different in India. The foreigners who lay out the capital are the masters and the Indians are subordinate to them. The foreign capitalists do not appoint Indians as Engineers, Managers, etc., in the different factories, though it is possible to do so, and as no restrictions have been imposed by the Government on the extent of the business transacted by the foreigners in India, these compete in every industrial pursuit and thereby make it impossible for the Indians to improve their industries. However both the people and the Government have recently been actuated by a new spirit and the former are gradually coming forward, successfully warding off the many obstacles in their way. The attempts now being made

by the different Provincial Governments to help the growth of the industries of the land and the successful efforts made by men like Mr. Tata in this direction make us hope that better times are drawing upon India.

SATYADIPIKA, *Mangalore*, Feb. 15th, 1911.

The commission fee for registration of documents.

19. A correspondent writes as follows in the *Satyadipika*, of the 15th February :—Now that all documents relating to immoveable property are made compulsorily registrable by the New Registration Act, it is a great hardship to people that cannot attend the Registrar's office in person, that they have to pay over and above the usual travelling allowance of the Registrar and the stamp and registration fees, a high commission fee of Rs. 10 for getting registered even petty mortgage transactions, as of the value of Rs 50. It is by no means uncommon to find therefore that poor people, in order to avoid all this trouble and expense, mortgage their lands to their creditors without passing any document whatsoever, which gives the fullest scope to unprincipled mortgagees to withhold such lands altogether from their right owners by perfecting their own titles as full owners thereof, after an undisturbed enjoyment of the same for twelve years. It is earnestly hoped that in view of these peculiar difficulties that poor people are put to, Government will do something to lower the scale of the commission fees and earn the gratitude of many a poor *gosha* woman and infirm old man.

MUKHBIR-E-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

Muhammadan endowments.

20. The *Mukhbir-e-Dakhan*, of the 22nd February, in reviewing, at great length, the question of Muhammadan endowments, which is shortly to be presented to the Imperial Council in the form of a draft Bill by the Hon'ble Maulvi Shamsul Huda, observes as follows :—

The Privy Council has presumably based its objections against the form and procedure of the Muhammadan endowments on the following considerations, that (1) from a European commercial point of view, the European Judges may have considered the views held by the Muhammadan jurists on this subject as strained, (2) it is only the poor and strangers who are deemed deserving of the enjoyment derived from the proceeds of the endowments, (3) the Privy Council had not adequate data for a complete survey of the question.

With regard to points (1) and (2) above, it is not fair to deal with the question from a commercial point of view, for an endowment is made for the satisfaction of the bestower and Mussalmans draw no line of distinction between relations and strangers. If a stranger deserves help, then the claims of the relations ought to be first considered, and this cannot be taken to mean that the relations are not included in those who need help. It is but natural that the interests of the poor and needy relations are first taken into consideration; no one cares to help his distant relations in preference to the near ones. The English proverb, "Charity begins at home", also supports the above view. If such is the real import of the case, why should the question of Muhammadan endowments be considered in another light? If Government have passed measures that include "the Transfer of Property Act, Law of Inheritance, and Provident Fund, etc.," for the benefit of the people, why should they now give a cold shoulder to a religious problem of the Mussalmans?

With reference to point (3) several authorities may be cited in support of views expressed in the draft Bill. It is the duty of every Muhammadan to follow the Prophet in deed and action. Such endowments as cited above were made by the Prophet himself, and he directed his disciples and Caliphs to give effect to like endowments.

In a book called "Ghayat-ul-Bayān," it is recorded that "Fāruq the Great obtained a piece of land in Khyber, and asked the Prophet the best way to utilize it. The Prophet commanded him to make an endowment of the land in order that human beings might be benefited by its produce, and that the land might remain safe, and that the object of the alms might be realised and that the produce of the land might be set apart for the children, relations and

poor people. From this it is inferred that the poor also are included in the relations and children. The draft Bill of the Hon'ble Maulvi Sahib is based on the above considerations."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st February, expresses its sincere regret at the communication received from His Majesty the King-Emperor stating that he would not find it convenient to visit Madras after his Coronation at Delhi.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1911.

The King-Emperor's visit to Madras.

22. Referring to the reply of His Majesty King George V to the invitation which Madras sent to him, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd February, states that the delay in responding to the invitation made the people imagine that they would receive an affirmative reply to their prayer. Now that the reply is in the negative, the paper regrets that the Madras Presidency is exceedingly unfortunate in not having the honour of personally expressing its feelings of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty. His Majesty himself regretted that he could not spare time for a visit to this Province. Although the loyal prayer of the Madrasis had not the much desired effect, still it is fervently hoped, says the paper, that the people of this Presidency will give expression to their loyalty to the British throne on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation at Delhi in the same way as if they had him in their midst.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

His Majesty the King's reply.

[Issued, 28th February 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 10 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th March 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,750
7	Madras Standard ..	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatschariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily ..	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	7[illegible]
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinneveily Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	920*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	50
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Le Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 40 years.	300
5	Oneste et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	100
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years.	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Rangá Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zohme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñána Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruvalúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{ 1,350 / 1,400
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jnanukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	500
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Sadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	45
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Tricbúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	790
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manóráma ..	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circula-tion.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	2[illegible]3
39	Rafigul Islam	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	[illegible]00
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	8[illegible]2
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,[illegible]3[illegible]
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	5[illegible]0
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	20[illegible]
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	3[illegible]0
47	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	[illegible]50
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	50[illegible]

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 15, *Dabdaba-i-Asafi*, and No. 17, *Mahbub-ul-kalam*. The First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad (Deccan) reports that these two journals have not been published since 28th September 1908.

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The following article appears in the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 2nd March:—"The Hague Arbitration Court has decided the Savarkar case in favour of Great Britain, and we publish in another column a summary of the judgment, from which it will be seen, we think, that a very dispassionate view has been taken of the whole of the affair. However, apart from opinions as to the legal value of the pronouncement, a matter for general satisfaction is the circumstance that Great Britain and France, two leading powers, availed themselves of the opportunity for promoting the advance of the great and wholesome principle of arbitration for the settlement of knotty and delicate international differences. For the sake of the true humanitarian movement, it is to be hoped that other Powers will follow the admirable exampie of Great Britain and France."

The Savarkar case.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 4th March, says:—"We think the judgment of The Hague Tribunal, as briefly telegraphed by Reuter, cannot fail to give general satisfaction. It clearly shows that the restoration of Savarkar to the *Morea* after his escape and recapture by a French Police officer was really no violation of French sovereignty and that his retention on board did not amount in the least to any violation of international law or usage. The French Government, we think, will be quite as satisfied as Great Britain with the result of the trial, for it disposes of in a peaceful manner a difficulty which, had there been some want of tact on either side, might have led to disagreeable and even serious complications. What must now be devoutly hoped for is that other Powers, whenever the occasion should unfortunately arise, will refer their difficulties to The Hague with the same trust and readiness as were shown by Great Britain and France in the present case."

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. In referring to His Excellency the Governor's recent speech at the Police Training School, Vellore, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 25th February, remarks:—"It was a masterly, genuinely sympathetic and exceptionally eloquent speech, for even so eloquent a speaker, that His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley made at Vellore the other day, on the occasion of the presentation of the King's medal to five Indian Police officers of the Madras Police, for gallant and meritorious service. . . . . We are glad

Sir Arthur Lawley on the Police.

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

to find that the Governor spoke strongly on the fallacy that detection is the criterion of good Police work. This fallacy has in the past been productive of incalculable mischief. The Lord alone knows how many well-meaning Police officers it has transformed into dishonest and heartless oppressors of the people, what numbers of innocent men it has brought to undeserved punishment and ignominy, what numbers of real criminals it has screened from justice, what numbers of professional liars it has called into being. There is reason to fear that the fallacy is still very much alive. . . . . We believe with His Excellency that, in both *morale* and departmental efficiency, the Police in this Presidency are better than they were when the Fraser Commission recorded its terrible indictment, but it is undeniable that a great deal more improvement is needed, and we hope Sir Arthur Lawley's stirring speech at Vellore will serve as a stimulus to accelerate the process of reformation now going on."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

The resolution regarding election of Presidents to Taluk Boards.

3. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao's resolution on the election of Presidents to Taluk Boards, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th February, observes:—"Calmly considered, we fear that not much has been gained by the amendment to the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao's resolution on the election of Presidents to Taluk Boards, in spite of the assurance from the Government, clearly conveyed by His Excellency, that the experiment will be tried in one or two taluks, of throwing the Presidentship of the Boards to election. . . . . If, instead of demanding election of a President, the Honourable Member had demanded two-thirds or at least half of the seats to be thrown up for election, it would not have in the least mattered whether the President is an official or non-official, elected or nominated, for he could but do what his Council asks him to do. . . . . If, instead of the privilege of election, the privilege had been demanded of more members being elected, some considerable advance could have been made. Then the election of a President would have been a real again."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st March, says:—"The Madras Government have given another proof of their solicitude for the progress of local self-government by accepting the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar's amendment to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao asking for the appointment of non-official Presidents for Taluk Boards. At the instance of Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, they have agreed to try the experiment in a Taluk Board or two where a reasonable measure of success might be expected. It is said that the best way of doing a thing is to do it. So, too, the best way of determining if non-officials will prove successful as Presidents of Taluk Boards is to appoint a few and not to be endlessly debating over the question which very often clouds the issues instead of helping in the solution. That is the right way of going about the business and that we are glad that the Madras Government have chosen to follow it. . . . . The Madras Government have recognised the soundness of the principle of appointing non-official Presidents, and it now rests with the Taluk Boards who will be called upon to elect a non-official President, to make the experiment a success."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

Plague in Calicut.

4. In a communicated article under this heading, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st March, publishes the following:—"I regret to have to remark that preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the Municipal Executive are far from satisfactory. . . . . Most parts of the town are in a horribly insanitary condition, and you have *ad naseum*, referred, in your columns, to the utter inertia and apathy evinced by the sanitary staff in matters affecting the vital interests of rate-payers. May we, now at least, when matters have come to a push, flatter ourselves with the hope that the Chairman or the

Secretary would try to whip the sanitary staff out of their lamentable inertia and bring them to a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities? . . . . This is not the time nor the place for joking, but let me, for all that, suggest to the Chairman, Mr. Krishnan, the desirability of issuing a memorandum to his subordinates in the Sanitary department, impressing upon them the fact that looking to the sanitation of the town does not consist merely in going at a break-neck speed on bicycles through the main roads, or in jutkas, with long cigars in their mouths, but in visiting each nook and corner of the town and seeing if anything is amiss. . . . . Another matter of great importance to which I have to call the attention of the authorities is the venality of the majority of passport clerks and constables. These non-entities clothed with authority, put the public, especially the poor and ignorant section of it, to great hardship, trouble and inconvenience. Some passport stations and constables have tariff rates for the issue of passports, and I have come to know from several sources that 3 pies are extorted from people on every passport issued. I have not exaggerated matters, and if the Chairman takes the trouble of instituting an inquiry ample evidence would be forthcoming to prove the charge I have made"

(*k*) *General.*

Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the purchase of stores manufactured in India.

5. The *United India and Native States*, of the 25th February, writes:— "The Bombay Government have issued an important resolution drawing the attention of officers to the necessity of purchasing Indian articles in preference to those manufactured in Europe. When indents are forwarded to the India Office for large quantities of European stores they are scrutinized with a view to find out if equally good articles could not be had in India for the same price. . . . . The action of the Bombay Government ought to disabuse those who might have been inclined to believe that our rulers are not sincerely anxious to promote the industrial improvement of this country for it shows that while they do not prattle about *Swadeshi* and things of that sort they are anxious to promote our progress on industrial lines by all means at their command."

United India and Native States, *Madras* Feb. 25th, 1911.

Indians in South Africa.

6. In a leading article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 28th February, says:—"It is with sincere gratification that the public in India will receive the information that has been published in Calcutta that the Union Government in South Africa intend bringing in a Bill which would sweep away the galling distinction now made between Asiatic and other immigrants and set up uniform tests for admission. If this legislation is passed, the Government would be redressing only one of the grievances of South African Indians, and that in a fashion which may not completely satisfy the demands of the situation. But it may be surmised that this will go a great way in removing the racial bar, the existence of which has so long been a most fruitful source of indignation and protest. This glimmering of prudence is undoubtedly due to the firm, but long called for, step taken by the Government of India in announcing their intention to stop indentured immigration altogether from the 1st July next."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1911.

The Indian Financial Statement, 1911–1912.

7. In a leading article referring to the Financial Statement of 1911–1912, the *Hindu*, of the 1st March, says:—"Is it just to the millions of the poor Indian peoples, whose condition His Majesty knows so well personally and to whom his sympathy has always gone straight and free, to ask them to pay even for the happy event of the Coronation on this unusually extravagant scale? That pompous pageantry of the Delhi Darbar in 1903 was estimated to cost to the Indian people 35 lakhs, though Lord Curzon's famous logic and accounting brought it to about 25 lakhs or about £180,000. The Royal Tour of 1905–1906 cost the people of India a considerable sum, but even if both these are added together, they come to but a

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar, 1st, 1911.

portion of the present proposed outlay. The Indian people cannot, with any show of reason, be deemed fit to bear such a heavy expenditure. At the time when the forthcoming Royal Visit and Coronation was announced, the London *Times* rightly demanded that the British Exchequer should contribute towards its cost. We submit that this country is entitled to claim from the British Exchequer a share of whatever expenditure is incurred, and we urge that the scale now provided seems extravagant under any circumstances."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR
Calicut,
Mar. 1st, 1911.

Public service and competition.

8. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st March, remarks:—"It is to be very much regretted that the Government will not see their way to accept the resolution on competitive examination for the public service moved in the Legislative Council. The chief objection was that if the resolution was accepted and given effect to Brahmins would get in, in large numbers, preventing the entry of non-Brahmins. This objection is imaginary, and cannot hold good for a moment. . . . . This objection did not crop up when the competitive examination for the Provincial Civil Service was instituted. Under the present system of recruitment to the public service, jobbery and favouritism are liable to be perpetrated, and there is no guarantee that only the best intellects will be recruited to the service. Competition was abolished under orders of the Government of India, no doubt, but then the Madras Government could have moved the former to reconsider its order. Public opinion in India is decidedly in favour of competitive examinations, and it made itself manifest when Lord Curzon abolished them with one stroke of his reactionary pen."

HINDU,
Madras,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

Grants to local bodies.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 4th March, has the following:—"The resolution moved at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao in regard to making over a portion of the excise revenue to local bodies as grants-in-aid for sanitation and the improvement of village sites and village communications, raised a question of much administrative importance which is bound to come up for solution in some form or other in the near future. On behalf of the Government of Madras, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick virtually stopped the discussion on the merits of the resolution by pleading that the Madras Government were powerless to do what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao wanted to be done and added that they were in full sympathy with it. . . . . We agree that the difficulty pointed out by Sir Murray Hammick is very real, but the way for the local Government to overcome it, if it really sympathised with the object of the resolution, would be not to deny the assistance which was asked for, but to address the Government of India on the matter suggesting a proper solution by a re-adjustment of the financial relations if necessary. . . . . In his speech introducing the budget estimates on last Wednesday, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson stated that the resources of the Provincial Governments have been enlarged by the new permanent provincial settlements made with them which comes into force from the 1st April next. It was also stated that the revenue under forests is to be provincialised and that the provincial share of the excise revenue in most provinces is to be increased. Whether Madras gets a larger share of excise revenue under the new settlement is not yet known. . . . . It is to be noted that Mr. Ramachandra Rao did not propose that the tax as such should be left to be levied and controlled by local bodies at once; he only wanted that for the present a portion of the amount accruing therefrom should be made over to local bodies ear-marked for the purposes. Even if this is not possible under the new provincial settlement, the local Government may yet make grants from other sources which have been set free therein under the new contract, for the said purposes. And only by doing so can the Government demonstrate that the sympathy which they expressed with the objects of Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution is more than mere formality,—is a real and practical one."

IV.—Native States.

The Diwan of Travancore and the members of the Popular Assembly.

10. In an article under the heading "Travancore Topics" in which the action of the members of the Popular Assembly, is criticised, for presenting the Diwan of Travancore with an address, the *United India and Native States*, of the 25th February, says :—

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

"The members of the Popular Assembly presented the Diwan with an address expressing loyalty and devotion to His Highness the Maharaja and high admiration and deep gratitude of the country towards the Diwan for the many measures of far-reaching importance inaugurated by him. . . . . What are the measures inaugurated by the present Diwan for which the gratitude of the country is so lightly bartered away? Do the signatories to this address imagine that the emasculation of the Assembly is an act for which the thanks of the country are due to the Diwan? Do they sincerely believe that the inauguration of the policy of the deportation is fraught with solid good to the country? We are told that the reorganisation of several departments involving increased pay has improved the efficiency. This surely is a novel theory. . . . . The money rung out from the hardworking peasant and tiller of the soil is not to be squandered among a few individuals composed of Europeans, East Coast Brahmins, and natives of the State. . . . . We have been pained at the alarming rate at which the revenue of the State has been added to. It means under the present circumstances so much of impoverishment and poverty on the land. If, however, that revenue is equitably, justly and freely distributed so that it may remain within the State to develop its resources all well and good. But it does not so remain and what is more, it is not invariably productively and profitably expended."

Administration in Native States.

11. In commenting on a leading article which appeared recently in the *Pioneer*, on the precarious justice that is meted out to some of the prominent subjects of Native States, when they incur the displeasure of the ruler or some of his favourites, the *Madras Standard*, of the 1st March, says :—

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

"Most Native States of India (there are honourable exceptions) are in a very backward condition and their sense of justice, impartiality, personal freedom of subjects, etc., is almost primitive. Even as regards the most advanced of them, judicial proceedings and a high level of justice cannot always be depended upon. But they make an effort for progress within their limited scope and narrow understanding. . . . . No action for wrongful dismissal lies against a Ruling Chief. His Ministers cannot be sued for libel. There is no tribunal to which the ex-employee of a State which has not only dismissed him from its own service, but deprived him of any chance of re-employment elsewhere, can appeal.' It would be an unwise policy to interfere in the internal administration of Native States, but it cannot be unwise to see to it that they are taught how to try a person charged with offences so as to uphold the justness of the punishment".

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Honour to Lord Minto.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th February, writes as follows :—"No higher pleasure could ever fall to a man than that his work should be appreciated in his own lifetime by all classes of people, especially when his work was of a nature that necessarily could not please all, and had to displease many. This pleasure it has been the good fortune of Lord Minto to enjoy. He was one of the worst abused of Viceroys of India. They called him all kinds of names, the most unkindest being that he was a weak man. He survived it. No sooner had he descended from the exalted position, than the man is honored on all sides, the most by his worst calumniators. . . . . What Lord Minto and Lord Morley said of each other and of the work that they had been engaged in doing was, of course, what they were expected to say.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Both of them have an abiding place in the minds of Indians. Indians can never hear their name without feeling affectionate regard and personal obligation and gratitude. They felt pleasure that the Viceroy who was absued because he loved them, was ceased to be not abused, that he came to be respected by those who abused him They heard with pleasure that their King-Emperor has honoured him with the highest honour. . . . . Nothing that his Sovereign and fellow-citizens can do for him could come up to his desert. He has ensured for them the abiding love and respect of an Empire, the greatest Empire it has been the privilege of any King to possess and rule."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Madras and the Royal visit.

13. The *Cochin Argus*, of the 25th February, says:—"The keenest regret and disappointment will be felt by the loyal citizens of Madras and by the whole of the loyal population of the Madras Presidency at the news that His Majesty the King-Emperor is unable to grant the ardent prayer of the citizens of Madras to honour their city and province with a visit in the course of the forthcoming Indian tour of Their Majesties. . . . . Their Majesties may rest assured, however, that though this Province will not have the honour and privilege of entertaining and doing homage to them within its own boundaries, it will continue to be thoroughly loyal and steadfast to the British Throne and Government."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

The murder of a head constable of the Criminal Investigation Department in Calcutta.

14. In referring to the recent murder of a head constable of the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, the *Madras Standard*, of the 25th February, says:—"The murder of a police head constable by unknown hands in Calcutta is regrettable, and we believe that nothing definite can be said about it until the culprits are found out. It is not fair to call it the work of anarchists or terrorists, and then to conclude that they still exist in Calcutta in formidable numbers. The murder may be one of private grudge or spite in which case no political motive can be attached to it. . . . . It is wrong to suppose, as the *Englishman* does, that society does not assist the police in discovering these criminals. The general attitude of the Indian people towards police methods has nothing to do with their attitude to the suppression of dangerous individuals whose delight is murder. We still hope the Calcutta crime may be successfully traced to the proper authors and the guilty punished. In the meanwhile it is wrong to call it an anarchical outrage and to say that repressive measures ought not to be withdrawn from the province."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

In a further article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 27th February, writes:—"When the news of the foul murder of Sirish Chander Chakravarty was flashed from Calcutta, we were not free from the apprehension that a political capital might be sought to be made out of this cowardly act. The *Englishman* began it with an earnest attempt to take a sober view, but ended with the suspicion that it might be the work of the anarchists. The customary complaint that the people do not sympathise with the police and help them to detect these cases was trotted out again, and a few bitter reflections on Indian society, to which we have grown inured, closed what, on the whole, for an Anglo-Indian newspaper, is a fair and modest criticism What the *Englishman* has discreetly left unsaid, the *Statesman* and "Friend of India,' has said in a most uncompromising way. . . . . 'We are,' says the *Statesman*, 'precisely as we were in 1908, so far as political crime is concerned', and the burden is kept all through a long sermon exhorting the Government not to relax in its vigilance or attitude or to suspend the operation of measures for which the Indian press have been agitating. 'There are many grounds for thinking', says the *Statesman*, 'that if the present salutary restraints are removed the manufacture of "impatient idealists" armed with bombs and revolvers will be continued.' . . . . No body contended that the anarchist had given up his thoughtless revel in murder. We might as well say that the thief or a swindler has become a saint after the passing of

the Indian Penal Code. But there is no doubt that this class of misguided and foolish people have receded into the unknown recesses of society, cowed down by a strong and unmistakeable Indian public opinion against the campaign of cold-blooded murder. For the sake of a few offending miscreants, that the society as a whole should be punished by an act which retards every useful activity and that it should be perpetually kept in a state of suspended animation is a suggestion which is neither just nor expedient. We hope, the clamour in the Anglo-Indian press will, in no way, influence the peaceful and sympathetic policy of the present head of the Indian Government."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st March, says:—"The murder of head constable Chakravarthy of the Criminal Investigation Department at Calcutta is another proof, if proof is needed, of the fact that anarchy has established itself in the land. . . . . As we have pointed out on more occasions than one, anarchical crimes will on no account accelerate the peaceful progress of our land, but will, in fact, only retard its development. It is the duty of every Indian, therefore, to co-operate with the Government in the hunt after the monster that has risen its head up to bring discredit on the Indian people and to injure the interests of their land."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

15. In commenting on Lord Hardinge's visit to the students' messes in Calcutta, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th February, says:—"Nothing that Lord Hardinge has hitherto done has been happier, or, indeed, could ever be happier, than his unceremonious action of visiting the students in their messes, to see for himself the conditions under which they lived. . . . This is the first indication—although the highest indication—of an officer placed in the commanding position of a Viceroy manifesting any kind of interest in our students. . . . . The news will have spread all over Calcutta, as it has spread all over India. No more effective appeal could have been made to the imagination of students They would have felt an importance at the visit that would long remain in them. We have no doubt it would be a strong proof to them of the nearness between them and the highest official in India. . . . . There never was greater need for such a conviction among students of this truth than now, especially in Bengal, where they have been exposed to suspicion and distrust. It was unfortunate that the majority of the misguided men who sought to subvert an Empire by throwing a bomb or attempting to wreck a train, happened to be young men, either engaged in studying lessons in schools, or fresh from those lessons. To suspect a class because of the error, however heinous, of a few is undoubtedly improper, and upon none did the cry against our students as a class make less effect or raise more sympathetic feeling for them than on the educated population of this country. Taken as a whole, our students were the same innocent and retiring youths. But there is no doubt that the current of Indian unrest largely centred round them. . . . . The step taken by the Viceroy is the best link between the official and the people, only it must be taken by others placed in similar positions, appealing to the youths in the distant corners of India."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

Lord Hardinge and the Calcutta students.

The *Western Star*, of the 2nd March, writes:—"The student problem has, in recent years, assumed the gravest importance in India, where much of the political trouble of the day is assigned by educational authorities to the wretched conditions under which the student population live. It is evident that Lord Hardinge has already realised the gravity of the situation and has resolved to devote his personal attention to it. Apart from the advantages to be gained when the highest authority in the land takes in hand himself a matter of this kind, there is no doubt that much good will result from the Viceroy's visit to the hostels. . . . . The personal popularity which Lord Hardinge will gain from his kindness to the students of Calcutta will, it is certain, do much to keep these lads in the straight path of loyalty, and will serve as an antidote to the temptations of the preachers of sedition."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Mar. 2nd, 1911.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

The Madras Legislative Council meeting.

16. In a leading article on the recent Madras Legislative Council meeting, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 27th February, writes:—"There were signs of life and spirit in the Madras Legislative Council that sat on Tuesday and Wednesday. All attention was naturally directed to the new Member of the Executive Council, his appointment being hailed with satisfaction all over the country. But the public are profoundly disappointed at the official attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, which is directly opposed to his attitude as the leader of the popular ranks from which he rose. His first appearance at the Legislative Council has not left a satisfactory impression on the minds of the public. . . . . The Government, anxious as it is to let the public know of its intentions and interpretations regarding the administration, did not, on all occasions of answering the interpellations, utilise the opportunity to dispel the ignorance and misapprehensions of the Honourable Non-official Members and the great public whom they represent. We regret to see, on the other hand, that the Non-official Members do not always realise the responsibility they have undertaken and exhibit sometimes poverty of information on vital subjects. . . . . If the members of the Government have sufficient *practical* sympathy, and if the Non-official Members take pains to study the people and the administration, there is ample scope for doing good to people. The members should however move more freely and earnestly with the people than they did before or during their election. For the success of a resolution, it will be a good step to consult and co-operate with one another before the Council meets."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

Lord Minto on the situation in India.

17. Referring to Lord Minto's reply to the address presented to him in London recently, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 27th February, says:—"It is very regrettable that Lord Minto who had best occasions to read the innermost heart of the people should entertain the idea that bomb has taken a firm foothold. He is reported to have again added that 'India will always be disposed to anarchical crimes. Anarchical plots exist and want careful watching.' But very contradictory to the above timid statement and approaching the light of truth and thoughtfulness, he at once added that 'crimes thus organised are not symbolical of India.' Lord Minto seems to have laid stress on the opinion that the appearance of revolutionary acts and signs in India and the destructive of the Indian anarchists, were all the outcome of individual sympathisers in Britain. We are sure of one fact, that bomb and anarchy are imported from the West, as they are thoroughly foreign to the ideals and traditions of the East. . . . . Repression, in whatever manner it may be justified by the apologists, has no elevating moral effect on the people and will not help the reclamation of misguided minds through the distrusted organs of public opinion. Individual crimes should be punished and prevented by individual courses and not by generalised repression."

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

The proposed Moslem University.

18. In commenting on the recent meeting held in Madras on behalf of the proposed Moslem University, the *Muhammadan*, of the 27th February, says:—"A greater duty cannot be done and a happier day Madras cannot boast, if the day comes when there will be among us persons who will help us, toiling helplessly forward. It will be duty done and to our satisfaction, if we can impress upon those that are about us the importance of a Moslem University and the importance that will bring to many a question affecting our well-being and prosperity. We ask our leaders to strike while the iron is hot."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st March, writes:—"One of the most welcome signs of Moslem awakening is the cry for a Moslem University. So far no definite scheme has as yet been promulgated by anybody responsible for the idea; but it has evidently caught on and money seems

to be pouring in or promised as never before it has been for the cause of Moslem enlightenment. It is said that the University will be a loyal gift of the Indian Moslems to His Majesty King George when he visits India for his Coronation. Nobody could be more pleased than our august Sovereign that instead of looking upon western education as an exotic and revolting from it, the Moslems have now, at any rate, taken to it kindly and are prepared to pay for it. . . . . Provided, of course, that the Moslem University trains the intellect and develops character to the requisite extent, it will have the support of the other communities. But if it is an attempt for securing official preferences on the strength of communal patriotism, it will provoke retaliation. Perhaps an Indian nationhood must pass through the travail of ceaseless communal struggles and failures and if so we are only at the right end of it."

19. The *Mysore Times*, of the 1st March, writes as follows:—"Elsewhere is to be found an account of what our Muhammadan brethren have been doing for some time past for the advancement of their community. It will be evident therefrom that they are bent upon having institutions of their own, separated from the Hindus, in every sphere of life and activity. . . . . What is the remedy for this fever of separatism? Fortunately for the country, there are yet Muhammadans of high education and social status, who are condemning the school of separatists in unmeasured language. These gentlemen and the Hindu leaders should lose no time in combining their efforts to counteract the mischief of the reactionary school. Conciliatory boards should be formed of the representatives of both the communities, in each important town of India, to work there, settling differences, abridging the breach and raising an edifice of unity and harmony. . . . . The Government is not without its share of responsibility in the matter. There were days when members of the ruling class were acting in the conviction that it is the sacred duty of Britain to unite all Indians into one, irrespective of caste or creed, and build up an Indian nation. But to-day, they take the diametrically opposed view and proclaim that there can be no identity of interests between the Hindus and the Moslems, thus perpetuating the division. If the Government were to sternly discourage all separatist movements, the wretched disease would soon disappear. At present, the danger is assuming fearful proportions every day."

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

Muhammadan activity and Hindus.

20. The *Mysore Times*, of the 1st March, observes:—"Numerous have been the doctors that have attempted to diagnose the present disease of India known as the 'Unrest'; and still more numerous and varied have been the causes and cures that they have suggested. . . . . An Indian resident in England, Mr. S. M. Mitra by name, has also been trying his hand at laying bare the mystery in the columns of the *Fortnightly Review*. . . . . He lays stress upon two main sources of Nationalist feeling: first, the dual standard of the law-courts, and, secondly, the unfortunate behaviour of a section of the European community. In support of the first charge he quotes Sir Theodore Morrison, and in regard to the second, he says: 'It is the arrogance of some Anglo-Indians that is at the root of all the trouble in India. . . . . Remove the bed rock, and the fortress of sedition will crumble away of itself. . . . . The so-called administrative 'reforms' do not touch the masses, but the low European's kick touches the backs of the masses more than the European higher official classes can conceive. . . . . Unrest is the consequence of racial hatred, arising from the conduct of some members of the dominant race."

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

The causes of unrest in India.

21. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd March, remarks:—"The Madras Government have issued a Government Order approving of a Memorandum prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, President of the Board of Examiners, containing instructions on the subject of social and official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen. The subject is not

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar. 3rd, 1911.

The Memorandum on the subject of official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen.

an easy one to handle, and it is very questionable how far written instructions will avail to promote cordiality and good understanding between young hot-blooded Europeans and shrinking, sensitive Indians. . . . . Notwithstanding the great care that has been taken to frame these instructions, we cannot but think that certain phases of Indian life have not been correctly understood. They would nevertheless be very useful to young officers to enable them to feel their way towards cultivating friendly relations with the people. A perusal of these instructions would also be useful to Indians in general, as they would thereby learn how some of their habits and idiosyncracies are viewed by Englishmen who are engaged in the daily task of administration of the country."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 3rd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd March, observes:—"An interesting memorandum has been published by the Government of Madras on the subject of 'social and official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen,' the object being, as is mentioned in it, 'to instruct junior members of the Indian Civil Services and other officers new to the country as to the broad rules and principles which should govern social and official intercourse with Indians of all classes, so that they may avoid, on the one hand, giving unintentional offence, and, on the other, using misplaced, though well-intentioned, over familiarity.' There is ample necessity for such a clear set of rules being earnestly laid to heart by the officers, even other than junior officers and those new to the country. . . . . As instructions, these are valuable, but whether they are to be observed is a different matter."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th March, says:—"It is melancholy to observe that after nearly a century of British rule in this country, a *Vade Mecum* enunciating the general principles regulating the social and official intercourse between European officials and Indian officials and non-officials should have been deemed necessary. . . . . The instructions given are intended for the guidance of every young non-Indian officer of the Indian Civil Service and of all other departments on his first arrival in India. But, in our opinion, many of the instructions and the principles underlying them might be usefully commended to a great many senior officers of the Civil Service, covenanted and uncovenanted and the non-official Europeans in this country. It is a good beginning which the Government of Madras has made, a step in the right direction, which, if successful, should serve, in the long run, to create a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled and bring about that harmony and confidence so essential to peaceful progress. . . . . We sincerely hope, with the Government of Madras, that its well-directed efforts will be crowned with success and that soon harmony and confidence will take the place of any ill-will or distrust. It is felt by all that during the last few years the relation between the rulers and the ruled have greatly improved. Everything tends to a better understanding, co-operation and progress and the fresh attempt of the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley, we are sure, would go to strengthen the improved relation between two communities, on whose harmonious co-operation, the future of this country depends."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

22. The *United India and Native States*, of the 4th March, writes as follows:—"The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, the Member of the Madras Executive Council, is apparently quite a different individual from Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar whom congressmen have known as an advocate of popular progress. . . . . If Indians like Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar himself could be trusted to fill one of the highest offices under the Government, surely it is difficult to follow Mr. Aiyar in his assertion of the supposed failure of the elected Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards and of the equally untenable statement concerning the supposed incompetence of Indians to elect Presidents for the Boards. Mr. Aiyar has not been in office for more than a fee weeks, and it is wonderful to observe his *ex cathedra* observations regarding the elected Vice-Presidents not having been quite a success. Evidently Mr. Aiyar has succumbed, even within this short period, to his

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

bureaucratic surroundings. We are forced to confess that we are not pleased with the spectacle of a gentleman of uncompromising views in his independent days disowning them now that he is in power. We hope Mr. Aiyar will realise even now that his acceptance of an executive councillorship need not imply the surrender of the convictions and principles of a life time."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th March, remarks:—"The debate in the Madras Legislative Council, in which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar unexpectedly and strongly advocated certain old bureaucratic views of local self-government, has been severely criticised by the Indian press. In Bengal and the United Provinces, where the press is more powerful than in the South, the critics have been more outspoken in their disapproval of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's attitude. . . . . Those who know the difficult and delicate duties of executive Government under the present circumstances will not hesitate to place their fullest trust in Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, in spite of what he has said in the last meeting of the Council regarding some public matters. The best side of an Executive Councillor's work can be seen in actual results and not in isolated words, speeches, or statements."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1911.

23. The following article appears in the *United India and Native States* of the 6th March:—"All classes and sections of the Indian community must have read with indignation and humiliation the part played by that old miscreant, Shyamji Krishnavarma, in the circulation of that foul and cruel story concerning our King Emperor which has been thoroughly exposed, finally we hope, in the English Law Courts. It was stated in the course of the proceedings that it was the malevolent Krishnavarma who introduced Mylius to the notorious James who is engaged in a violent anti-English campaign in Paris. After he escaped to the French capital to avoid prosecution for his misdeeds it would have been more becoming of him to leave British and Indian affairs alone. But apparently that is not to be. It seems as if Indians are not to be spared the indignity and infamy attached to the sayings and doings of this mischievous old man. He has done all that a single man can do to drag down the name of the Indians to the lowest depths of degradation, and it is unfortunate that the English Government should be unable to proceed against him at a time when he is active in calculating his propaganda of crime and violence directed against the nation to whom he owes not a little and who notwithstanding their imperfections and blemishes are sincerely anxious to promote the true welfare of India. Indians of all shades of opinion should denounce and repudiate Krishnavarma who is doing a great dis-service to the land of his birth."

Shyamji Krishnavarma and the author of the libel on His Majesty the King.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Satyadipika, *Mangalore*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

24. The *Satyadipika*, of the 22nd February, referring to the speech of His Majesty King George V, at the opening of the new Parliament, remarks as follows:—"Of all the several topics dealt with in the course of the speech, the one that has the greatest interest to us is the subject of His Majesty's proposed visit to India, and there is hardly any need to add that the news has given immense satisfaction to all classes of His Majesty's subjects as their opinion has already been rightly voiced forth by their leaders here as well as in England. It is to be hoped that, as a result of His Majesty's presence in our midst, not only all political unrest and discontent will disappear, but the minor differences as well between the several communities in India will cease, and loyalty to the British throne will be firmly implanted in the hearts of our people.

His Majesty the King's speech at the opening of the new Parliament.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 14th, 1911.

25. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th February, makes the following comments on police spies specially with reference to the Kistna district:—"It is true that some work has been done in the Kistna district with reference to *Swadeshism*. There cannot but be difference of opinion whether this work is or is not constitutional. From a perusal of the report of the police, it may appear to be unconstitutional, but, in truth, it is not. Everything that has been done here, has been done openly, and nothing has been done secretly or unconstitutionally. The Government have not denounced national education, *Swadeshi* movement, reading rooms, night schools, *Swadeshi* stores, etc., as unconstitutional. Under such circumstances, we are at a loss to know why some people close their ears when the Kistna district is mentioned to them. It is probably due to the exaggerated reports of the police and of the spies. It is needless to say that it is quite improper and dishonourable on the part of the police to pry into other's private affairs. They not only do this, but they also watch carefully conversations between friends in clubs. If any police officer has gained admittance into a club as a member with a view to report on what happens in it, it is best to remove him. Police officers are not admitted as members in the Cosmopolitan Club in Madras. It is necessary to lay down that no Police officer should be admitted into clubs. No Police officer who has any self-respect will ever join a club. We ask Government how long they will continue to waste their money in maintaining an establishment of spies for watching the movements of persons who spend their time in doing good to others."

The Police spies.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 17th, 1911.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th February, continues to say as follows:—"The people should know that Government is not responsible for the actions of Hindu spies. When European officers are in receipt of reports from their police subordinates, they will do well to send for the persons concerned and know the truth by personal enquiry. The innocent will thereby escape falling victims to the wrath of the authorities. We pray that the District Police Superintendents and District Collectors will evince greater interest in the matter and satisfy the people. As members of clubs, the Police officers, though they may be honourable, are likely to mistake innocent utterances for something worth reporting on to the higher authorities. It cannot but be

admitted that it is guilty to give expression to disloyal utterances even in clubs. It is the duty of not only the Police officers but also the other members of the club to report on them. But the Police officers are naturally bent upon finding fault with others, and this is the reason why the clubs in which Police officers are members are deemed to be unsafe."

26. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd March, with reference to His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Police Training School at Vellore, observes as follows:—The speech His Excellency took occasion to make at Vellore was of a very inspiring character and was delivered in a most impressive manner. If only every police official were to treasure up the valuable words of advice of His Excellency and follow them in practical conduct, the benefit resulting to the country would be immense. All fear and suspicion the people entertain as regards the police service would be dispelled and a large measure of public confidence won thereby.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Mar. 2nd, 1911.

His Excellency the Governor's speech at Vellore.

(*b*) *Courts.*

27. In an article on the Administration Report of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909, the *Lawyer* of Madras, for November, says:—At present the Government judges the work of a Court from the number of cases decided by it during a year. We think this is not enough. It should also be ascertained whether the decisions of these courts are sound and do not give room for appeals. For this purpose, one of the Judges of the High Court should go on circuit every year and inspect the work of the courts and point out to the presiding Judges any wrong procedure which may be followed in the conduct of cases. This system will also curtail the opportunities for a rub between the Bench and the Bar.

LAWYER, *Madras*, Nov. 1910.

The Civil Courts in this Presidency.

(*d*) *Education.*

28. Referring to the great strides which have been made in the matter of free primary education in Baroda, Mysore and Travancore, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 24th February, remarks that it is deplorable that the Government of India should be indifferent in the matter of imparting free and compulsory primary education to its subjects. It points out that before the local Governments and Directors of Public Instruction had submitted their opinions to the Government of India, they ought to have consulted the non-official opinion of the subject, which they failed to do. It represents that it is the duty of the Supreme Government to carry out this great reform notwithstanding the adverse opinion of some of the local Governments and Directors, and prays that the necessary funds for the same may be provided in the next budget.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Feb. 24th, 1911.

Primary education.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd February, feels highly gratified to learn that the Government had accepted the resolution moved at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, in regard to empowering some of the Taluk Boards in the Presidency to elect their own Presidents. In criticizing the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar that no District Collector had ever recommended such a thing, the paper says that if no such change in the constitution of the Taluk Boards should take place till it is recommended by a District Collector, it will have to be put off for ever.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Taluk Boards.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st March, writing on the same subject, points out that about four years ago, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar expressed himself in favour of Taluk Boards electing their own Presidents. It is a great disappointment to the people that he now expressed a contrary opinion, and the paper is at a loss to know why he did so, and regrets that he brought ridicule on himself by such glaring inconsistency on his part.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

30. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th February, records with great pleasure that the Government has declined to approve of the suggestion of the Madras Corporation in the matter of the closure of Muhammadan cemeteries by amending the section 222 of the City Municipal Act. The paper offers sincere thanks to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and hopes that the next time the Act is under consideration for amendment more importance may be attached to the reasonable request of Musalmans in this matter.

The proposed closure of Muhammadan cemeteries.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th February, also records with approval the decision arrived at by Government regarding the suggestion in the matter of closing Muhammadan cemeteries and thanks the Government of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley for the same.

(*g*) *Forests.*

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

31. The *Bharatamata*, of the 22nd February, has a leader on the subject of village panchayats and forests, in which it says that the fact that villages in ancient India were in every way happy mainly on account of these panchayats is beyond dispute. To ignore the ancient glory of India and to distrust the ability of the Indians to discharge responsible public functions is worse than useless. The paper requests Government to establish village *panchayats* with full powers to manage the affairs of their respective villages, as suggested by the Decentralization Committee, and avail themselves of their advice and assistance. The paper warns Government against entrusting village munsifs with full powers as proposed, for it fears that they will surely abuse those powers. With reference to village forests, the Decentralization Committee have generously suggested that villages should each have its separate extensive forest, that its produce should be enjoyed by the villagers and not outsiders, and that it will be well to levy a small sum from the villagers in order to meet the cost of guarding the forest. If this suggestion be given effect to, the difficulties of the ryots will come to an end, and the villages will be prosperous. The paper says that the Government have prepared a scheme of village forests in pursuance of the recommendations of the Decentralization Committee and placed it in the hands of the Board of Revenue, and it expects a bright future for villages as a result of that scheme.

Village panchayats and forests.

(*k*) *General.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

32. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th February, expresses its gratification at the action of the Government of Madras in accepting the resolution moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council in regard to the Department of Industries, and states that on account of European competition, the Indian industries have become ruined, and that until they are revived and encouraged, India cannot prosper. Technical education has to be imparted to Indians on a large scale, and if Government do not undertake to do so, they will be lacking in their duty, and discontent will increase in the country.

Department of Industries.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Feb. 22nd, 1911.

33. The *Desamata*, of the 22nd February, has a sub-leader on the subject of the advancement of the *Andhras*, in which it says that there is no doubt that among them there are men who are fully qualified to hold any post in any department of public service and to discharge the duties connected therewith with tact and energy. The paper is gratified to learn that Messrs. V. Subrahmanyam Pantulu, Venkataramadoss Nayudu and Ramayya Pantulu, who are all *Andhras*, have been appointed to high and responsible posts under Government, during the regimé of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, to whom the whole *Andhra* country is under a deep sense of gratitude. There are among High Court vakils many *Andhras* who are quite competent to hold high Government

Andhras.

posts. The paper prays that in future competent *Andhras* may be appointed to higher posts in public service whenever they fall vacant.

Drunkenness.

34. In criticizing the argument of Government that the ever-increasing prosperity of India is the cause of the widespread drunkenness in the country, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 21st February, states that difference of opinion exists as regards the prosperity of India. England has been growing more and more prosperous for the past twenty years. If the above contention of Government is correct, then drunkenness ought to have increased in England. But, as a matter of fact, it has decreased. Although there is a slight fall every year in the number of liquor shops in the Presidency of Madras, there is an increase in the quantity of liquor sold. The Government have removed those shops where the quantity of liquor sold was very small. But as a result of the *Abkári* policy of Government, the sales in the remaining shops have increased beyond all bounds. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that more income is now derived in the Madras Presidency alone than what was derived in the whole of India thirty-five years ago Unless Government enact laws restraining drunknness and unless the Revenue authorities are divested of the power of granting licenses, drunkenness cannot be expected to diminish. The paper, in conclusion, suggests the following reforms :—

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 21st, 1911.

(1) The system of sales by auction in granting licenses should be abolished.

(2) Revenue officers should be divested of the power to grant licenses.

(3) Before a shop is opened in any locality, the opinion of those who live thereabouts should be consulted.

Telugu literature and obscene books.

35. In a long article published in the *Susilekha*, of the 23rd February, very severe comments are made on this subject. The following is the purport of the same :—

SUSILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1911.

As the Aryan ideals of old have retreated to the back ground, a morbid aesthetic taste has developed in this country at the expense of other qualities of poetical art; even this love of the aesthetic has exhibited itself in indecent descriptions of the private parts of the fair sex according to some fixed poetical conventionalities while the manifold aspects of the beauties of nature have not attracted the Telugu poets. Unsatisfied with the trite poetical conceits, some poets have taken to the descriptions of the most private of a woman's private organs with copious details of cohabitation. They appear to recognize only two types of men, either as incontinent characters or as Sanyasis, without giving a place to gentlemen who set a value on self-control and well-regulated character. Their books are capable of converting readers into voluptuaries, and are unfit for affording healthy pleasure by descriptions of beautiful sceneries or by imparting moral lessons. This is highly deplorable, seeing that our youngsters are obliged to learn secular education under circumstances in which they are cut off from healthy home influences. The religious foundations are sapped in the minds of the school-going boys and girls. Now that obscene books are spreading broadcast throughout the country in attractive editions, we have reasons to apprehend that moral principles are in imminent danger among the rising generation of school-going boys and girls. As examples of grossly obscene books, we may instance the *Veethi Natakam* of Srinadha including the lewd verses of B. Venkatarangakavi, the *Kavi Chaudappa Satakamu*, the *Venugopala Satakamu*, the *Tarasasanka Vijayamu*, the *Srungarapadyaratnavali* (a poetical anthology embodying grossly obscene verses) and the *Hamsavimsati* which is full of immoral exhortations interspersed with indecent descriptions of cohabitation. It is to be regretted that the social conferences, the Niyogi, Vaydiki, the Kamma, the Kshatriya, the Goldsmiths, and Vysya conferences now in evidence, do not discuss the question of this objectionable literature in their annual sessions, so as to create a healthy public opinion against it. It is strange that even the Telugu press observes silence in this matter. The deleterious influence exerted by obscene literature in sapping the foundations

of society and bringing down the supremacy of Greece and Rome ought to open the eyes of the educated Indians. Can any educated gentleman read indecent books like the *Tarasasanka Vijayamu*, the *Hamsavimsati*, and the *Srungarapadyaratnavali* to his mother or sister? Can he place such books in the hands of his son? We fail to understand how educated Indians can hope to train their families and youngsters in moral ways so long as these books gain currency in the country. Nor is it possible to understand how the numberless policemen quartered in the Telugu country have been ignoring the spread of these books, in spite of sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code and section 521 of Criminal Procedure Code? Even the Telugu Members of the Legislative Council have been sleeping over their duty to the country in this matter.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1911.

The growth of Telugu literature.

36. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 28th February, contributed an article on this subject in which he made the following remarks about the Telugu poetical works which flourished in the reigns of the Hindu Rajas:—Inasmuch as the Rajas of old who were the patrons of Telugu literature, were voluptuaries who developed the wrong side of the aesthetic, the poets indulged in indecent descriptions to please them and exposed the private parts which women would fail cover through self-respect and modesty, comparing them to hillocks, whirlpools, sandbanks and plantain stems. It can be fairly said that among the books that came into existence prior to twenty-five or thirty years there was hardly any book which a father, a brother, or a son could read to his daughter, sister or mother for moral instruction. In short, even books like Ramayana, Bharata and Bhagavata whose perusal is considered to enhance virtue, are not free from obscene descriptions. Very often the schoolmaster had to blush and pass over indecent portions here and there in school books. It is habitual for poets of this voluptuary stamp to squat on the pials of their houses exhibiting their talents in composing parodies of obscene verses in poetical works of this character, applying them to women who passed by in the streets conveying water, or in versifying libidinous rhymes in praise of Gopala, the god of lust. It is far from my intention to run down the works of the past generation, but they are not fit to find a place in the hands of fine men and women or the school-going girls. The idea that education would corrupt women gained ground in the previous generation, owing mainly to the paucity of readable books. The fact that lewd thoughts which get hold of the minds of male readers would equally steal over those of women, was one of the reasons which made people abhor female education. Not to speak of *Parasusankavijayamu*, *Bilhaneeyamu*, *Vijayavilasamu* and other notoriously obscene books, even books depicting the stories of Nala, Harischandra, Dharmaraja, Rama, Damayanti, Chandramati, Droapadi and Sita, have a greater tendency to impress lascivious thoughts on the minds of the readers than elevate them with noble sentiments.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

Plague in Calicut town.

37. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th February, remarks that plague is apparently on the increase in the town of Calicut. A lack of enthusiasm on the part of authorities in carrying out preventive measures is at present evident and it is conjectured that the absence of Mr. Wood, who used to visit the infected localities and personally supervise the preventive operations, might be a factor contributing to the indifference of the authorities The new Collector Mr. Innes has been on circuit ever since he took charge and does not appear to be fully aware of the true state of affairs. It is suggested that arrangements may be made immediately for the proper care of the people who have been attacked and for the prompt disposal of dead bodies.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1911.

Natal and the people of India.

38. The *Shams-ul-Ahhbar*, of the 27th February, says that facts show that the new Viceroy His Excellency Lord Hardinge is desirous of acting in accordance with the sympathetic policy laid down by his good natured predecessor—Lord Minto. As for instance Lord Hardinge has informed Natal that if the

grievances of the people of India be not redressed the resolution approved of by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council regarding the emigration of the people of India to South Africa will be enforced from the 1st of July 1911.

III.—Legislation.

Madras Legislative Council.

39. With reference to the resolution at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council that the Government be requested to reserve a certain proportion of posts in the public service for recruitment by open competition, the *Sasilekha*, of the 24th February, states that the fear expressed by Government that open competition would only secure a selection of Brahmans is groundless. It says that granting that half the appointments go to the Brahmans, there is the other half for non-Brahmans unable to pass examinations. This arrangement will ensure that at least one-half of the officers in every department of public service are competent. So long as Indians entertain the idea that high appointments can be secured only through influence, they cannot become great. There ought to be open competition in every department. Government, says the paper, should give to Indians high appointments in the Military department, and better the position of the Indians by reserving a certain number of high appointments for persons who succeed in competitive examinations held for the purpose. The non-official members should not become discouraged because the resolution had been rejected. They should fight, says the paper, till they succeed.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

The Sri Mulam Assembly of Travancore.

40. Referring to the proceedings of the Sri Mulam Assembly held in Travancore last January, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st March, observes as follows:—"The numerous questions that were discussed at the assembly, the great weight that many of the members brought to bear upon them, the many-sided information that they focussed upon the subjects of discussion, the spirit of constitution that pervaded the discussions, the practical education that sometimes the members and sometimes the Government imparted to each other, all go to show that whenever these assemblies are brought into existence, they will bring about a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled and contribute a great deal to make the people believe that the interests of the Government and the people are identical. It is this that makes us wish that the Government of India would do well to establish an Imperial Representative Assembly in which the interests of the empire can be considered by the Government along with the representatives of the people. If the British people want that their Empire should endure for ever, there is no better method of attaining it than by the establishment of such an assembly. No fear need be entertained of any mischievous revolutionary spirit on the part of the assembly. The plague spots of the administration will be exposed. The Government will be enabled to rectify the errors and vagaries of individual despots. This will lead to contentment and prosperity and no better foundations than these can be had for an Empire on which the sun never sets."

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Mar. 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

VI.—Miscellaneous.

"No fear".

41. The *Karmayogi*, of the 8th February, publishes the following contribution:—

(1) There is no fear, even though all the people in this world stand against (us).

There is no fear, even though they think lowly of us and reproach us.

There is no fear, even though we come to lead a life, begging for our meal.

There is no fear, even though we lose all the articles for which we have a desire.

Karmayogi, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 8th, 1911.

(2) There is no fear, even though the eyes of women, with breasts bound with stays, flash (on us).

There is no fear, even though our friends bring and put poison into our mouths.

There is no fear, even though weapons like a lance, with raw flesh sticking on it, are brought (against us).

There is no fear, even though the sky above should break and fall down upon our heads.

C. SUBRAMANIA BHARATI.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1911.

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

42. In commenting on the resolutions brought forward at the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th February, observes:—Though it is a matter of surprise that the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar should have opposed the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao recommending that some of the Government appointments should be given to those who come out successfully in a competitive examination, it is still more surprising that the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmugam Pillai should have also spoken against it. In opposing this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson remarked that there was no middle class in India as in England, which furnished men to appear at a competitive examination. We cannot understand this statement; for, both the students who pass out of the University and the men who are now holding appointments under Government belong only to the middle class. Again, Sir M. Hammick denied that the Government was conferring the appointments only on those who were in its good graces. But it is a known fact that, though merit is taken into consideration in giving promotion to officers in the Revenue and Judicial departments, it is not the case in other departments.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

The Hindus and Muhammadans.

43. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st March, writes as follows:—It is of the highest importance to the social and political welfare of India, that the two important communities, the Hindus and Muhammadans, that form the bulk of the Indian population, should be on the best terms possible; and the history of the hatreds and jealousies between them, that led to war and bloodshed in the past should warn us against the danger of mutual ill-will and discord. But it is very regrettable to notice that the trend of the situation at present is not to sink these differences but to augment and intensify them. The special rights and privileges granted to the Muhammadans by the Reform Scheme in the matter of election of representatives to the Enlarged Councils and undue favours otherwise conferred upon them, have given rise to considerable discontent and heart-burning among the Hindus. In these circumstances it ought to be the first duty of the Government, that has the interests of all communities equally at heart to allow no room for such invidious distinctions and inequalities. It is but right and just that disloyalty and sedition, wherever found, should be put down with a strong hand, but nothing can be more iniquitous than that a whole community should be punished for the sins of a wicked few. We hope the Government will, in time, come to realise the mischievous tendencies of its policy as it is fraught with great danger to the Government itself, for, it will, without doubt, undermine the loyalty of its subjects.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Mar. 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

The Punjab Industrial Conference.

44. Referring to the speech of the Financial Commission at the opening of the Punjab Industrial Conference, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st March, remarks as follows:—"He deprecated the *Swadeshi* spirit . . . Our *Swadeshi* spirit should be on rational lines. Whatever is English must be regarded as *Swadeshi*. It is the height of ingratitude on our part if we were to say, 'we want British protection, and we do not want British goods.' Let us try to produce our own goods and let us endeavour to make our goods as fine as British goods. Let us fight for equal scope and encouragement for our goods and try to do our best to see that the Government of India does not show more favour to British industries, and less of it to Indian industries.

If we do this, we will have done our duty to our country and to our rulers and we look upon this as the best *Swadeshi* under the peculiar circumstances in which we find ourselves to-day. It is really gratifying that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presided at the Industrial Conference and it is no less so that the Financial Commissioner made such a sensible and sympathetic speech at the Conference. . . . . We are glad that our rulers have begun to see that in the interests of the Empire, it is necessary for them to descend a little from their imperial position to mix with the taxpayers and to do what they can to make their lot endurable. The best Empire is that which is based on the prosperity and contentment of the people. And if we take these acts of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Financial Secretary as the shadows of coming events, it bids fair that a cordial relationship between the people and the Government is in store for us.

[Issued, 7th March 1911.]

...NFIDENTIAL.

No. 11 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th March 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,750
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	500
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily ..	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	785
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin .. .	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,600
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakônam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	940*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	60
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

No. 8, *Madras Times*. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Onente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	100
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zohme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kamalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	125
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,127
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{1,350 / 1,400}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
[illegible]	Vivéka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
[illegible]	Vivéka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
[illegible]	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
[illegible]	Vedhartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
[illegible]	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jnanukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika *or* Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	600
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brâhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brâhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Vinakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Bodhamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhanvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Tnrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	700
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	2[illegible]
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	31[illegible]
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	[illegible]
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	8[illegible]
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,[illegible]
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	[illegible]
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar. 32 years.	[illegible]
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	[illegible]
47	Swadesi abhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do. do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	[illegible]
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,0
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Husan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 15, *Dabdaba-i-Asafi*, and No. 17, *Mahbub-ul-kalam*. The First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad (Deccan) reports that these two journals have not been published since 28th September 1908.

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. In an article on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 9th March, says:—"The South African Immigration Act comes into force at the beginning of next month. It is a measure of which doubtless the typical Africander is proud, but to us it looks like a deliberate outrage upon Christian civilisation. Its worst feature is to be found not so much in its letter as in its spirit. This letter is the spirit of arrogance, of domineering, of a false sense of racial superiority. . . . . Put into blunt, every day language, this is how the Act reads—'We want the Asiatic but he must come as a slave, not as a citizen, as a beast of burden, not as a human being.'"

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

The South African Immigration Act.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 8th March, writes as follows:—"The recent Calcutta bomb outrage seems to confirm the suspicion that an anarchist gang is yet undiscovered in Calcutta. . . . . We see that the Anglo-Indian presss of Calcutta is inclined to believe that the Seditious Meetings Act should not be repealed. The police, it would appear, must have all the powers. But the *Englishman* enters into a new line of criticism and finds fault with the methods of the Criminal Investigation Department. . . . . The *Englishman* objects to the close secrecy which the police maintain as regards clues and give no facility to the public to aid them. . . . . Yet another charge against the Criminal Investigation Department is that their spies are 'drawn from the worst class of people, but in this respect the police have our sympathy. It is impossible that the dirty work of espionage could be undertaken by a better class of people in any country. Open detective work is one thing and espionage is quite another. The *Englishman* says that the 'average police spy is a creature beneath contempt, very often deliberately selected from the ranks of criminals and paid on a scale which will not attract but the lowest class.' But if the *Englishman* could organise a brigade of high class spies, the undertaking is really worth an attempt. However, there is no doubt that the method of espionage now employed is beneath contempt, and the police may never know how much they have lost through it. We hope these matters will be considered."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

The Calcutta bomb outrage and the Police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th March, remarks:—"When the partition of Bengal became a settled fact and its authors wanted to conciliate some of its opponents, they guaranteed that the Calcutta High Court would not be bifurcated. We know that this assurance satisfied an influential section of the opposition. But, from what has recently been

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

A High Court for the new Province.

appearing in the Anglo-Indian press, one is likely to get the idea that the new province is likely to get a High Court of its own, of course reducing the strength of the Calcutta High Court. . . . . The signs, therefore, are that the authors of the partition are likely to go back on the pledge given by them. We are afraid, however, that the Bengalees will not hear of the bifurcation of the Calcutta High Court. . . . . Were the Government to take up the suggestion of the Anglo-Indian press, the agitation would certainly be revived, and this is not desirable at the present time. The country is returning to its normal state, and we trust that no fresh rags will be added to the pulp."

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

The Hindupur shooting case.

4. In an article on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 11th March, writes:—"The Hindupur shooting case in which Private Tubby was tried before His Lordship the Chief Justice in the Madras Criminal Sessions and was discharged is a lamentable instance of a grave miscarriage of justice. . . . . We have nothing whatever to say against the discretion exercised by the Chief Justice, as in any case it is very questionable whether the ends of justice would be met in a second trial. It is nevertheless a sickening sight that in a case in which a British armed soldier has done to death two unoffending Indians, he has been allowed to go scot-free. The extraordinary course which the case was allowed to take when it was in the hands of the District Magistrate, has been, partly at least, the cause of the ultimate result. . . . . Had Mr. Morris done his plain duty as Magistrate in the first instance, by committing the accused to the Sessions on the *primâ facie* case established by the prosecution evidence, there would have been no ground for the plea of *ad miseri cordium* which was set up in the High Court by the accused, which was probably not without its effect upon the minds of the jury. The result of the case and those features of it which we have noticed are, in any case, such as to cause grave misgiving to all lovers of justice."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th March, says:—"The Hindupur murder trial in the Madras High Court has concluded and the accused has been acquitted. Three charges were brought against the accused and on one he was unanimously acquitted by the jury and on the other two by 6 to 3. It is noteworthy, however, that the Chief Justice, in giving his charge to the jury, should have laid emphasis upon the fact that he was for acquitting the accused on the first count, while on the remaining counts, he was differently inclined. It is still more noteworthy that after the jury had given their verdict of 'not guilty' on the last two charges in the proportion of 6 to 3. His Lordship still felt obliged to express his complete dissent, although he discharged the accused. If the Government feel the moral force of the Chief Justice's dissent, they may refer the case to a Full Bench, as that would probably give better satisfaction to all concerned in this case, which has excited much interest throughout India."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th March, remarks:—"The form in which the case came before the High Court was none too satisfactory, though even as it was there could be no reasonable doubt as to the accused having acted rashly and negligently. . . . . Having admitted the deed, he could escape responsibility only by showing justification. His statement shows no justification, and there was no evidence adduced by him to prove justification. His motive for the crime has, therefore, to be conjectured; but what is open for other people to conjecture is no defence which could prevail with the jury. Yet six of them were prepared to acquit him. The Chief Justice did not agree with them; and his opinion and that of the rest of the jury who were for conviction show that the case, even as it was put up, could not have failed in the manner that the District Magistrate thought that it should fail. It is, however, to be regretted that it did not receive better attention at the early stage when the memory of the people concerned was fresh, and when it would have been quite possible to get at every necessary evidence. After ten months it is not easy even to refresh memory. The fault surely lay somewhere, and it ought to be spotted in public interests."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The revised scale of pay for compounders employed in Local Fund and Municipal hospitals.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 10th March, has the following:—"A Government order which has been just issued has concern with a body of unfortunate beings who are at present starving on miserably low salaries. This is the class of compounders employed in Government, Local Fund and Municipal hospitals in this Presidency. . . . . These men petitioned Government recently and the points in their petition are interesting and appear to us most moderate without indicating any desire to 'cry for the moon.' . . . . Surgeon-General Benson remarks: 'The present scale of pay of the compounders was fixed more than twenty-two years ago, and considering the lowness of the salary and the increase in the cost of living this class of useful public servants is not sufficiently well remunerated for the responsible work they have to perform in hospitals and dispensaries.' He therefore recommended that the scale of pay be raised to Rs. 12 minimum and a maximum of Rs. 25. On this very modest estimate, however, the Government have chosen to exercise a 'cheese paring' economy, reducing the maximum pay to Rs. 20. Even this tardy measure of relief is circumscribed in the case of Local Fund and Municipal compounders by a recommendation that it should be extended to existing incumbents 'only if their service has been approved and their professional qualifications are undoubted.' This latter class of compounders have another grievance which Government refuses to redress in that their services are not pensionable. It is difficult to believe in a year in which the supply of funds seems to exceed the opportunities or the desiderata of the Governments, that mere want of funds could have prevented a generous measure of relief being afforded to an unfortunate, if highly useful, class of public functionaries."

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

The Madras Legislative Council.

6. The *Christian Patriot*, of the 4th March, remarks:—"The Enlarged Council with the new privilege of proposing resolutions is already beginning to bear fruit. At the recent meeting of the Council in the Banqueting Hall, the Non-official Members availed themselves, some more wisely and effectively than others, of their privileges and brought forward several proposals which, in their opinion, were conducive to the well-being of the Presidency, viz. . . . . We regretted, nevertheless, to notice that there was not even a single Indian Christian in the Enlarged Council, the only Catholic Member being absent. Does the Government not want us to take an intelligent and responsible part in the welfare of our countrymen?"

CHRISTIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

The Indian Budget, 1911–1912.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th March, says:—"The resolution that the Hon'ble Mr. Haque intended to move at the Viceroy's Council to-day that the tax on tobacco may be left as it is and that the tax on petroleum may be reduced, as it is a necessary of life, is an appeal to the love of the Government for the people. . . . . As between tobacco and petroleum, the letter does deserve favoured treatment. That the Government should have failed to do so is to be explained only by its not seeing the situation as the people would have seen it. . . . . It is unfortunate that the Government should not have been able to leave this tax as it is and to reduce the one on petroleum. The Hon'ble Mr. Haque explained that it might not be sound finance to do so, but he did not omit also to explain that it would not be sound statesmanship. Perhaps the reduction of the tax on petroleum would have affected the financial position to an inconvenient extent, but it would serve the interests of poor people on whom every pie added as tax is undoubtedly a hardship, especially when that pie is added to a necessary of life, such as petroleum. It is consumed more largely than before by the poorer classes. The tax is a burden upon them."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1911.

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

The *Western Star*, of the 9th March, says :—"The usual air of jauntiness characterised the speech in which the Finance Minister introduced his Budget in the Imperial Council. That air is certainly more justified this year than last, for Government has secured a handsome surplus and there is no vexatious increase in taxation such as was unfortunately the case a year ago. On the other hand, there is a slight reduction of a tax which never ought to have been imposed. Sir Guy Fleetood Wilson is a financier rather than an orator. . . . . His reference to the loss of opium revenue is prettily euphemistic and is the more philosophic way of looking at it than, if he had anathematised the adoption of a policy which subordinates financial to ethical considerations, as a Chancellor of the Exchequer might be expected to do. 'The Indian people will be called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of humanity. They are a sensitive and a sympathetic race inspired by lofty ideals, and we hope that they will not shrink from bearing their share of the burden since it will contribute to the uplifting of a sister nation.'

"Very elegant nonsense. They will not shrink, because with them it is Hobson's choice, but they will complain all the more bitterly when in another year of adversity, Sir Guy, introduces fresh taxation of as absurd a nature as that he did a year ago."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

8. The *Madras Standard*, of the 8th March, says :—"At the Viceroy's Legislative Council, Calcutta, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale moved his resolution to constitute a new Opium Fund for which he suggested, under the circumstances, to borrow two millions sterling. . . . . We are glad that Mr. Gokhale was supported by Messrs. Mudholkar, Madge and several other members, who made speeches strengthening the view taken by him ; but Mr. Meston, speaking for Government, rejected the proposal on purely technical grounds. . . . . The first objection is that the loan is impracticable, because the Secretary of State should sanction it. Secondly, it is uneconomical because we have to pay interest on it and there is no return from the proposed fund. Thirdly, it is no good business because the Government of India would be constantly tempted to incur additional expenditure—even for extravagance. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Meston's confession exposes quite an unexpected weakness of the Government of India's Finance Department, and it is apparent that steps should be taken to examine every item of public expenditure very carefully and exercise a strong restraint on its future proposals. . . . . It can be no argument to say that we must not save, because we cannot keep our savings ; and it only exhibits our financial weaknesses to greater disadvantage, calling for more urgent remedies. We regret that Mr. Gokhale's wise and statesmanlike suggestion was not accepted, and we are all the more sorry that in rejecting it, Government had no better justification than what the Hon'ble Mr. Meston offered. The whole question introduces the contention that while Government are anxious to tax people readily in the event of a deficit, they are not prepared to give back the surplus to the people, but employ them for strengthening their borrowing powers The injustice of this procedure is so obvious that no further argument is necessary to expose it."

The resolution on the Opium Fund.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

9. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 8th March, says:—"It is announced that the Natal slave dealers are sending out ninety agents to purchase coolies for carrying on their nefarious trade with their help and by their co-operation. The Government of India having prohibited emigration from the 1st July next the attempt of the Natal authorities to render its effect nugatory for sometime at least by the importation of as large a number of coolies as possible, is all the more audacious. . . . . The Government of India are aware of the strong feeling that exists on this question, and they owe it to themselves and the people they govern that they do not permit the Natal employers to circumvent their decision by letting lose so many as 90 agents to hoodwink and deceive the coolies by promises which they never can keep.

Emigration to Natal.

They could not have anticipated when their decision was arrived at early in January that such a step would be contemplated by Natal and it would not be too early if the Government prevented emigration even by the next steamer. The scandal has certainly become too intolerable and Lord Hardinge ought to lose no time in teaching Natal the lesson it pants for."

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 9th March, writes:—"The indentured labour to Natal will be stopped in July next, and with it let us expect that the honour of India and the Indians as subjects of His Majesty will be saved from being treated as slaves driven to desperation and to suicide. . . . . When we hear of the arrival in India of agents, from the planters in South Africa, undoubtedly well versed in the art of alluring and its necessary adjuncts, and a well-packed store of lies, to allure, we must be prepared to stop this nuisance and this menace to our dignity and national pride . . . . India has already been robbed of 6 millions of her useful sons whose services, for her immediate uplift and industrial development, are very urgently required here, at home. While the factory labour is deficient and the murmur for increased men is getting to be only too audible in our industrial concerns we have been neglecting the outflow that is draining our resources. While we have to face these difficulties at home we have been supplying other markets with labour. The legislation will come into force and will no doubt stop this degradation and this want."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

10. The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th March, says:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Basu's motion, in the Imperial Legislative Council, to reduce the special grant, to the Government of Bengal, by a sum of Rs. 62,500 is, in effect, a resolution against the proposed action of the Bengal Government to subsidize a vernacular paper, to be edited by Rai Bahadur Narendranath Sen, Mr. Basu pointed out the utter futility of the step and while sympathising with the object of the Bengal Government, he rightly doubted if a subsidized paper would honestly criticise public measures, when such criticism happened to be adverse to Government . . . . . In this matter of subsidising the press, we do not know if the Secretary of State has sanctioned a step of this kind. From the questions in the Parliament, we find that the matter was not known to the India Office and only lately, the information seems to have been obtained by the Under Secretary. The answer of Mr. Montague does not show that the India Office has a full grasp of the deviation from policy which the Bengal Government is making. As the example of the Bengal Government is likely to be followed in other provinces, the cumulative effect of them on the level of public life and criticism in India becomes a question of vital importance and we trust this subject will receive the public attention it deserves."

The proposed action of the Government of Bengal to subsidize a vernacular paper.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

In writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th March, observes:—"A question has been asked in Parliament and a resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council in regard to the arrangement the Government of Bengal have made with the editor of the *Indian Mirror* to publish a vernacular newspaper. The arrangement is that the Government would take certain fixed number of copies of the paper for distribution throughout the country, paying the subscription for them . . . . But the opposite contention is that the principle of subsidising a public newspaper is wrong, that it is demoralising that it will not really serve the purpose of Government. A newspaper which is entirely or largely dependent on Government support cannot certainly have that independent character in public estimation which is ordinarily associated with the press. Its opinions must be discounted on the ground of its dependence on Government and in view of its helplessness to exist without such dependence. . . . . We have referred to Mr. Earle's explanation of the Government's intention . . . . The principle which is contended is that the State ought not to tamper with the independence of the press by paying a subsidy to it. It must be left entirely free, and if Government wants to propagate its opinions

it must do so through its own organs and not by means of a subsidised paper . . . . After all, the discussion in the Council shows such a great difference of opinion among the non-official members themselves that it gives the Government no certain guide. . . . . The Government is, however, right in saying that mere repression will not do, but that education is essential for setting the popular mind right. A more blameless method may perhaps be discovered for effecting the purpose."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

The Imperial Budget discussion.

11. The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th March, writes as follows:—"The Budget discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday does not, in effect, appear to have been very encouraging. After Mr. Gokhale's great resolution on the opium fund and Mr. Jenkins' desire to restrict discussion within the rules, the interest of the Honourable Members representing the people seems to have flagged. . . . . Almost all the resolutions failed, the bulk of them being negatived and some being withdrawn. . . . . If we consider also the trend of the financial discussions on the various resolutions proposed, the inference seems justifiable that Government are in every way trying to make the people pay for all the forthcoming reforms, if the people are very anxious for the same, while the surplus and other normal advantages of the annual revenues will, as far as possible, be utilised to strengthen the Imperial finance. It may be a wise financial arrangement on the whole; but from the popular point of view, it can hardly be welcomed. Additional grants to provinces are now denied on the ground that one province cannot seek to be benefited at the expense of the others. It is something like each member of the family being asked to support himself and be financially independent, while the parent appropriates a larger half of the income of each member. In a growing country like India, where increasing expenditure for various reforms and natural expansion could not be resisted, difficulties are bound to arise to unsettle the present arrangements. But local taxation will carry the present policy through for sometime before any change can be thought of; and in the meanwhile the people will have to pay for almost all they want by special taxes. This seems to be the essence of this year's financial arrangements and of the policy involved in the budget and the Council discussions confirm the view."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th March, observes:—"The prolonged meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council regarding the budget has not been unproductive of certain indications of the spirit that prevails among the members of the Council. That spirit has been, on the whole, cordial enough; but the homily that the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins read to the Council as to the limitation of resolutions has for a time ruffled feelings. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who has been longer in that Council than he who, for the moment, presided over it, could not brook being taught lessons on the order of proceedings, and naturally enough discontent was severely expressed. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale explained how things were managed last year. The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins retorted by saying that if there were mistakes committed before, there need not be the same mistakes again. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale did not forget to say that he who presided last year was the author of the rules. This is not the first time that Mr. Jenkins has made himself unpopular, when there was no necessity at all for it. . . . . It is not whether what Mr. Jenkins said was justifiable, but whether it was necessary, and whether it could not have been said in a better spirit. The non-official members of the Viceroy's Council could not escape a feeling of deliberate slight, which we hope would never again be their lot, as it does interfere with the harmonious relations that should always exist in the Council."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

In a further article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th March, says:—"Discussion upon the financial statement always brings to prominence the painful difference between the Government and the people, all the more painful because of the vital opinions involved. When problems like the

abolition of excise duty on cotton manufacture and the protection from certain ways of a once flourishing and always useful industry come up for consideration, and the Government is known to assume the attitude it did assume during the last three days, the people certainly are chilled to the heart. . . . . It is but human nature to be affected by the immediate present and to forget or feel less concern for the past. Indians want that their Government should feel as they feel, and act as they would act. They desire that the Government should elevate them, should push them onward. They want to advance as Japan, for instance, has advanced, and it is their Government that must blow the breath of inspiration. A Government so minded would do more than the people could even conceive of. In moments of depression, such as arise during discussions like this, people are apt to forget that the Government of India is only a part of a great Government. They only remember that it can, if it likes, assert itself."

12. In an article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 10th March, remarks :— "The debate on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy for the removal of the countervailing excise duties on cotton goods, at the Imperial Council meeting yesterday, ended as might have been expected in the motion being defeated. But it revealed the virtual and striking unanimity of opinion among the non-official members of the Council representing the various sections of the Indian people in regard to the injustice of this excise impost, the hardships which it has involved to one of the great industries of the country and the benefits which will accrue from its removal. It is hardly necessary to repeat or recapitulate the arguments which have been urged on the merits against this unfair measure standing on the Statute-book. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy therefore did well to lay stress on the fact that the existence of the excise duties is one of the economic factors which has contributed to the deep depression which now prevails in the Indian cotton trade and to the closing down of a number of mills in Bombay, and to point out that this depression could be sensibly relieved by the removal of the duty. . . . . Mr. Clarke referred to certain natural advantages which the Indian cotton industry enjoyed, which the British industry did not possess, such as the supply of raw material within the country and within easy reach and cheap labour. We do not see what this has to do with the maintenance of the excise duties. We hope Mr. Clarke does not mean that because we possess these natural advantages, we should therefore be handicapped by an excise duty in order that Manchester may compete with us 'on equal terms'."

The excise duties debate in the Imperial Council.

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 10th March, says :—"There is still considerable doubt in the minds of many Indians whether Indian interests will weigh more with the Government as against British commercial interests. The way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke disposed of the two questions on the cotton mill and sugar industries in India adds to the doubt. Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution for the abolition of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. countervailing duty on cotton goods manufactured in Indian mills owing to the depression in the mill industry was ably argued. . . . . Mr. Gokhale pointed out that the import duty was a revenue and financial measure, but the excise duty was protective and the latter was paid by the consumer. He held that India was governed in accordance with her wishes and could impose or take off import duties. He suggested that cotton import duties might be raised by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to recoup the loss caused by the abolition of the excise duty. Mr. Clarke, speaking for Government, rejected the resolution on the following grounds :—(1) The excise duty was non-protective and did not lead to the depression of the mill industry. Over-production was the cause. (2) Indian mills had increased in recent years showing that the industry was not badly affected by the excise duties. (3) So far as it was protective, it would keep out goods which would otherwise come in, thereby removing the revenue. The loss of revenue could not be made up as it would probably amount to Rs. 70 or 80 lakhs. (4) Handloom industry would suffer by the abolition of the excise duty and it has to

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1911.

be protected. (5) Cotton cultivation is being extended in India and every encouragement is given to lead to the expansion of the area of cotton so that the depression in the industry which is general throughout the world could be helped against. . . . . We do not think that from the strong attitude that the Commerce and Industry Member has taken, Indian interests will always receive a favourable or even fair consideration. India will be subordinated still more to British interests in the Commerce and Industry department and the industrial outlook is not as roseate as it appeared once. This is a dismal situation, but this is the only natural inference that could be drawn from the way in which this and the subsequent resolution on sugar were negatived."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's amendment to the resolution on the sugar industry.

13. The *Madras Standard*, of the 10th March, writes :—"The resolution of the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, as amended by Mr. Gokhale, was not more fortunate than the other resolutions moved by the non-official members. . . . . Mr. Gokhale moved an amendment that Government should order an inquiry, by a committee of competent persons, into the present condition of the industry, with a view to ascertain what should be done to save it from the threatened ruin. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Malaviya and the support from the non-official members was strong and unanimous. Yet, the Government has failed to accept the amended resolution. Mr. Clarke's statement on behalf of the Government means, in effect, that the Government is not willing to form a committee of inquiry, although it is convinced of the danger to the sugar industry. . . . . We fail to understand this position. A committee of inquiry is likely to devote better attention to the subject and come to a speedier conclusion. . . . . Our Government machinery is not over-active and we doubt the efficiency of the step taken by the Government of India. We are sorry that the Government have failed to see the urgency and the imminent necessity for protecting this industry from the severe foreign competition, which is backed up by science and powerful resources."

III.—LEGISLATION.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

The Calcutta bomb outrage and the Seditious Meetings Act.

14. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th March, has the following :—"The fatal opportuneness with which the bomb and the anarchist have made their appearance in Bengal is, we fear, an unfortunate precursor of anxious days for India. At a time the Seditious Meetings Act is engaging the attention of the public and, we hope, the Government, whether it may not be permitted to die as Lord Minto had no doubt intended it should die, the occurrence has supplied a convenient weapon to those who would advocate its retention. . . . . His Excellency will have to place the large opinion of the people on the one side, the deliberate and persistent cry of the Anglo-Indian press on the other side, and come to a conclusion. The people still believe that there is no necessity for the new forges upon their liberty, and they feel the humiliation still. . . . . Lord Hardinge will realise that no meetings were held, no scurrilous speeches made, to incite the wretch who shot a promising policeman. The crime happened, to all appearances, as it would have happened at any other time. By permitting, on the strength of such an occurrence, an unpopular legislation to remain in the statute book it may be doubted whether Government will be helping to clear the clouds which have begun to disperse."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

The Press Act.

15. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th March :—"The Hon'ble Babu Bupendranath Basu did well in withdrawing his amendment to the Press Act. In his speech withdrawing the amendment Mr. Basu said that he had been advised by his friends not to press it at present. The recent anarchical outrages have pointed out that the wilder spirits have not completely settled down ; and it is not desirable to embarrass the authorities.

Mr. Basu's attitude may be misunderstood by the anarchists. We cannot say that violent writing in the press has become a thing of the past, and the section of the press indulging in this sort of writing is also likely to misunderstand the spirit underlying the amendment. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. Basu unhesitatingly and promptly withdrew his amendment. Of course, he will bring it again when the distemper has passed away, and then he can count upon the unqualified support of his countrymen."

IV.—Native States.

16. Referring to the articles which have appeared in the *Indian Patriot*, under "Mysore Judicial Administration", that paper of the 9th March, says:—"The history of the fall of judicial independence and dignity in Mysore, as described by our correspondent, is painful reading, attributable to the usurpation by the executive of certain valuable and legitimate rights of the Chief Court. . . . . If the judicial organisation was not properly worked, the invasion by the executive might have been necessitated and justified. But that is not the story that comes from Mysore. To His Highness the Maharaja the revelation of the sad picture, not yet complete, and still in the process of painting, will have caused a rude shock. No effort would be spared by a responsible statesman to maintain with great care the judicial establishment of the State, for that has ever been one of the necessary signs of advancement and progress. Unlike other departments, the Judicial department cannot be trifled with. Each of the faults pointed out deserves instant notice and prompt correction. With such indubitable facts before them, the executive of Mysore will have failed in one of their first duties if they refrain from acting upon the information and suggestion of our correspondent."

Judicial administration in Mysore.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

17. The *United India and Native States*, of the 11th March, has the following:—"Mr. Rajagopala Chari's creature, the emasculated Travancore Popular Assembly, presented him with a flattering testimonial on the last day of its sitting to which he replied at some length. We know that even in this emasculated assembly there are a few independent men, who, if they knew the use to which the address would be put, would certainly have not been a party to what some of the toadies and wirepullers have for their own purposes done to point out to the ignorant public that the people of Travancore are anxious to retain the services of Mr. Rajagopala Chari. But the people of Travancore are not synonymous with Sankaran Tampi and his satellites, who are moving heaven and earth and employing all their arts to get the term of the present Diwan extended. . . . . Naturally the toadies and sycophants and favourites who have caused enough demoralisation in the State are afraid that if Mr. Rajagopala Chari goes away, there may come a Diwan like Mr. Banerji of Cochin, who will make short work of them. They are in a state of terror and even for an acting appointment they want a man after their heart."

The Diwan of Travancore and the Popular Assembly.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

18. The *United India and Native States*, of the 11th March, says:—"How much interest the Government of Mysore have been taking in the promotion of education, especially mass education, can be understood if we just mention that papers regarding the question submitted by the Mysore City Municipal Council, months ago have been shelved without perhaps their ever-seeing light and air. It is certainly a great pity that while the movement abroad is making rapid strides, a State having for its sovereign a highly-talented and cultured young prince, should be, may we say, lacking that zeal and energy which the sister State of Baroda has put forth to an extraordinary degree. . . . . The fact that a question of so much importance should be indifferently treated does not in any way redound

Primary education and the Government of Mysore.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

to the credit of the Government. We earnestly appeal to His Highness the Maharaja's Government to solve the problem at once and earn the gratitude of the people."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1911.

The memorandum on official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen.

19. In a leading article on the subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th March, writes:—"The circular issued by the Government of Madras to its officers as regards their social relations with the people is mainly confined to the conduct which is expected of them. But it imposes a corresponding obligation on Indians themselves to be acquainted with the ways and susceptibilities of Europeans. Indeed, as pointed out by the Government, a strict adherence to written rules of conduct will not meet all the difficulties of practical life. Commonsense, patience, forbearance, a readiness to make allowance for drawbacks arising from ignorance or unintentional carelessness will be frequently needed to avoid giving or taking offence in respect of non-essentials. . . . . Instructions are intended to supply deficiencies arising from ignorance. Many officials are really ignorant of the conditions and gradations of life in this country; and even with the instructions before them they are apt to make mistakes. Long stay in the country and familiarity with the people will be needed to place them above the possibilities of such mistakes; and on one side or the other, a great deal of patience and forbearance will be needed to realise the aims of Government. . . . . Now that personal intercourse and influence with the people are insisted on as an essential part of an official's usefulness, there can be no doubt that a gratifying change must result in the relations between officials and the people."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Mar. 7th, 1911.

The *Western Star*, of the 7th March, says:—"As we have said before, much of the ill-feeling that prevails between Europeans and Indians arises primarily from misunderstanding and from carelessness on both sides of the feelings of others. Mr. Horne's pamphlet is calculated to remove much of the misunderstanding that exists, and to show European officials how best to avoid inflicting accidental slights on the Indians with whom they come in contact.

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 8th March, observes:—"We welcome the memorandum on the subject which the Madras Government have addressed to their officials. . . . . The memorandum goes fully into the question and bears witness to the intimate acquaintance of the officer who drew it with the thoughts and feelings of Indians in respect of personal etiquette. However we may point out here one or two misconceptions which have crept into the document, but, of course, they are inevitable as the author is not a native of India. For instance it is pointed out in the memorandum that 'unless on really familiar and specially friendly terms with an Indian gentleman or unless the visitor himself introduces the topic no reference should ever be made to the ladies of the family. The subject should ordinarily be completely ignored.' We are not sure if the Indian visitor would regard it as a piece of discourtesy or undue familiarity if his English friends has the kindness to inquire of the ladies of his family. . . . . And again it is laid down that 'refreshments must not ordinarily be offered to Indians, except those who, having been long in England, have adopted European habits, or to enlightened Muhammadan gentlemen who are known not to object. There is however no objection to the proferring of fruits to Indians generally nor of ærated waters to Indians who have received an English education.' The division seems to be rather arbitrary. . . . . It does not depend upon English education nor upon a protracted sojourn in England, but it depends upon a spirit of reform and cosmopolitan sympathy which makes no distinction between race and race, and does not object to a common table. These are not, of course, grave matters which need to be discussed at great length: we have referred to them here as they have found prominent mention in the memorandum before us and are thus likely to appear to be more important than they really are."

20. The *Madras Standard*, of the 8th March, remarks:—"In the Viceroy's Legislative Council yesterday, one of the interpellations put by His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan referred to the insult offered by a Military officer to the Hon'ble Mr. Mir Allabaksh Khan of Sindh. . . . . We are glad that the Government have taken a serious view of the scandal and issued such orders as would make a recurrence of such incidents, unlikely. Similar orders were in the past issued also, and while they have had good effect in reducing offences of the kind, occasional insults were yet reported. We hope the effect of the present order will be to put an end to the incidents in Railway travel which have caused the greatest amount of pain and indignation in this country."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

Insults to Indians by Europeans.

21. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 9th March, writes:—"General satisfaction will be felt throughout the country at the early steps which are being taken in connection with the next session of the Indian National Congress. . . . . Meanwhile, in connection with the Presidentship of the ensuing session, the name of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is already being freely mentioned. . . . . Of course, we have to be very discriminating in the selection of Englishmen. In the case of Mr. Macdonald, his selection would, in nearly all respects, be happy, for even among typical Anglo-Indians, it is conceded that Mr. Macdonald is not an English Extremist. . . . . While sympathising with legitimate Indian aspirations, he has never gone the length of fanatically denouncing, as a class, his countrymen who live and labour in India, whether as officials or non-officials. . . . . We ought to remember that there is even more work ahead of the Congress, than all it has achieved during the quarter of a century it has been in existence. We have wrested from our rulers by constitutional agitation only a fraction of the political rights and privileges we are entitled to. A great many more essential reforms have to be secured, and while it is true our representatives in the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils are fighting valiantly to secure these further reforms, it is undeniable that their opportunities there are still seriously limited. . . . . From the Congress platform, there must go forth to the Government and to the British people the sure and certain voice of a nation, demanding the bare justice to which it is entitled, the fulfilment of the solemn pledges of three illustrious British Sovereigns."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

The next National Congress.

22. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th March, remarks:—"The order of the Government of Bombay on the recent Moslem riots in that city that our correspondent wires to-day, is an appeal to the leading Muhammadans to rally to the side of law and order. With the anxious desire of the Government to permit every kind of religious demonstration they will be in entire sympathy. That the Bombay Government should have shown such large consideration in the face of the deliberate insult that the lower class Muhammadans had offered is, indeed, praiseworthy . . . . Intelligent men in that community will see, in the appeal contained in the order of the Government of Bombay, an opportunity to demonstrate their influence and good sense, and by conducting themselves well, to assure the Government that they are capable of something more than asking for special concessions, a sentiment which Sir George Clarke recently gave expression to."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

The order of the Government of Bombay on the recent Moslem riots.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th March, remarks:—"We fully admit the offensive manner in which some people behave themselves, but it is wrong and even harmful to characterise the tolis activities as 'irreligious rascalities'. . . . . If people cannot be made sober by act of Parliament, neither can they be made to observe more correct forms of religious duty by threats from authority. Mr. Edwards' strong words and police attitude, we regret to say, are little calculated to win the people to reform. It is wholly left to the better classes of the Moslem community to influence

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

the masses both by preaching and persuasion to give up the somewhat incorrect and noisy method of celebrating the Muharam. . . . . The Government in their resolution have wisely asked the Moslem community to use their endeavours to prevent the mob from repeating the excesses of the past and to guarantee that they will not do anything that will lead to the breach of the public peace."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

23. The *Alhami*, of the 1st March, reproduces the following from the *Edward Gazette* of Abbotabad :—"Mula Pakali (*sic*) is contemplating a general massacre of all such men as have any connection with the British authorities. The said Mulla and his followers have issued a proclamation to the effect that it is no sin to loot and kill those who are in the employ of the British Government."

The Mullah's proclamation.

Alhami, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

24. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 9th March, after dealing at length with the history of the Savarkar case from the very beginning and the several points of fact and law connected with it, says, with reference to the decision of the Hague Tribunal, that nothing remains now for Savarkar but to suffer the penalty of the law that he had so very deliberately infringed, and it is but just and proper that he should so suffer as his conduct throughout was extremely lawless and inimical to the best interests of the country.

The Savarkar trial.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

In this connection the paper also refers to the recent anarchist outrage in Calcutta where a police official was shot at by a Bengali lad and remarks as follows:—So long as this order of things prevails in this country the Government has no course open but to bring into requisition the severest laws to put down anarchy and crime. But it causes no little regret to us to see that boys of such tender age are still being used for the perpetration of dark and heinous crimes; we earnestly advise the parents and guardians of young boys to take every precaution that their children and wards may not be caught in the snares of wicked plotters and made to commit such ghastly deeds as they will not do the least good to anybody but are only calculated to be extremely harmful to the political well-being of the community.

(*c*) *Jails.*

25. The *Lokopakari*, of the 6th March, says:—Every civilised Government will admit that the object of imprisoning offenders is not so much to punish them as to reform them, and yet the way in which the prisoners are treated in Indian jails only tends to make them hardened criminals. The reasons for this are two-fold. Firstly, no attempt is made to offer good counsel to these offenders while they are in jail and secondly, no distinction is made between those who have been convicted for heinous offences like murder and those, who though of respectable position had erred in their life and committed offences unwittingly. The efforts of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai to remedy these grievances have proved ineffective. Still, the Native Members of the Legislative Council should continue to inquire about the treatment of the prisoners in the Indian jails and bring to the notice of the Government the defects found therein. The Government should also realise that in every other country the prisoners are given a better treatment than what obtains in India and try to adopt the system in force in France, America and other places.

Treatment of prisoners in jails.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1911.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1911.

The financial condition of District Boards and Municipalities.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th March, writes:—It is really regrettable that the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held last month, suggesting that a portion of the Abkári revenue of Government should be set apart for the use of the Municipalities and District Boards to reform their roads, improve the sanitation of the villages and such other purposes, was strongly opposed by the Hon'ble Sir M. Hammick and ultimately dropped by the Council. In England the whole revenue derived from the tax on whisky is utilised for improving the education imparted under the control of the Local Boards and no harm can result from setting apart a portion of the Abkári revenue in India for this purpose. Then again, the Government knows that insanitation leads to an increase in the mortality of the people and to remedy this, it has been appointing Commissions and Committees from time to time. But what is the use of such Commissions and Committees, if there are not funds enough to carry out their recommendations?

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

Presidents of Taluk Boards in the Madras Presidency.

27. The *Bharatamata*, of the 1st March, devotes on this subject which purports to say as follows:—The non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council have to be congratulated on the unanimous way in which they supported the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao who took the initiative in promising that at least one Taluk Board in each district should be empowered to elect its own President. . . . . We have no insight into the working of the executive and we are not therefore in a position to appreciate fully the difficulties in the way of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar in supporting a proposition so cautiously worded and so mild in its demand. But we are constrained to think that Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's reasoning is far from being sound and tenable. . . . . We are sorry we cannot bring ourselves to think that empowering Taluk Boards to elect their own Presidents is beyond the pale of practical politics. Evidently Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar would not ask us to believe that the country has not progressed since 1884 when the Local Boards Act was passed, nor that what seemed practicable to him four years ago is impracticable now. Then Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar contends that the election of Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards has not been a success. We do not know upon what authority he makes this statement, for the non-official members, most of whom have had experience of the working of the Taluk Boards in the mofussil, almost as a whole speak to the election of the Vice-Presidents having been a success. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar cannot claim to have had any such experience, for in his evidence before the Decentralization Commission, when asked whether he had been a member of any District Board or any local body, he replied that he had never been. . . . . We cannot, however, refrain from expressing our opinion that his first public utterance as a member of the Executive Council is a blunder and is not calculated to arouse confidence in him.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1911.

The Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd March, takes objection to the allotment of such a large sum as £940,000 in the new year's budget for meeting the expenses in connection with the ensuing Coronation Darbar at Delhi, and observes:—Though the Indians will heartily welcome the proposed visit of His Majesty, the King Emperor, to India, they are not in a position to spend such a large amount for this purpose. Taking into consideration the poverty of the Indian nation, which is admitted by all, cannot a portion of this expenditure be incurred by the British Exchequer? The Delhi Darbar of Lord Curzon is estimated to have cost nearly 35 lakhs

of rupees and, as the King Emperor himself is to be present at this Darbar, it is reasonable to incur a larger expenditure on it now. But £940,000 is too heavy a burden for the poor Indians to bear.

29. The *Desamata*, of the 1st March, feels highly gratified to learn that Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General, went personally to see the place where students lived in the eastern part of Calcutta. If, in India, the authorities want to know the real state of affairs in any matter of importance, they should, like His Excellency the Governor-General, approach the people in person and, by personal enquiry, get first-hand information. The paper hopes that His Excellency will, in like manner, pay sudden and unexpected visits to the houses of the poor and of the cultivating classes, and be personally informed of the grievances of the people in villages.

Lord Hardinge and the students.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

30. Referring to the political assassination of the head constable Chakravarti of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Calcutta, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th March, states that the anarchists are enemies not only to Government but to the country also. They have not yet known that outrageous acts of the kind referred to above have not been productive of any good in any country. This is, indeed, time, says the paper, when Government is about to grant to Indians such privileges as they are found to deserve by their merit. If, at such a time, such horrible acts are pepetrated, how could the non-official members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council venture to ask Government to repeal repressive measures like the Prevention of the Seditious Meetings Act? Supposing that they ask Government to repeal them, would not their faces turn pale from a sense of shame if the Government were to bring to their remembrance the above shameful murder of the head constable? The paper earnestly wishes that such acts will be heard of no more in future and prays that His Excellency the Viceroy will not, on account of this sad *event*, relax his zeal to carry out such reforms as will conduce to the welfare of His Majesty's Indians ubjects. The paper, in conclusion, appreciates the ardour and boldness with which the head constable discharged his duties to the State although his life was threatened many a time, and hopes that Government will make some provision for his family.

Political assassination.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

31. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th March, states that a certain portion of imported candles was confiscated to Government by the Customs authority on the ground that the value of the candles had not been properly fixed at the place from which they were exported. The merchant who imported them represented the matter to Government, and the latter declined to interfere in the matter. The Customs authority at the place of export know full well the prices of various articles exported. The Government of India should decide that the values of imported articles as fixed by the Customs authority at the place of export should be accepted by the Customs authority at the place of import. Such a decision, the paper hopes, will obviate the sort of difficulty indicated above.

Customs authority.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

32. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 3rd March, remarks that there is much disquiet in Calicut Municipality caused by the prevalence of plague, small-pox, chicken-pox and other epidemics. It is alleged that the plague returns of the authorities are not reliable and the death-rate is considerably understated. Most of the wards in the Municipality are infected and there are ten or eleven deaths every day. The public are panic-stricken and great difficulty is experienced in prompt removal of the dead bodies of those who have succumbed to the disease. It is widely believed that the officials appointed to carry on preventive measures in infected places conceal cases of plague coming to their knowledge. The new Collector and the Chairman are requested to take more rigorous steps to combat the fell disease successfully.

Plague at Calicut.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 3rd, 1911.

Though inoculation is very effective as a prophylactic, yet the period of exemption from the obligation to take out passport, granted to the inoculated, being only six months, it does not act as a sufficient inducement to the people to resort to it. It would be better if the period were extended to one or two years. An inoculating officer should be permanently appointed to Calicut, and the Councillors should be asked to make strict enquiries into the plague seizures occurring in their respective wards and report them daily. Vaccination should be rigorously carried out and all other preventive measures strictly enforced to arrest the spread of the infection in the town.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

Anent the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th March, remarks that considerable difficulties are thrown in the way of the Divisional officer and the Chairman in detecting plague cases and carrying out preventive measures. The people appear to connive at the concealment of plague cases from the authorities and it is not unlikely that the officials appointed to find out and report plague cases are encouraging such a course of action. The Chairman and the Divisional officer should bestow special attention to this matter. It is very desirable that one or two persons should be appointed to carry on inoculation. Small-pox is also spreading in a virulent form in the town. The authorities being mainly engaged in combating the plague, sufficient attention does not seem to be bestowed on small pox cases. During such times the Collector ought to remain at Calicut and it is hoped that he would at once return from his circuit.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

33. The *Desamata*, of the 1st March, states that the answer given by Government to the interpellation in the Legislative Council of Madras, regarding the Native Christian in Samalkota, who was reduced in office for wearing a hat instead of a turban, is not only unsatisfactory but also amusing to some extent. It then refers to the opposition offered by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar to the resolution regarding the election of Presidents of Taluk Boards, and remarks that the reasons on which he based his opposition are most unsatisfactory. According to him, there is none among the Madrasis who is fit to hold the office. He wants people like the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. He seems to think that there is none among the people here to hold the post of even the Vice-President of a Taluk Board. As President of the Provincial Conference held at Tinnevelly in 1906, he said with more enthusiasm than what characterized the other leaders of society that the people were quite fit to elect their own Presidents. The paper is surprised at the change that has come upon him with his change of vocation. If he had simply said that in the opinion of Government no such change in the constitution of Taluk Boards is called for, it would have satisfied the people. It may be stated that the Government have given greater consideration to public opinion than the Honourable Member, by accepting the resolution. The paper notes, with satisfaction, the work turned out by the non-official members of the Council as representatives of the people, the respectful treatment which they receive at the hands of Government, and the regard which the Government pay to the opinion of the public.

Meeting of the Legislative Council.

KISTNA PATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 24th, 1911.

34. With reference to the same subject, the *Kistna Patrika*, of the 24th February, remarks that the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar is very discouraging, disappointing and not in the fitness of things. It is glad that the non-official members have all fearlessly dissented from it. He stated that those who have been made Vice-Presidents are not discharging their duties properly, and that the District Collectors have not recommended the election of Presidents. The paper fears that such remarks may discourage those who work with a view to assist Government in the administration of the country without any remuneration. Granting that the people are not competent to hold the post of Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards, it is the duty

The Legislative Council.

of the Government to train them in such posts. The Government have agreed to grant a few Taluk Boards the power of electing their own Presidents. But the paper cannot assure that this will fully satisfy the wishes of the people.

The paper then refers to the answer of Government to the question regarding the late Native Christian Manager of the Samalkota Agricultural Farm, and remarks that if officers should begin to propose changes in the style of dress of their subordinates, the results will be harmful. It is stated that the Director asked him to change the hat to a turban because he was running into debt by adopting the European mode of dress. The paper ridicules the idea by remarking that perhaps an officer may take it into his head to direct his subordinates not to marry and give birth to children, because they run into debt for maintaining them. It concludes by saying that no self-respecting officer would ever approve of such ridiculous orders.

Zamindar and village officers.

35. With reference to the resolution moved in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmugam Pillai, who stated that the proprietors of estates are not vested with sufficient authority over their village officers and that the present rules regarding the relations between zamindars and village officers ought to be amended, the *Kistna Patrika*, of the 28th February, observes that the mover of the resolution who is a Diwan in a big Zamindari in the Tinnevelly district, and the seconder who is a big proprietor in the Madura district, have exaggerated the disabilities of Zamindars. The munsifs and karnams are not so bad as they have been depicted by them. Just as there are some bad proprietors there are, the paper admits, some bad disobedient village officers. But it is useless, says the paper, to throw the blame of maladministration of estates on the helpless village officers. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson stated on behalf of Government that the Government would amend the provisions of Act II of 1894 wherever it might be found necessary. But the paper warns Government against any precipitancy in the matter. It urges that if the Zamindars are given full powers over village officers, the lot of the latter will become most miserable. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson stated that a proposal to empower Zamindars to punish village officers with a fine not exceeding Rs. 3 is under consideration of the Board of Revenue. The paper fears that much evil will ensure from the Zamindars being entrusted with such a power.

Kistna Patrika, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 28th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

European officials and the Indians.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th March, makes the following observations on the memorandum issued by Mr. W. O. Horne regarding the way in which European officials should behave towards the Indians:—If those English officials, who commit faults as a result of their not having understood the language and habits of the Indians, will bear in mind the points noted in this memorandum, many of these faults may be avoided and it will also help the growth of friendly relations between the two communities. We are glad that Mr. Horne has laid stress upon the fact that many of these officials spend all their leisure hours in mixing with their own countrymen and thus find no time to acquire a knowledge of the nature of the Indians and their vernaculars. If only they will learn the vernaculars well, it will be very easy for them to mix with the people and understand their character. Though the memorandum of Mr. Horne will thus be of much use in correcting those European officials, who unwittingly commit faults, when dealing with the Indians, we wonder of what avail it will be in the case of those of them who knowingly do so, considering the Indians to be an inferior race and as such not deserving to be treated on equal terms. Then again, the rules in this memorandum can be binding only on the English officials and not on those Englishmen who have come out to India for purposes of trade. As a matter of fact, it is not the Civilian officers, but

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

the subordinate officials in the Military Department and European merchants who treat the Indians with insolence. How can any rule framed by Government prevent these persons from acting as they do?

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Mar. 1st, 1911.

Savarkar.

37. After stating that it was decided that Savarkar should undergo the sentence of transportation for life pronounced upon him by the Bombay High Court, the *Desamata*, of the 1st March, remarks that such is the fate of those who follow a course of evil conduct. It regrets that Savarkar, whose patriotism was worthy of a better cause, brought trouble to himself and his friends by falling into wrong ways. It hopes that young men who have seen his fate will discriminate between right and wrong and not fall into bad company.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Mar. 6th, 1911.

The drinking evil.

38. The *Mysore Star*, of the 6th March, writes as follows:—It is a matter of painful anxiety to all that have the interests of India at heart, to observe that the vice of drink, instead of showing any signs of decrease, is daily spreading wider and wider among us. Even in those countries where no particular social stigma attaches to the habit of drinking and where drink is freely allowed on ceremonial occasions, they are striving hard to check the further spread of the evil and China is making heroic attempts to uproot the habit of opium-eating prevailing there. But it is a matter of surprise that in India, where drinking was always regarded as the gravest sin and those addicted to drink as the veriest dregs of society, drink has taken the deepest root particularly after the advent of the British and nothing is being done either by the Government or the people to arrest its growth. In former days the evil was confined mainly to the lower classes and it was considered the foremost duty of the higher educated classes to try their utmost to minimise the effects of the same; but now the vice has permeated all classes of society in India from the lowest to the highest and the worst sinners are the English-educated themselves. While the educated classes have thus made themselves helpless to free their country from the havoc caused by drink, it is equally hopeless to expect the Government to do anything in the matter, as the large revenues arising out of it absolutely prevent it from giving the least thought to the miseries of the people. The several Temperance Societies working in the land may cry and cry themselves hoarse, but theirs is a cry in the wilderness and the Government is not to be moved by it. Thus the outlook does not seem to be very hopeful, but there is no need for discouragement. Much can yet be done by our *Madhathipathis* (spiritual heads) by precept and example and judicious punishment in the case of refractory individuals. There is also nothing to prevent the Indian Princes from doing all that they can do, however unpalatable that be to their British Suzerain, to eradicate the evil from their own States and set an example to the British Government as the Gaekwar of Baroda and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have already done. The one thing that we would suggest in this connection is that the authority to grant licenses to toddy shops must once for all be taken from the hands of Revenue officials, as it is their interest to show an increase in the revenues year by year and earn the good-will of their superiors. We trust that our Indian Princes will do everything that lies in their power to uplift the country from the depths of drunkenness to which it has fallen and earn the lasting gratitude of its people.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 12 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th March 1911.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 38 years.	420
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	780
3	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 42 years ..	1,600
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	*3,950
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,420
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 46 years.	*4,759
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 41 years.	1,630
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 57 years ..	†2,120
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Ramayya, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	425
11	Mylapore Catholic Register *or* Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 50 years.	268
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 44 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,100
15	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 80 years.	370
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	2,000
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	The Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
21	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 50 years.	‡1,190
22	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 42 years.	490
25	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	630
26	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
27	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 41 years ..	250
28	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 39 years.	400
29	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
30	The Madras Weekly Notes.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
31	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Canarese Brahman, 40 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
32	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	Not known.
33	The Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
34	Christ Church, Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 42 years.	250
35	Indian Veterinary Journal.	West & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	250
36	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 62 years.	1,000
37	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years,	500
38	Legal Adviser	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery.	Daily ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
	Arcot, North.				
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily .. .	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years.	1,450 *
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road.	Do.	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 51 years ..	380
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	725
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 42 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 65 years.	1,200
45	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
46	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 47 years	425
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	400
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 41 years.	275
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 27 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 46 years ..	705
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 42 years.	450
52	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	K. C. Krishnan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	600
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 58 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 56 years.	581
55	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years.	350
56	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 25 years.	300
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
58	Maharaja's College, Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 54 years ..	300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	The Nilgiris.				
59	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 36 years ..	About 400
	Tanjore.				
60	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	100
61	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	700
	Tinnevelly.				
62	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,240
63	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	270*
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	600
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 45 years.	300
67	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 46 years.	950
68	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	350
69	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
70	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	500
71	S.P.G. College Magazine.	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 38 years.	300
72	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	The Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 44 years.	1,200
73	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 30 years.	60
74	Ambrosia	The Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
75	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 57 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press and published Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly .	Henri Planson, French, 38 years ..	..

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the circulation of No. 63, *Self Culture*, given in the list revised up to 30th June 1910 as 270 should read 720.

No. 51, *Malabar Daily News*, ceased to exist from 15th October 1910.

No. 7, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

No. 8, *Madras Times*. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 39 years.	260
2	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 51 years.	800
3	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 56 years.	200
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala about 40 years.	300
5	Oriente et tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 48 years.	130
6	Syrian Paper (Syriac) ..	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukkulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Konathil Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	200

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
..	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 38 years.	..

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras; printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	380
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	100
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 35 years; Venkatesa Jois, 37 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 37 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur Amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 52 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, Tanjore.	Monthly ..	A. Muhammad Fakir Sahib, Muhammadan, 49 years	500
2	Agricultural pamphlet ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	1,000
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zehme, European, 46 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 44 years.	125
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	250
8	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Nyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	800
9	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 33 years.	6,500*
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	Do. do.	Do. ..	G. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 46 years.	6,000
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 54 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	400
14	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 24 years.	200
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	John Nadar, Native Christian, 40 years.	870
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 51 years.	3,300*
17	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 40 years.	1,400
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	600
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years	1,250
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Schaeffer, European ..	149
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 34 years.	1,000
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	10,500*
23	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 35 years	1,000
24	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
25	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kumalasani	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district; but printed at the Edward Press, Negapatam.	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
27	Karmayogi	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 44 years.	350
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 34 years.	650
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
32	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300
33	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 41 years.	600
34	Madras Temperance Herald *or* Madhuvilakku Dutan.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 38 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 37 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
36	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 37 years.	650
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 55 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Published at Madras and printed at the M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. A. E. Ogg, European ..	225
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	240
41	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	450
42	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 23 years.	200
43	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	750
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	3,500
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 40 years.	750
48	Sáurorkula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
49	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 45 years.	220
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	The Revd. A. Fehlberg, Prussian, 30 years.	1,197
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	{ 1,350 / 1,400
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 57 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
54	Tiruppanitozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar Tanjore district.	Do. ..	The Revd. Zchme, European, 46 years.	359
55	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	800
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 25 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 38 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 29 years.	250
61	Vasanta	Prakasa Suryodayam Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	Nammalwar, Hindu, Sudra, about 35 years.	500
62	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	300
63	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
64	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	450
65	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
66	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
67	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	500
68	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	The Revd. S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 43 years.	1,500
69	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
70	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 40 years.	2,700 *

* The District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, reports that the large increase in the circulation of the No. 22, *Indian Missionary News*, No. 10, the *Children's Herald*, No. 16, the *Friendly Instructor*, and No. 70, the *Young Men's Friend*, is due to the C.M.S. Mission in Tinnevelly showing more zeal in this work now than before.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 8, *Brahmajnana Vilakkam*, No. 29, *Le Soleil*, and No. 61, *Vasanta*, were not published during the third quarter of 1910.

No. 25, *Jananukulan*. The District Magistrate, Tanjore, reports that the paper was not printed during the third quarter and the circulation, viz., 1,000, entered against the paper is an error. The paper was, however, revived on the 22nd October 1910.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Bapatla, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	1,000
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Ayyagari Bapirazu, Hindu, Bráhman, 28 years.	400
4	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	M. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 31 years.	About 300
5	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaga Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 44 years ..	300
6	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,107
7	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years.	470
8	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Dowlaishwaram, 50 years.	500
9	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Bráhman, 44 years.	500
10	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 47 years.	1,500
11	Bala	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 25 years.	2,000
12	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Bráhman, 23 years.	500
13	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháláapathi Ráo, Madhava Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
15	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Printed at the Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years, and J. Srínivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	1,000
16	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
17	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Bráhman, 42 years.	About 500
18	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	475
19	Industry	Manjuvani Press, Ellore ..	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Bráhman, 33 years.	1,000
20	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	500
21	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,070
22	Law Trayam	Setu Press, Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	Bhattiprolu Sriramulu, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
23	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 61 years.	5,750
24	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
25	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Guntúr, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, agraharamdar.	80
26	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	500
27	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 39 years.	800
28	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 35 years.	310
29	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Hindu, Bráhman, 37 years.	350
30	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Bráhman, 51 years.	500
31	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Razole taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Bráhman, 35 years, landed proprietor.	625
32	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. Cannady and Dr. E. Mitchell.	600
33	Suvarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sri Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Bráhman, 24 years.	300
35	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Bráhman, 45 years.	170
36	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. E Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	730
37	Telugu Officer	S.K.P. Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	....	Not known.
38	United Church Herald ..	The Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
39	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300.
40	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasámayya, Hindu, Sátáni, 41 years.	Not known.
41	Vivekavati	S.P.C.K. Press, Madras ..	Do. ..	The Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	Between 750 and 1,000.
42	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 40 years.	1,600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 4, *Andhrabharati*. The real editor of the paper is Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.

No. 11, *Bala*. The correct circulation of this paper is only 300.

No. 19, *Industry*, ceased to exist from the 1st November 1909.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 31 years.	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	480
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Crown Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralya, Mandya.	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, 45 years.	355
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	250
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,300
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore, about 50 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Hindu, Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Quarterly ..	The Revd. A. Schosser, Missionary, about 52 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	999
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 31 years	1,500
24	Vidyádáyini	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Desastha Brahman, 39 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	400
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot District.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 31 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 40 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	350
29	Vrittanta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,949

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kannangulam.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ramisarma Raja, Hindu, 26 years.	320
2	Bahurasam	Pappali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 60 years.	700
3	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	800
4	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	The Revd. Millar, Principal, B.G.M. School, Calicut.	275
5	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 30 years.	800
6	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 35 years.	900
7	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai (Travancore State).	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 40 years.	316
8	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 42 years.	430
9	Divine Treasury (Divya Nikshepam).	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 20 years.	1,150
10	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	The Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 33 years.	1,500
11	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, Basel Mission, 33 years.	1,250
12	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Calicut ..	Once in two months.	The Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 55 years.	300
13	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	304
14	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 51 years.	580
15	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	P. I. Krishnan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	550
16	Kérala Késari	Published at Kazhakuttam, but printed at the S.M.R.V Press, Trivandrum.	Thrice a month.	P. Kunjen Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 27 years.	200
17	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	800
18	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	700
19	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years.	1,300
20	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 35 years.	548
21	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachan, Hindu, 41 years.	150
22	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years, Pastor, Christ Church, Kóttayam.	770
23	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	1,000
24	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 41 years.	314
25	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years.	550
26	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	960
27	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 32 years.	1,800
28	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, also called Syrian Evangelist.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 36 years.	1,200
29	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years.	915
30	Malayála Manóráma ..	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 39 years.	2,500
31	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 40 years.	460
32	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	534
33	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	625
34	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	The Revd. Brother Leo, European, 38 years.	400
35	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 30 years.	150
36	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon.	Monthly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 30 years.	750
38	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Z. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 27 years.	293
39	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 32 years.	312
40	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	B. Kaliani Amma, Hindu, Nayar, 27 years, Assistant, Girls' College, Trivandrum.	600
41	Sri Maha Bharatam ..	Kottakkal Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Tiruvirarayan Tamburan, B.A., 34 years, a member of the Zamorin's family.	437
42	Sri Parasurama	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 38 years.	892
43	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years.	1,230
44	Sudarsanam	Printed at the Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, but published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 30 years.	500
45	Sujana Vinodhini ..	Printed at Vidya Vilasam Press, Tellicherry, but published at Kuttuparamba.	Do. ..	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	200
46	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 28 years ..	300
47	Swadesabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
48	Vidyarthi	Do do.	Monthly ..	Do. do.	500
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava. 35 years, Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 45 years ..	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 16, *Kerala Kesari*, has not been published since the 11th September 1910.
No. 47, *Swadeshabimani*, has been suppressed by the Travancore Government at the end of September 1910.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	80
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Matba-i-Haidari, No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	300
4	Makhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Sultan Press, No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 22 years.	350
6	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane.	Monthly ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	300
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Rayyakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 38 years.	400
	Bangalore.				
8	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
9	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	575
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 22 years.	550
11	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	200
	Hyderabad.				
12	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 21 years.	60
14	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	493
15	Dabdaba-i Asafi	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Monthly ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
16	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Do. ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	750
17	Mahbub-ul-kalam ..	Mahbub Press in the compound of Rao Pambha Dar-ush-Shifa.	Do. ..	Raja Tarachand Sahib	400
18	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	300
21	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	1,000
22	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	500
23	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 26 years.	250
24	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 15, *Dabdaba-i-Asafi*, and No. 17, *Mahbub-ul-kalam*. The First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad (Deccan) reports that these two journals have not been published since 28th September 1908.

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 30th September 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Digupudi, Gajapati Bhima Deo Press.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	500
2	Gyana Darpana	Published at Dharakota and printed at Kishori Chandra Press, Aska.	Monthly ..	Chintamani Mahanti	400
3	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur.	Do. ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 36 years.	1,000
4	Utkala Jivana	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Bellugunta, Goomsur taluk, Ganjám district.	Do. ..	Bhagirati Das, Karnam caste, 40 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Educational policy in Bombay.

1. In a leading article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th March, remarks:—"From the way in which the Government of Bombay are steadily restricting the scope of education, from the higher to the primary, and making it more costly on the plea of efficiency, we feel convinced that the progress of the country would not be accelerated and though the few upper class are certainly benefited by it, the mass education and secondary education will benefit but the fringe of the Indian society. The effect of the whole educational policy will be to check progress for decades to come, till the people themselves realise the evils of ignorance and show greater inclination to benefit by costly education. This may be a more scientific process and progress thereafter would be more sound probably, but it is impossible to get over the conviction that this is not the stage when greater efficiency should be insisted on at the expense of expansion and, if possible, both efficiency and expansion should be attained by adopting a more liberal and enthusiastic programme of work."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

The Elementary Education Bill.

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th March, writes:—"In concluding his speech on the Elementary Education Bill Mr Gokhale expressed a sentiment which has been long in the minds of thoughtful Indians. He said: 'One great need of the situation which I have ventured again and again to point out in this Council for several years past is that the Government should enable us to feel that, though largely foreign in personnel, it is national in spirit and sentiment.' We have long cherished this aim in the best interests alike of India and England, although we are constrained to confess that the response to it has not been as ready and generous as we could wish . . . . . The people must be enabled to feel that the Government of India is as much their own Government as it is of the British; both must be animated by the same hopes and inspired by the same fears. The responsibility to bring about this result rests more on those who carry on the rule than those who are subject to it; and, as Mr. Gokhale said, it can be done only by undertaking towards the people of India all those responsibilities which national Governments in other countries undertake towards their people, ... Of course, Mr. Gokhale said all this in connection with elementary education which, as he contends, is a primary duty of Government, and much more so of a Government which can claim or seeks to be national. But education is only one of many responsibilities which devolve on a national Government, and even though it may give this and many other things which a national Government is expected to give, it may yet fail to evoke in an alien people a sense of nationality in relation to itself. The British Government perhaps makes a nearer approach to this conception than any other European foreign Government; and it is, we believe, possible for it to fully rise to the conception. The attitude and temper shown by every member of the present Government of India, with one exception, seems to approach to the requirements of the ideal; and when the Government of India set such an example,

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

it is easy to see that subordinate Governments and administrations will take the same line."

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 18th March, says:—"Though the efforts on the part of the Government of India to push forward education in all its branches may have been commendable, the definite laying down of a national educational policy for the country has not till now been attempted by the Government and Mr. Gokhale's Bill, which supplies this obvious deficiency in regard to elementary education, seems to us to have come none too soon. For, whatever the zeal of the Government in providing grants for primary and secondary education and assisting the activities of voluntary agencies in the promotion of education, it cannot be said that the vast problem of the relative duties of the State and family in respect of education has been realised in its true proportions or in its true bearings on the life and progress of the nation . . . . It may seem necessary to some, in order to push the policy of compulsion throughout the country, to make some of the clauses as to the powers and duties of the local authorities less permissive than they are and to lessen the power vested with the Local and Imperial Governments to lay down rules, impose conditions and interfere in the application of the generous and far-sighted policy which the Bill embodies. The Bill, however, will be sufficiently long before the public to get these and similar details of its provisions fully discussed and, for the present, we are sure that its principles and main causes will be warmly welcomed and supported by all classes and communities in the country."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

The Resolution relating to the disposal of lands under the Divi Project.

3. In referring to the resolution brought forward at the Legislative Council meeting on the 12th instant relating to the disposal of lands under the Divi Project in the Kistna district, the *Hindu*, of the 15th March, remarks:—"It will be remembered that the Divi Project was finished in 1907 and ryots were encouraged to bring the waste lands under cultivation pending the disposal of the question as to whether these waste lands to the extent of 46,000 acres, should be assigned free to the villagers or should be sold. In 1909 the Government issued a Government order, stating in effect that only a portion of these unoccupied waste lands should be reserved for free assignments on darkhast to the resident ryots, each pattadar being allowed to darkhast for an extent bearing a wet assessment not exceeding 50 per cent. of the assessment on his present patta holdings, and that the remaining lands should be sold by auction. In a well-reasoned memorial submitted to Government on this subject, the ryots pointed out the grave injustice involved in this decision, which even went against the specific declarations of Government in the past. . . . . The memorialists rightly ask what the extraordinary reasons were in the case of the lands under the Divi Project which made the Government decide on auctioning a portion—and that a large portion of the waste lands. . . . . The term resident ryot was explained as meaning a ryot who was resident on the area commanded by the project on the 31st December 1907 and the ryot was held to mean the registered pattadar. Even this order was narrowly construed and only 6,000 acres, it would appear, have been assigned free to ryots, while the other 5,000 acres are being sold in auction. The methods of interpretation by which Government officers managed to arrive at this result would appear to have been rather extraordinary. For instance, real owners in several cases, were refused free assignments, because they were not registered pattadars, while, in others, the applications made by pattadars were rejected for the reason that they were not real owners. . . . . In a number of other ways, the benefits contemplated by Government in this order were successfully whittled down in their practical application by ingenious interpretations and the result has been a number of memorials against such essentially unjust manner of the disposal of the lands in question."

(*k*) *General.*

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th March, writes as follows:— "We have a suggestion to make to the Government of India in all humility and earnestness. A good deal of time is now wasted on resolutions moved by non-official members and ultimately thrown out by the Government majority. It would be better, we think, to notify the movers beforehand what all resolutions the Government proposed to accept or to reject. Those proposed to be rejected need not be debated upon. A good deal of valuable time can thereby be saved, and we shall be spared the sorry spectacle of resolution after resolution being thrown out after wasting much powder and shot over them. A resolution on this subject deserves to be moved in the Imperial Council."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 14th March, writes:—"The discussion of the Budget in Committee cannot be described either as lively or fruitful in results. Of the seven resolutions of which notices were given, one was accepted by the Government, and the rest were withdrawn and none was voted upon. . . . . In the Budget for the forthcoming year, a number of schemes of expenditure under various departmental heads have been included for which lump allotments have been provided, and no details thereof were given either in the detailed estimates or in the Memoranda of the Finance Member and of the Chief Secretary. All these schemes, we may add, were included in the list of 'obligatory expenditure' which, it is presumed, it is not the province of the Finance Committee to alter or vary. It was, however, stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that the Finance Committee had the opportunity of discussing them and referring to them. In what form or manner they had this opportunity—except by way of asking for further information or details in the same way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao did yesterday—Mr. Atkinson did not say; but, in any case, it does not appear that any of the Members of the Finance Committee knew that such an opportunity existed or availed themselves of it. The result is that these 'lump' allotment schemes, as they appear in the Budget have been thereby placed beyond the province of either the Finance Committee or of the Council to discuss or criticise. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick ruled the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's demand for information and discussion of this point as out of order, but it is obvious that the position taken by the Government could easily result in a *reductio ad absurdum*. At this rate, the Government, if it desires—which we hope it does not—to stifle criticism on any of its new proposals, has only to bring its scheme under the 'obligatory' group before the Finance Committee and, when bringing it before the Council, to refrain from framing its details and obtaining sanction for carrying it out until after the Budget discussion is over. . . . . Either the Government should not include schemes which are not yet ready or not finally sanctioned, in the Budget, or if this will cause delay, they must be prepared to furnish particulars to the Council as far as they are available and as far as they could do so—taking the Honourable Members into full confidence. . . . . As it is, it is hardly satisfactory to go through the process of discussion of the Budget in Committee, and under separate heads, so long as information could be withheld and discussion avoided on some of the most important of the Government's new proposals."

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 14th, 1911.

The Madras Financial Statement.

6. The *Madras Standard*, of the 14th March, remarks:—"The important questions of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao were ruled out on the technical ground that the Council was not assembled for a general discussion of the Financial Statement, but only for discussion on resolutions, notice of which had been given. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmugam Pillai's resolution increasing the grant on minor irrigation was not accepted by the Government. Minor irrigation is an important item. If the Government had made special arrangements for the work of Minor irrigation it would

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 14th, 1911.

Resolutions on the Madras Financial Statement.

have been able to spend the last year's grants. The fault is with the Government and not with the mover and it is much to be regretted that this important work has received less grant this year than last year. The acceptance of Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's resolution made Mr. Ramachandra Rao's other resolutions superfluous and consequently they were withdrawn This suggests a necessity for a previous understanding among the Non-official Members regarding the various resolutions to be moved. By this means work might be done more efficiently and with less withdrawals of resolutions.

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Mar. 14th, 1911.

The proposal of the Government of Bengal to subsidize a vernacular paper.

7. The *Western Star*, of the 14th March, says:—"The subsidizing of the Press, besides being a most unliberal policy (a policy which, when pursued by foreign Governments, if we recollect aright, produced from the Liberal Party cries of the greatest indignation), is, we think, a policy foredoomed to failure. And for this reason, in politics as in religion, we are much what we are made by circumstances rather than by reason . . . . In politics, too, as in religion people read only their own views, see only their own side of the question. Political meetings are meetings of one party alone, no one holding views opposed to those of the party calling the meeting dare speak. This being so who is going to read the sober opinions that are to be published in the *Mirror*? We may take it that none but sober people will do so, and the object of the Government being to correct the views of the party opposed to it, we think the method adopted is a wrong one. We think that the first step to be taken is to advocate a more sober expression of opinion. If opinions are soberly expressed, then there is a chance of the sounder arguments prevailing, but how is a Government which tolerates a Limehouse speech to advocate temperance in expression of opinion?"

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

The following paragraph appears in the *Madras Standard*, of the 15th March, under the heading "Our Curiosity Shop":—"The Madras Government thinks, I suppose, that the encouragement of one Telugu editor and one Tamil editor here and there by the confirming of some title or other is enough! But I ask, how will the Government of Bengal manufacture readers for this subsidised vernacular paper! The paper must be circulated free of cost and even then it is doubtful!! Why not the Government issue a *Press Communique* as suggested by some members, print the same in the vernacular and circulate the same in the villages? This present policy of the Government is both fruitless and demoralising."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

The Bombay Budget.

8. In commenting on the Financial Statement presented at the recent Bombay Council meeting, the *Madras Standard*, of the 15th March, remarks:—"For the Delhi Darbar a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is ear-marked and it is observed that arrangements are under the consideration of the Government of India and no accurate estimate can be framed at present . . . . The extravagance of the Bombay Government is condemned even by the Anglo-Indian press. . . . . We think that this Darbar extravagance should be arrested in some way and the amounts spent on education. The idea that the greater importance of the occasion requires greater expenditure is not supported by Indian opinion and we hope that the Government of India will yet reduce the expenditure on this object, and make its importance better felt in the union of hearts and sentiments of mutual respect and love."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

Emigration to Natal.

9. In an article on this subject the *Madras Standard*, of the 15th March, says:—"Natal has failed to heed the words of warning of its friends and well-wishers and has sorely tried the patience of the Indian Government, which, after all, has stirred itself, though late in the day, to remove a blot on the civilisation of the West. But, what the Government has done would be undone, if, at this critical juncture, it does not effectively check the attempts of the planters to raise an enormous number of coolies in India before the 30th of June. Indifference now on the part of the Government will, in effect, defeat its

own resolution. . . . . The Government here can affectively help the cause of the coolies by issuing a note to the District Magistrates, to see that the recruits understand exactly what they are doing, when these misguided and misinformed people are produced before the Magistrates. If their eyes are opened to the miserable lot in store for them, we are sure the blandishments of the recruiting agents will not go far. This, at least, the Magistrates can legally do and the effect is bound to be wholesome."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th March, remarks:—"News was received in Madras some time back that Natal planters had sent ninety sardars to India to recruit coolies on a large scale before the 1st of July, the date fixed by the Government of India to stop Indian emigration to Natal . . . . The attempt is deliberately to evade the result of the Government of India's action by all possible means, and to reduce as many Indians as possible to slavery. We hope that the Government of India, to whom an appeal is addressed by the Indian South African League, will not hesitate to prevent by every possible means poor ignorant coolies being inveigled into the net of the sirdars. No unfair advantage should be permitted to be taken of the ignorance or helplessness of these poor people; and the public in Madras and in the recruiting districts have no less obligation to dissuade people from falling into the hands of the sirdars."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 16th March, observes:—It is stated that the Natal planters have, in addition to sending up the 70 maistries, have also despatched an influential representative to India to persuade the Government of India to give a further extension of time for recruiting labour. We are confident that the recognition of the injustice and cruel treatment meted out to Indians in Natal which underlie the recent action of the Government of India in prohibiting emigration to Natal after the 1st July, would make them summarily reject this request of the Natal planters who have never in the past exhibited one-hundredth of this anxiety on behalf of their oppressed Indian fellow-men and fellow-British subjects."

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

10. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 15th March, writes:—"The debate that took place in the Viceroy's Council on the excise duties on Indian cotton goods will be read throughout India with feelings of profound regret and will cause no small disappointment among a people who already believe that fiscal legislation is carried on not in the interests of the general tax-payer, but in the interests of the British manufacturer. It is regrettable that the Government of India should have taken the attitude they did in spite of the strong feeling that exists not only among the mill-owners of Bombay but among the community in general . . . . The question of the cotton duties is an old one and no body in India believes that they have been regulated with the idea of helping the Indian consumer or raising a decent revenue. Granting that revenue and other considerations stood in the way, which we very much doubt, they ought to have been imposed in a manner which will be in consonance with the wishes of the people. Where a strong feeling exists that these duties have been imposed with a view to satisfy the cravings of the Lancashire voters, it is neither wise nor expedient to let that feeling gather strength and force. Of all injuries the mother country can ever do to a dependent country, the one that gives point to the belief that fiscal injuries are deliberately done is the most serious. Eighty or even 100 lakhs are nothing compared with the arm which the belief that England is dealing unjustly with India can do, and it is high time that the Government of India in common with the party leaders in England realised it."

The Excise duties debate.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, March 15th, 1911.

A correspondent, in writing to the *Hindu*, of the 16th March, under this heading, says:—"Mr. Clarke has, I think, rendered a distinct disservice to the Government of India by his utterance. It is well known that the Government was an unwilling party to the levying of the excise duty on cotton; but Mr. Clarke has so laboured his point as to make it appear, what, of course, no one will believe, that the Government is determined to uphold the tax,

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

and that it does not care either for the virtuously unanimous opinion of non-official India, or even for its own pronouncements against the tax. The mill-industry has hitherto had the consolation that the Government, if given a free hand, will repeal the duty: that consolation, if it will not be entirely shattered, is bound to be seriously impaired. It is not by such arguments, so overspun and overacted, that the Government can face the music or be true to itself . . . . By attempting to justify the continuance of the duty on its own merits, Mr. Clarke, besides leaving its unrepentant critics yet more unconvinced, and the aggrieved mill-owners still more aggrieved, has created a totally false impression of the attitude and competence of the Government of India."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

The cost of trying political criminals.

11. The following appears in the *Madras Standard* of the 16th March:—"One of the burdens people have to bear in Bengal in the present unfavourable condition of the provincial finance is the heavy cost of trying persons charged with political crime. The general impression is that exorbitant fees were paid by the Government to counsel engaged to prosecute and this is by no means justifiable, especially in the straitened condition of the finance . . . . Mr. Duke explained that Government thought it their duty to spare no effort in the rigorous prosecution of political offences. They consider that the heavy cost paid is justified by the results and it was considered that the leading counsel were entitled to ask high fees for prosecuting in such cases, because they 'are exposed to considerable annoyance, if not to actual risk' . . . . The process might have been probably cheaper if resort had not been had to the special tribunal procedure. But the Government consider that having regard to the advantages of the special tribunal, the additional expenditure is justifiable. Of course, it is possible to justify anything in times of danger and panic, but as the Government have observed that political crime has been practically extinguished, they could have adopted a less costly process of law. . . . . Whatever may be the justification urged for this lavish expenditure, the burden falls on the bulk of the innocent people and this consideration ought to have led to a more economic process."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

Indians and the public service.

12. In referring to the resolution in the Imperial Council on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th March, says:—"While we must gratefully acknowledge the advance that Indians have made in most branches of the public service, the fact remains that the generous intentions of a past age have been given effect to in a most grudging and ungracious spirit. . . . . The Madras Government at one time were definitely of opinion that only one-third of the Civil Service of the Presidency need be recruited by competition in England, and that the rest of the appointments might be held by Indians. The opinion of the men on the spot, however, did not prevail, as other provinces were not so liberal, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State were both conservative to the core then. In our opinion the most advantageous and practical course will be for the Government to freely admit Indians to those higher offices the duties of which they are qualified to perform."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

State-aided journalism.

13. In a contributed article, published in the *Madras Standard*, of the 18th March, under this heading, the following appears:—"The recent debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu's resolution on subsidised vernacular newspapers for India, though not exactly edifying, had at least one good effect—that of throwing some much-needed light on a subject that has for some time past agitated public opinion generally in India. The all but uniform disapproval of the new Government policy by the Press in India shows the advance journalism has made in this country . . . . The crux of the position, in brief, is to secure the services of uniformly level-headed, cultured and well-informed journalists to take the subsidy and do service to Government in the newspaper line. While the moral influence of

even these journalists cannot be great with their uncultured brethren, who are admittedly keen and prone to regard everybody connected with Government as part and parcel of Government itself, the very existence of these papers would be imperilled, if death or change of proprietorship removed the men who conduct them under the subsidy system . . . . Government could easily command good and able men to serve them and continuity of policy and views will alike be easily obtained through them. But sooner or later there are likely to be some difficulties even here, for readjustment of cherished and even inborn views to required conditions is a difficult matter after all, and the chances are that friction would be inevitable as between Government and its servants in the newspaper line, which would carry its own condemnation of the policy. That shows the difficulties that beset the new path as indicated by the recent discussion in Council and it is impossible to read the debate without feeling that the authorities are off the right track in this business."

III.—Legislation.

14. The following appears in the *United Church Herald* for March :— "Educated Hindus have been much exercised during the last few years because of the notorious maladministration of their temple funds in this Presidency. There is, or ought to be, an annual income of 75 lakhs of rupees from the religious endowments of the Hindu temples in this Presidency. It is claimed that, with honest and careful administration, this income may easily be raised to a crore of rupees. Government has time and again been approached with a view to its enacting laws for the right conduct of these endowments. . . . . While the Government sympathises with these gentlemen in their aim and while it has endeavoured to enact laws that would enable the community to protect the funds against misappropriation and maladministration, the State positively declines, and rightly declines, to go beyond this and become an active participant in the administration of Hindu temple endowments. . . . . What India needs to-day is not so much legislation as the organised activity of the same Hindu gentlemen with a view to the preservation of these endowments and a purifying of their temples from the corruption which is confessedly connected with their administration. What are these gentlemen doing to-day for this end beyond turning impotent expectant eyes to the Government which is absolutely helpless to aid them without thereby violating its pledges to its subjects of other faiths? Do our colleges and universities send forth every year a host of Brahman graduates—80 per cent. of all those who receive degrees—possessed of no more religious principles and initiative than that of appealing to Government for new legislation to protect their religious endowments from extinction? The laws of Madras are perfectly adequate at the present time to enable the above mentioned Sabha to wipe out all the irregularities, robberies and criminal breaches of trust connected with every Hindu temple in South India. What they need to-day is not to cry and cry again to Government but to show the integrity of their religious conviction, the value of their faith and their loyal love to their religious institutions by going forth in a manly way, as the devotees of other religions do, to cleanse the augean stables and to remove this self-confessed reproach from the wardens of their faith and from these centres of their religious life."

United Church Herald, *Pasumalai* (*Madura*), March 1911.

The Madras Religious Endowments Act.

15. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th March, writes:—"We confess to no small amount of surprise not only that the Seditious Meetings Act should be proposed to be renewed, but that it should be sought to be placed permanently on the Statute Book . . . . The Government of India have apparently good and sufficient reason for the conclusion they have come to, and have perhaps evidence in their possession not known to the public. The speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, of which a very brief summary alone is telegraphed to us to-day, shows that important changes are proposed in certain respects.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

The Seditious Meetings Bill.

The presumption that every meeting of twenty persons is a public meeting is given up. And previous permission for holding meetings for the discussion of political subjects is also dispensed with. In other respects apparently no change is made. The attitude of the non-official opposition in the Council is very remarkable. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, speaking for himself and his colleagues, regretted the decision of the Government to re-enact the law and to place it permanently on the Statute Book . . . . To make the Act a permanent part of the law of the country, is a quite exceptional departure which can be justified only on very exceptional and extraordinary grounds. We can only hope that such grounds will be shown to exist."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 17th March, observes :—" The most earnest expectations of the Indian public, who had been congratulating the Government and the country on the continued absence of any seditious recrudescence, that there would be no need for repressive enactments, have been frustrated by the introduction, into the Viceroy's Council, of the modified Bill on the subject, which is intended to be placed on the Indian Statute Book. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins admitted that there had been a very great improvement in the general situation of the country, and in justification of this statement what was temporary restriction should never be made permanent, and this is the most illogical and unjustifiable feature of the proposed Bill. We must also object to the very vague and exaggerated impression that Mr. Jenkins' references to the seditious 'party' is likely to create. . . . He always alluded to the seditious 'party' as though out of the 300 millions of the population, something like ten or fifteen millions of them formed themselves into a party to subvert the British Government. If this description of the evil is fair, we have nothing to say as to the knowledge of the Government of India. Nobody wants to under-rate the danger or question the necessity for caution, but on one. who has carefully watched the events of the past one year, the impression left is, that Government are overdrawing the picture and arming themselves with weapons which, unfortunately, scare the loyal and peaceful subjects. Having regard to the recent outrage in Calcutta, we should have been glad if the Bill had been made temporary for an additional period and its application limited to Bengal only."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

16. In an article, in the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th March, from their own correspondent, discussing the constitution of the Travancore Popular Assembly, the following appears :—" This year the Sri Moolam Popular Assembly had its longest session . . . . The Assembly has attained its seventh year . . . . Almost every Proceedings of Government touching a matter of general interest has for its basis a representation made in the Sri Moolam Popular Assembly. Latterly subjects of far reaching importance have begun to be effectively discussed in it. The formation of taluk boards and village panchayats, the appointment of commissions to enquire into social problems, changes in the educational policy, these will not surely be counted among the insignificant achievements of the Assembly. The time may not be far distant when the Government may be pleased to entrust to this institution duties of a yet more responsible and collective character. Long may the Assembly live and continue to deserve more and more of the confidence of the Government and the people!"

The Travancore Popular Assembly.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1911.

17. In commenting on the speech recently made by Lord Minto, in London, the *Madras Standard*, of the 13th March, says :—" It is a remarkably sane speech, is Lord Minto's, and the lucid exposition of his policy and the generous tribute of praise paid to his colleagues and Lord Morley should give the quietus to the unfounded statements current in the Anglo-Indian press.

Lord Minto on India.

. . . . As Lord Minto says the Reform measures were not expected to clear the country of the sinister and misguided few, and it willl take sometime before they open their eyes to the utter futility of their tactics. To improvise unpopular measures on their account and punish all indiscriminately, is to rehabilitate the condemned and discredited few. But this aspect of the question would not be seen by the Anglo-Indian Press, not even the London *Times*. And it is against this kind of jed-wood justice that Lord Minto set his face sternly, and it is not surprising that he was rewarded for it with the condemnation of the Anglo-Indian press of this country."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1911.

Offshoots of the Hindupur shooting case.

18. The *Madras Standard*, of the 13th March, has the following:—"In connection with the Hindupur shooting case, which has ended so sadly, we are glad to learn that one of the Honourable Members of Legislative Council is asking two questions in the Legislative Council, Madras One is about soldiers being allowed to carry ball cartridges to the danger of the unsuspecting passengers. This ought to be put an end to, and on no account should they be left with cartridges to go among the common people. . . . . The other question is about compensating the families of the victims of the tragedy both killed and wounded. This is a just and humane act and we sincerely hope that the generous Government of Madras will order the payment of suitable compensation to them. Of course, no compensation would assuage the horror of the deed. But in consideration of the suffering families and the victims of the tragedy, they should be adequately compensated and if possible paid from Military funds. If the soldiers of the same regiment were induced to collect small subscriptions towards this, it would be a generous and equitable act. It would show also that the comrades of the man who was instrumental to the present evil, feel for the victims and we should be glad if the Military officers take the lead in this."

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1911.

The proposed Moslem University.

19. The *Muhammadan*, of the 13th March, writes:—"We are informed that His Highness the Aga Khan together with Their Highnesses of Bhopal, Rampur and Muhammadabad will wait upon His Majesty the King to grant a charter to the Moslem University. It is indeed a laudable move and it ought to command the admiration of the world that a Muhammadan Royal lady is so devoted and is so efficiently working for the cause of her country and community, and we hope His Gracious Majesty will, with the genuine interest he is taking in Indian affairs, be pleased to grant a charter to the Moslem University. This University will neither be a sectarian nor a denominational institution, in any sense which will stink of illiberalism."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

Lord Morley's eulogy of the late Viceroy.

20. Referring to the compliment paid by Lord Morley, to Lord Minto, at the Lord Mayor's luncheon in London, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th March, says:—"Both Lord Morley and Lord Minto had one aim before them, and that was to govern India well in accordance with true British principles, to confer as much freedom on the people as was consistent with the strength and safety of the Empire, and to create as much contentment as circumstances would permit. In this both were sincere and earnest and they never looked for causes to change their course, but removed everything from their way which interfered with their course. That was why they were able to achieve so much. If both or either had done the other way, instead of recounting their achievements, we would have been now engaged in reviewing their errors and failures, and the opportunities they had lost. The great thinker at Whitehall proved an invaluable auxiliary to the statesman dealing with practical affairs in India. Both were of one mind and aim, and both succeeded marvellously. And their achievements will endure in the memory of the present and future generations, while the criticisms that have been directed against them will be forgotton altogether with the moment which gave rise to them."

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1911.

21. The *Muhammadan*, of the 16th March, has the following:—"The steamer *Budri*, which returned with 764 pilgrims, reports 34 deaths during the voyage which occupied one month and a day in reaching Bombay from Jeddah . . . . How does the steamship company seek to acquit itself of the carelessness which caused the death of as many as 34 passengers during one single voyage? Does the company expect to acquit itself honourably? We call it absolutely disgraceful that such a low class company should be allowed to exist. We are relieved to hear that the authorities are making inquiries into the matter and hope they will do something useful in the way of checking this outrage on humanity. We hope the Government of India will take this matter up and that the members at the Local and Imperial Councils will move the Government of India to deal effectively with this cruelty."

Deaths of pilgrims, on the voyage from Jeddah, to Bombay.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

22. The *Madras Standard*, of the 17th March, remarks:—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha in the Viceroy's Council, observed that the practice of evacuating villages for winter manœuvres is a matter of custom and not of law, but that it is necessary in the interests of the Military department. His Excellency further observed that the evacuation was in the interests of the safety of the villagers themselves and the minimum possible inconvenience was caused to the people. . . . . We are afraid the question requires more detailed consideration at the hands of civil authorities, and the ryot's life and interests should be protected adequately, without, of course, interfering with the manœuvres. This is quite possible and we hope that a resolution to this effect will be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha disclosing the whole nature of the hardship caused to the simple and poor people in the villages by the winter manœuvres."

Winter manœuvres

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

23. The *Hindu*, of the 18th March, observes:—"A curious rule in regard to the proceedings of Legislative Councils in India which has hitherto attracted but little attention has been brought to the light of day and we hope the light of public criticism will be turned to the full on it. In the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, who presided in the absence of His Excellency the Governor, over the adjourned meeting, in opening the proceedings, explained that the rule under which His Excellency the Governor had decided that the discussion on the remaining Resolutions was to terminate at 1-30 that day, provided that if a Resolution was not brought to a vote by a certain fixed time it was presumed to be withdrawn . . . . The time-limit for speeches is quite sufficient to prevent waste of time in the Council. Even if it were not, the proper course will surely be to adopt the form of guillotine that is employed in Parliamentary procedure, by which a vote is taken after a certain time irrespective of the amount of discussion. The rule as it stands involves an unnecessary amount of stifling of discussion and we hope that attention will be directed to defects in this, as well as in other, rules with a view to rectify them and adapt them to the conditions which now obtains generally in the debates of the Councils."

A novel guillotine.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

24. The *Madras Standard*, of the 18th March, remarks:—"His Excellency, in the course of his interesting speech, referred to the smallness of the gathering and the striking lack of its representative character. He appealed for the co-operation of all the communities in movements to aid the elevation of the unfortunate members of particular communities . . . . But who is responsible for the present tendency, among the various communities, big and small, to form themselves into watertight compartments? To be frank, we should reply, that the blame lies, to a great extent, at the door of the various Indian Governments. In a weak moment, and in the case of our Governments such moments have,

His Excellency the Governor's speech at the annual meeting of the Friend-in-Need Society.

unfortunately, been too many, they give in to persistent prayers from individual communities, for preferential and deferential privileges, prejudicial to the development of an Indian community. One community wants to keep aloof on the score of birth and wants to become a separate entity. 'After all we have been given our birth right' was the jubilant exclamation when the Eurasian or domiciled community was allowed to be called, in the census, the Anglo-Indian community. Another community on the score of lost greatness and consequent political importance wants something else. The Government good-naturedly gives in . . . . Governments themselves have, strange enough, directly helped such a disintegrating tendency. 'Wanted a non-Brahman, etc,' is not a rare advertisement in Government Gazettes . . . . We are thankful to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley for the excellent advice he has given, even though it come at the fag end of his official career. We trust the successor of Sir Arthur Lawley and other Governments will recognise the underlying principle of his advice and help to create that sense of common interest, so necessary for helpful co-operation and peaceful progress."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1911.

The Hindupur shooting case.

25. In commenting on the decision of the Madras High Court in the Hindupur shooting case, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th March, says:—No one, who has observed the conduct of this case from the beginning to the end, can refrain from expressing his surprise at the conclusion, which is quite contrary to the expectation of the people. It is really regrettable that a British soldier, who has been, whether voluntarily or unwittingly, the cause of the death of two innocent Indians should be allowed to go scotfree. We hope the action of Mr. Morris, the District Magistrate of Bellary, which was the primary cause of the acquittal of the accused in this case, will receive the attention of Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 14th, 1911.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th March, observes as follows:—Though we do not question the legality of the decision of the Chief Justice in this case, we have to express our regret at the way in which it has ended. At the very outset, Mr. Morris, the District Magistrate of Bellary, was not justified in having let off Private Tubby, relying upon his version that he fired the shots in self-defence. It was on account of this that the Government had to get him re-arrested and to move the High Court to order his retrial. All this caused much delay and resulted in Private Tubby remaining in jail for nearly six months. This fact was made much of by the accused in the recent trial and he said that if it were England, he would not have been rearrested at all. We have reason to think that the jury was moved by this fact mentioned by the accused, though they were warned against it by the Chief Justice. We, therefore, hope that the Government will take notice of the conduct of Mr. Morris, which has caused all this trouble, and also of the fact that, if such cases occur frequently and the accused therein are acquitted it is bound to create a very bad impression on the minds of the people.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

With reference to the Hindupur shooting case, the *Sasilekha*, of the 11th March, states that in the High Court, although the accused was acquitted, yet the Sessions Judge and three of the jurors were of opinion that the accused wounded a person by firing his gun rashly and negligently. The paper regrets that this case only goes to enhance the bad reputation already earned by soldiers in India. The paper suggests that the Government and the Military authorities should strictly order that no soldier should go about the country with his gun, and while out on hunting he should be placed under the direct control of a high officer. It prays that some such step may be taken to save the lives of the subjects and the honour of the soldiers.

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

The *Desamata*, of the 15th March, refers to the Hindupur shooting case and states that the act of the accused being very heinous and the Sessions Judge not having agreed with the verdict of the jury, the Government will do well to order a retrial of the case if they find any ground for it. The opinion is prevalent among some classes of the Indians that when a European is accused of causing hurt to an Indian, a European jury is empannelled, and justice is not done. And so the Government should do their best to prevent the further spread of such opinion. The paper says that it is far from its opinion that the Government are either unjust or partial, for it will be plain even to the meanest understanding how anxious the Government are to do justice to the public, from the interest they have evinced in this case. The Indians have unbounded faith in the British sense of justice. The paper hopes that Government would take steps to see that this faith is not disturbed.

(*d*) *Education.*

26. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 9th March, in an article on the proposed Muhammadan University, writes that all the Indian Mussalmans are highly pleased with this national movement and His Highness Agha Khan, the respectable representative of the Muhammadan community has notwithstanding his indifferent health made up his mind to tour round India, in order to collect subscriptions and he has already succeeded in collecting an enormous sum. The *Aftab* hopes that the Mussalmans will do their level best to collect 20 lakhs of rupees by the end of next October. This is a very happy coincidence that at a time when Muhammadans are busily engaged in raising subscriptions for the establishment of a University of their own, His Imperial Majesty has expressed his pleasure to visit India this year for the purpose of holding the Coronation Darbar. In the history of British Isles, this is the only instance of their King visiting India, and travelling outside the continent of Europe. It has been customary with the Kings to grant privileges and concessions to their subjects on such memorable occasions as those of their accession to the throne and their coronation, and thus it will not be unfair on the part of the Indian subjects, should they cherish a desire of receiving similar privileges on this auspicious occasion of the royal visit of our just and beneficent King-Emperor. It is but natural that the loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty expect to receive such a reward from their Sovereign as is most profitable to them and to their several generations, and at this time no reward is more priceless to them than the grant of a royal charter for the establishment of the Moslem University. The Muhammadan community wishes to perpetuate the memory of this royal visit by the establishment of an educational institution. It is hoped that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the charter to the Mussalmans when an appeal is made to His Majesty on the Darbar occasion.

The Moslem University.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

27. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 15th March, in its article on the proposed Moslem University, writes that at least thirty lakhs of rupees are required to meet expenses in making the application for the charter and constitution of the said University, and that up till now subscriptions have been raised up to that amount, and that nearly one crore of rupees is required for the permanent establishment of the said University. The Imperial Government has recently sanctioned a grant of two lakhs of rupees for the Aligarh College, and this is a happy omen for the success of the Moslem University. The Indian Muhammadans should tender their thanks befittingly to the Government for this royal grant. Though Government cannot, for certain political reasons, patronize the said University publicly, yet the said grant should be deemed to have been made solely for the benefit of the proposed University.

The proposed Moslem University.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

(*g*) *Forests.*

28. The *Desabhimani*, of the 25th February, writes as follows in English :—"The Government of Madras deserve public thanks for having just passed orders sanctioning a scheme of village forests as an experimental measure. Among the many recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, one was that small fuel and fodder reserves should be formed for meeting reasonable local requirements and left in charge of village panchayats. The Government of India had asked the Madras Government to see if the proposal could be carried out. The Revenue Board, however, tried to make a hole through it by saying that such forests would be of no ultimate good; besides, panchayats capable of managing such responsible trusts would not be available. The Government of Madras, however, after duly considering both sides of the question, have come to a different conclusion. As stated above, it has issued orders to the effect that experiment

Small forest reserves for the use of the villages.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 25th, 1911.

should at first be tried in certain selected villages, where the prospects are most favourable. Nothing could be more laudable than the spirit in which the Government of Madras have taken up this question."

(*h*) *Railways.*

ABTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

29. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 9th March, in bringing to light the objectionable conduct of a Military officer named Lieutenant Stevens who, it is alleged, lost his temper when he found a respectable Muhammadan gentleman named the Hon'ble Mir Itah Bakhsh Khan Sahib of Talpur, travelling in a first-class compartment, makes the following comments :—The said Lieutenant was greatly incensed at the sight of a black man in a first-class compartment. He did not yield to reason, though the Railway authorities at the station tried to soothe his feelings. As he was quite intoxicated with his English pride, all the Indians appeared to him as ignoble and wretched creatures. The Stationmaster directed the said Honourable gentleman not to leave his seat, but Lieutenant Stevens lost his temper to such an extent that he threatened to kill his fellow-traveller with a sword. The Honourable gentleman at last vacated the first-class compartment and took his seat in the second-class compartment and on alighting reported the conduct of the said Lieutenant to the Commanding Karachi Brigade and the result is awaited. It is hoped that the Lieutenant will be brought to his senses in some way whereby others may take a lesson. The said venerable gentleman Mir Itah Bakhsh Khan of Talpur is a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The treatment which he received at the hands of the Lieutenant is very disgraceful and serves to create disaffection, the results of which are more pernicious than those of sedition.

The objectionable conduct of Lieutenant Stevens.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1911.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, writes :—The *Indian Daily News*, says that the fees paid to the Advocate-General in the Midnapore outrage case amount to 3 lakhs of rupees on the whole. When we see that, in this case, the Advocate-General has been paid this large sum in addition to his pay amounting nearly to Rs. 48,000 for the period for which the case was conducted, it is not at all surprising that Government cases of this kind drag on for a long time. We ask Lord Hardinge whether it is just for the Government. which has been pleading want of funds whenever the representative members of Legislative Councils demanded an expenditure for the public benefit, to waste such large sums of money in these cases.

Expenditure in Government cases.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 14th, 1911.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th March, makes the following observations on the proposition brought forward by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Imperial Legislative Council, recommending the levy of an import duty on foreign sugar :—Though this proposition was not passed, we are glad to note that the condition of the sugar industry in India is now receiving the attention of the Government. Protective duties, as such, have not yet been levied in India to safeguard her industries and there are numerous industries in this country which require such protection. Though the representative members in the Legislative Council may feel shy to talk about this now, we hope they will shake off this shyness in course of time and speak out boldly.

Protective duties in India.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

32. The *Bharatamata*, of the 15th March, has a leader on the subject of the assassination of Mr. Chakravarti, head constable, C.I.D., Calcutta, in which it says, that India, which was, from time immemorial, famous for its loyalty to its kings, has, during the last five or six years, earned a bad reputation, owing to certain outrageous acts committed especially in Bengal. The rulers now treat the ruled with suspicion. Repressive measures have been enacted.

Political outrages.

The outrageous acts of the anarchists have been productive of no good whatever. On the other hand, they brought in their train innumerable troubles to the country. The people thought that these outrages on the life and property of others came to an end long ago, and so some of them ventured to ask Government to repeal the repressive laws. The paper regrets that now that another outrage has been perpetrated in Calcutta, the people have for the present to abandon all hopes of their repeal in the near future.

33. Referring to the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao at the Legislative Council that the Government be requested to reserve certain posts in certain departments of public service carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards for recruitment by open competition, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 7th March, regrets that although the proposal is a very important one, it has been dealt with most unsatisfactorily by Government. By the absence of competitive examinations, it often happens that competent men go without being provided with suitable appointments. The welfare of the country depends largely on the way in which the Government confers on their subjects the appointments in their gift. The fear that if competitive examinations be held, all the successful candidates will be mostly Brahmins, and that there can be no room for non-Brahmins in public service, is unfounded and opposed to facts. It is a sin now-a-days, says the paper, to be born a Brahmin, and it was no wonder that the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr Raghava Rao had been rejected.

Public service.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 7th, 1911.

34. With reference to the proposed expenditure of Rs. 1,41,00,000 in connection with the ensuing Coronation in India of His Majesty King George V, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 3rd March, states that this amount exceeds the sum spent in connection with the Delhi Darbar and on the occasion of the visit to India of His Majesty while he was Prince of Wales, both taken together. The Indians, says the paper, are too poor to afford to spend such a heavy sum. Is it not just, it asks, that England also should contribute a certain proportion of the charges? The paper humbly represents that it is unnecessary to spend such a large sum in connection with His Majesty's tour in India, and that the poor people of this country could not bear such a heavy burden.

Coronation.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 3rd, 1911.

35. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha* contributed an article on this topic, in the course of which the following remarks occur:—There is no limit to the vulgar descriptions indulged in by Telugu poets, old and modern, under the pretext of amorous poetry, your correspondent confounds love with lustful sexual passion. Books depicting this detestable emotion, like the *Radhika Santwanamu*, the *Veedhibhatakamu*, the *Sravananandamu*, the *Rasikajanamanoranjanamu*, deserve to be destroyed. It is regrettable that the *Kistnapatrika** takes objection to criticisms in the light of modern ideas upon the authors of these depraved writings. It is our duty to stamp out libidinous ideas which are ruinous to the country and boycot such obscene books. It is improper to call those descriptions amorous which excite base and lewd thoughts and incite to lust. Even when occasion comes for depicting vice, it is improper to indulge in depraving descriptions like what we find in the *Radhikasantwanamu*. It is a heinous crime to elevate this detestable *Radhikaswantanamu* into a gem of Telugu literature. No poet who has any respect for morals holds such books in esteem. Perhaps your correspondent was thinking of prostitutes when he places beautiful-looking men and women on a par with obscene descriptions in the matter of suggesting lustful thoughts. There is a good deal of difference between grossly obscene books like the *Radhikasantwanamu* and beautiful-looking housewives. It may be that all poets who produce amorous poems are not voluptuaries, but we are convinced that the sort of poets who have

Obscene books.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1911.

* The reference here is to a leader on this subject which appeared in the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 3rd March 1911, in which the editor, while remarking that indecent descriptions in poetry should no longer be multiplied, disapproves of the criticism now and then indulged in by reformers against obscene Telugu literature of old, conceived in the light of modern ideas of æsthetic taste.

produced grossly obscene books like the *Radhikasantwanamu* are direct promoters of incontinence. These bad books are more powerful and effective agents in corrupting morals than even the professional harlots. Morality cannot thrive in the society, unless and until these books disappear. It is not in the fitness of things that these objectionable books should thrive in a country which has given birth to Sita, Savitri and Gandhari who have earned a lasting name for fidelity and where poets worship Saraswati as their inspiring deity and literature evokes pious regard.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

Competitive examination for public service

36. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th March, makes the following comments upon the debate on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao about the advantages of the open competitive examinations for manning the Public Service of the Presidency:—"If the Public Service of any country is to be pure and efficient, it should absorb into it men of the highest attainments and the loftiest character . . . . In securing such men, Government should not be moved by considerations of caste, colour or creed . . . . The attitude of the Government should be to secure the best of men wherever and in whatever caste they may be found. If the best of men with exceptional capacity for work are found among Brahmans, and if the Government shuts them out merely because they are Brahmans, it will commit a stupid, barbarous and uneconomical blunder . . . . It is interesting to examine the opinion held by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick . . . . Mr. Hammick has been very unhappy in this debate. Class distinctions should be eschewed in all such debates . . . . We look upon good Europeans as the white Brahmans of the world. It is this spirit that officers like Mr. Hammick should cultivate. In these days of scientific advancement, light and leading that an Englishman should indulge in such invidious distinctions as Brahman and non-Brahman is what passes our comprehension. It is true that the traditions and antecedents of those who are Brahmans by birth have given them certain advantages as regards study. They have also some hereditary advantages as regards moral and spiritual attainments. It can, however, never be said that non-Brahmans have not got these advantages. Hindu society is a social and moral republic. Even the Panchamas can become higher than Brahmans. They can become saints if they like as so many have done in past times. In the face of these things, responsible officers like the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick should indulge in such anti-Brahman statements is deplorable. There is some excuse for the prejudiced speech made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick. But there is no excuse whatever for the irrational speeches made by Indian Members. We pity that they could not rise above their surroundings . . . . It is immaterialwhether the best of Brahmans get into the public service or not. Public service is, after all, a service in which the beast in man is fostered and developed in the majority of cases . . . . We hope that the deteriorated members of this community will try to give useful work to their minds and hands outside the public service instead of wasting their lives as quill-drivers in an atmosphere of prejudice and racial hatred . . . . The present condition of the public service in India is, in the majority of cases, un-British. We cannot but acknowledge that there are many high officers who are infinitely inferior to the clerks that serve under them. If the Government of India wants to secure permanence of British rule, that rule must be based upon the content and prosperity of the people and if such content and prosperity are to be attained, the best of men distinguished by the most liberal education and the most unimpeachable character and free from narrow-minded bias should be appointed to posts of trust and responsibility and no sane man thinks that appointments by nomination will secure to the Government the best talent and character. Those who have the gift of patronage may be the best of men. They may be most upright and conscientious of men, but they cannot be expected to find out the best talent and merit beyond their circle. Open competition is the best way by which the highest ability and the loftiest character can be secured for the service of the State."

37. With reference to the resent resolution of the Government of India to grant a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 per annum to Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen, the editor of the "Indian Mirror" of Calcutta, to start a vernacular newspaper in behalf of the Government, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 15th March, writes as follows:—Rai Bahadur Norendra Nath Sen is a man highly esteemed by the Government and people alike for the sobriety of his judgment and the fair and impartial view that he takes of the political situation of the country. By far the highest duty that the editor of a newspaper has to fulfil is to instruct the popular mind with regard to the views of Government upon particular questions and its general policy and also to represent to the Government the needs and wishes of people and we have no hesitation in saying that Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen has done that to the best of his abilities with rare firmness and courage. The occasion for the granting of the subsidy is, without doubt, the prevalence of anarchy and sedition in the country and though the Press Act introduced by the Government has to a considerable extent remedied the evil, still the Government feels the extreme necessity of having an organ of its own to fairly represent its attitude and views to the people in order to clear away any misgivings and misunderstandings that they might entertain with regard to the actions and policy of the Government. It is being said in several quarters that such a subsidised paper will serve no purpose of the people, but will be altogether subservient to the Government merely echoing its opinions and upholding the same to all lengths. But we do not think that it will be necessarily so, as much depends upon the personal character of the editor himself, his ability, courage and loftiness of purpose. It must be remembered, however, in this connection that there are no means at present to get at the real views of the Government on account of its inveterate habit of keeping everything close and secret and if the Indian press sometimes misunderstands them and distorts, the Government has to thank itself. We need hardly say that so much overcaution exercised by Government in the expression of its views and feelings is extremely harmful to the interests of the Government itself and is not at all likely to inspire confidence in the people. The country will be watching, with the keenest interest, the working of this new experiment of subsidising newspapers, and we trust that Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen will bring to the conduct of the task he has undertaken the highest sense of responsibility and strict impartiality, and that the dealings with him of the Government as well will be characterised by the plainest candour and sincerity.

Subsidising the press.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

Upon the same subject, the *Veerakesari*, of the 1st February, observes as follows:—We are sincerely glad to see that the Government of India has resolved upon granting a subsidy to a vernacular newspaper with no less an object than to impart sound political education to the masses and cultivate in them right habits of thinking on social and political questions of the day. The Governments of other provinces as well will do well to copy this example and give similar encouragement to the vernacular press.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1911. (Received on 18th Mar.)

38. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 10th March, writes as follows:—The hearty approval of the Government of Madras to this publication makes it clear that the Government deems it to be of the highest importance that perfect cordiality and sympathy should prevail in the relations between its own European officials and the people. The frequent exhibitions of temper displayed by young Englishmen in their intercourse with Indian gentlemen of position might lead us to the supposition that they have the firmest support of the Government, but the present circular issued under the authority of the Government itself dispels all such misgivings and proves that nothing can be further from truth. Though the instructions are meant primarily for European officials, there is much in them that can be followed with advantage by the Indians as well to improve their own conduct in society. It should be remembered, however, that mere rules of etiquette

Instructions to young Civilians by Mr. Horne.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Mar. 10th, 1911.

will not suffice to meet the situation, but that there should be a real feeling cultivated on both sides that they are the subjects of the same British Empire having equal rights and privileges.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 8th, 1911.

Memorandum on official intercourse between Europeans and Indians.

39. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th March, referring to the memorandum issued by the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, with the approval of the Madras Government, regarding the way in which European officials should behave in their intercourse with the Indians, remarks that the memorandum will undoubtedly serve to enhance the cordiality between Europeans and Indians in India. As it contains many points of social customs and usages it will be very instructive even to non-official Europeans. All well-wishers of the two communities will surely welcome the hints in the memorandum with extreme pleasure. They will, if conscientiously followed, tend to allay the unrest in India, one potent cause of which is alleged to be the uncourteous treatment accorded to Indians by some of the European officials. Although there are some European officials who are good-natured and who take pains to understand the social usages of the natives and like to mingle with them freely, yet it must be said that there are others who neither know nor think it necessary to know anything about the social customs of the Indians. These easily misunderstand the ways of those Indians who are ignorant of the European etiquette and to such the memorandum will not fail to be a good eye-opener. Not only to Junior Civilians but also to Indians who have to deal with Europeans and who are not conversant with their ways this memorandum will prove to be of great help. There is an impression obtaining among the people that the Civilian officers are generally good and will in course of time turn good-natured and win popularity. Not only Civilians but officers in the Police, Salt, Abkári, Railway and Forest departments wittingly or unwittingly cause much offence and discontent by the treatment of their subordinates and natives generally and thus become responsible for the ill repute of those departments. The article thinks that it is this class of officers who should take particular care to understand and observe the injunctions embodied in the memorandum.

MALABARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 8th, 1911; MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 10th, 1911; and KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

The *Malabari* of the 8th March, the *Manorama* of the 10th March, and the *Kerala Patrika* of the 11th March, also publish leading articles warmly approving the action of the Madras Government in issuing the memorandum and wish that all parties will co-operate to enable Government to realise their object of creating mutual trust and respect between the rulers and the ruled and thus add to the well-being of all concerned.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

Propriety of subsidising vernacular newspapers.

40. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th March, in discussing the propriety of Government subsidising some newspapers for the purpose of creating healthy public opinions regarding the actions of Government, remarks that although the step is not one of urgent necessity yet it cannot be criticised as unnecessary as the vernacular papers in some places habitually indulge in intemperate language when criticising the actions of Government and thus engender disaffection in the minds of the people. To prevent the pernicious effect of such criticism it is necessary that papers explaining the objects of Government should be published for the people to know both sides of the question. There is much difference of opinion about this method of winning popular sympathy for Government. If the Government distribute the copies of these subsidised papers gratis, it may be prejudicial to the interests of other journals, which is really unfair.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1911.

The Hackney Carriages Bill.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, approves of the suggestion of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that certain provisions should be added to the Hackney Carriages Bill, giving power to the Commissioner of Police

to examine the condition of the animals used in these carriages at any time and prescribing the limit to which these carriages could be loaded, and says that it is also necessary to define the extent to which hand carts drawn by men and women may be loaded, laying down at the same time that these carts should be of a specific measurement.

42. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th March, has a leader on the Tariff Bill, in which it says that the Government, instead of taking into consideration the resolution that the Hon'ble Mr. Haque intended to move in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, had rather precipitately reduced the tax on tobacco. When some members asked Government why they did so, no answer, says the paper, was forthcoming. When it was suggested that it would be better to reduce the tax on petroleum, some of the Honourable Members thoughtlessly stated that petroleum was being replaced by electricity. These members, says the paper, had experience only of cities like Calcutta and Bombay, and knew nothing of other places where petroleum is still a necessary of life. Petroleum is imported from America, Russia and Burma. If it were imported from England, the Government would have reduced the tax upon it. When England is likely to lose by any change in the financial policy of the Indian Government, the claims and interests of India, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, are overlooked. The paper prays that the deficiency in the revenue which may be caused by such favour shown to England may not be made good by new taxes. The paper regrets that not only Lord Hardinge but every Viceroy, however firm-minded he may be, administers India in a manner favourable to the English merchants, who never take into consideration the welfare of India.

The Tariff Bill

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1911.

43. With reference to the Civil Marriage Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu, after giving the main purport of his speech and the discussion that followed, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th March, makes the following remarks:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins characterised the Bill as an attempt to make some provision by which the Brahmos should be able to call themselves Hindus. A more irrelevant observation could not have been made by anybody gifted with common sense. . . . . As long as progress and enlightenment are the order of the day, new communities with rational rules of conduct must spring up and maintain their own. Why should thoughtful and enlightened men be deprived of the title of men? Why should progressive Hindus be deprived of the title of "Hindu" because they have dared to rise above their time-honoured prejudices? There is nothing wrong in Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill. But we are of opinion that marriage and other social institutions of the Hindus are completely cosmopolitan. They are not opposed to the progressive and enlightened tendencies of any age. The *sastris* are the advocates of bigotry and superstition and interpret *sastras* in their own irrational way. The men of light and leading interpret them in the true *sastric* way . . . . We look upon Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill as a kind of rational interpretation of the law to promote the interests of the progressive communities of the Hindus, and we do not see any reason in the observation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins . . . . The Civil Marriage Bill is one that is both necessary and called for by the present times and circumstances, and we sincerely hope that there will be no irrational opposition to the passing of this very useful measure."

The Civil Marriage Bill.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

44. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th March, writes as follows:—"The Government of Madras have given instructions to young Civilians how to behave with the people whom they rule. This is the bounden duty of every responsible Government. The hitch between the rulers and the ruled can be traced directly to the absence of wisdom and tact on the part of young and inexperienced Civilians.

Advice to Mysore officials.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

Responsible appointments should not be thrust upon these youngsters before they have reached the years of manhood and before they have had official buffets for at least a dozen years. Youngsters fresh from college when they find themselves in positions of great trust and responsibility, think that they are Nabobs, that they can exercise their autocracy according to their sweet will and pleasure and regularly play the part of the Czars of Russia and the Shahs of Persia. We do not blame them. We blame the system that permits their leaping without any preparations into such high positions. The evils of such a system are more in evidence in Mysore than in any other place. There are chatter-boxes, more in evidence here than in any other place. The Civilian youngsters of Mysore, with honourable exceptions here and there, place no curb on their tongue and they criticize the conduct of every one above them in the most unparliamentary language possible. Some give free licence to their tongues even before their official superiors. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja would do well to see that some instructions on these lines are framed and given to the young officers of the Mysore State for their guidance".

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

45. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th March, writes as follows:—"The Government has shown from the beginning a deplorable want of foresight in the management of these Banks and the wonder of it is, they appointed a coffee planter to be an Inspector of these Banks on a high salary. It is for the Government to see whether the step was a right one. Be that as it may. We have now ten Agricultural Banks in a working condition. The Government say that all these Banks are in a solvent condition and they observe at the same time that only three of them did any business worth the name . . . . We see from the report of the Inspector that during the year 1909–1910, as many as seven Banks were wound up. The causes assigned for the winding up of these and other Banks are far from satisfactory. We are of opinion that the timely audit and supervision of these Banks was lax. With better supervision and audit all these Banks would have been a source of perennial blessings to the agriculturist who is labouring under chronic indebtedness and at times is completely unable for want of capital to carry on his productive operations. We are of opinion that the Government is responsible for this unsatisfactory state of things and we would not be wrong when we say that those who were entrusted with the good management of these Banks should be compelled to make good the loss sustained by the Government".

The Agricultural Banks in Mysore.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1911.

46. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th March, publishes a contribution by one of the correspondents of "The Mashriq" on the old coins of His Highness The Nizam's Government, of which the following are the noticeable facts:—Six months ago a proclamation was made to the effect that all Alamgiri pice should be returned to the Treasury, otherwise they would become useless when the new coins became current. In accordance with this proclamation, the Sowcars commenced to return the old coins to the Treasury, but the officers in charge of the Treasuries worried the people by not giving them the exchange coins even after the lapse of months. When the merchants and bankers of the British territories obtained information of this, they sent their agents to buy those coins, and the people stopped the return of the said coins to the Treasuries. The Bombay merchants are very fortunate in having made a large profit from these coins, and this is due to negligence on the part of the Nizam's Government. The Alamgiri copper coin weighs one tola, and the price of copper is 20 tolas per rupee. Had the Nizam's Government purchased these coins for the Mint, it would have been very profitable for them, for three Mahbubia coins can be struck out of one Alamgiri coin. It is a matter for great regret that the Nizam's Government sustained a heavy loss by its negligence. It can even at this stage obtain a sufficient quantity of coins if it thinks of purchasing them.

Alamgiri coins.

In conclusion, the *Shams* fully agrees with the views of the above contemporary paper, and observes that the Nizam's Government has really sustained a heavy loss by the negligence and inattention of the public officials of Hyderabad. Some steps should be taken to check the irregular and indifferent procedure of the Treasury officers, otherwise matters will never be mended.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

Relations between Hindus and Mussalmans.

47. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 15th March, writes a very elaborate article on the high-handed treatment to which the Mussalmans of the Kashmir State are subjected in which the following occurs:—The Hindu brethren have trumped up false stories in support of the alleged cruel treatment of the Hindus at the hands of Mussalmans, and hundreds of Hindu newspapers and public speakers are continually poisoning the ears of the Hindus against the Mussalmans by narrating to them fictions relating to the enormities and excesses committed by the Mussalmans. Lala Lajpat Rai and Sri Nehal Singh have said that the accounts of the Mussalman atrocities given in the histories of India, are no doubt exaggerated. Mr. Justice Bhiniji Ranade in a meeting of the Social Conference held at Lucknow remarked: "India derived many benefits from the Mussalman Government. The Mussalman rulers had done their best to minimise the religious rigour of the Hindu religion" Raja Ram Mohan Rai, a famous Bengali leader in 1823 A.D., presented a memorial to the Sovereign of England in which it was pointed out that the former rulers of India, *i.e.*, Mussalmans, granted to their subjects all possible political privileges, and equal rights without distinction of caste. Highest Civil and Military appointments were conferred upon Hindus. They were even appointed tutors to the Muhammadan princes." In modern ages, Mr. Mittra in his article in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes:—"I have spent the major portion of my life in the Native State of Hyderabad. I have even now communications with Hindu and Mussalman friends in the said State, and I can safely say that in this powerful State fraternity exists between Hindus and Mussalmans. The conquered Hindu subjects enjoy equal rights and privileges with Mussalmans. A Hindu Magistrate is empowered to try a respectable Muhammadan just in the same way as a Mussalman Magistrate is empowered to try a Hindu. Of the four Subadars, three are non-Muslims. In the army Hindus can obtain any appointment. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad is a Hindu nobleman, the present Accountant-General is a Bengali Hindu, and the Advocate-General, etc., are Hindus." In short, such is the treatment which the Hindus receive in the Muhammadan States. Now it remains to be seen what treatment the Mussalmans receive in the biggest Hindu State of Kashmir. The Mussalmans of that State do not enjoy equal political privileges with Hindus. After the lapse of some considerable time a Muhammadan has been appointed as Governor of Jammu. The use of beef is strictly prohibited in Kashmir, and it is very deplorable that the Secretary of State for India declined to interfere in the internal affairs of a Native State, when a Parliamentary Member had put a question about this matter. The reply of the Secretary of State is in no way satisfactory. The Imperial Government considered the memorial of the Mussalmans which was made by them against the prohibition of the cow-slaughter in a feudatory State of the Bombay Presidency. It is not known why the Maharaja has allowed the feelings of 70 per cent. of his subjects to be wounded. The Maharaja has not only prevented the slaughter of cows, but has also forbidden the import of beef into his State. If such is the case, how can the Mussalmans perform the religious duty of sacrifice. Even in the Hindu and Sikh States the Mussalman rights are very ruthlessly trampled upon. Two Hindu Chiefs are working for the abolition of Urdu by defending Hindi. It is hoped that the Imperial Government will grant the Mussalmans religious liberty. From the facts quoted those Mussalmans should take a lesson, who join the Hindus and Singh National Songs in the Congress pandal. The Mussalman subjects should respectfully represent their grievances to the Maharaja, who would, it is hoped, redress them. A

Mussalman Sanskrit student was dismissed from a College. Indeed, Mr. Malavya is trying to abolish the separate Electoral College for the Mussalmans, yet the Mussalmans should regard the Hindus as their countrymen, and should mix with them to such an extent as is necessary and under the protection of the British Government should enjoy liberty.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Desabhimani, *Beswada*, Mar. 4th, 1911.

Social and official intercourse between European officers and Indians.

48. The *Desabhimani*, of the 4th March, publishes the following leader in English :—" Everywhere is the cry now raised that social and official relations between Europeans and Indians are not what they used to be during the time of John Company or, at all events, not all that could be desired, and those at the helm of affairs, both here and in England, lose no time in evincing their anxious concern in the matter and in impressing upon the European officers and men out here, the desirability, nay, the utmost necessity that exists, in the interests both of the rulers and of the ruled, for their endeavouring to know and to respect the habits, feelings and modes of thought of all classes of Indians, whom they come in contact with, and to bring about a more sympathetic and friendly relation and attitude towards them. It is well known to all that our kind Emperor, George the Fifth, when he left the Indian shores, after his gracious visit as Prince of Wales, was of the same impression and pleaded for more sympathy, and that His Majesty's present resolution to revisit India and to be crowned as Emperor at Delhi is inspired with the same kind and generous impulse for which all India feels intensely grateful. Again, every act of Lord Morley and Lord Minto breathed the same spirit, of whom Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge have so soon proved to be such worthy successors. Equally kind and solicitous for our feelings and welfare is our Governor, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, the recollections of whose late visit to our district, so full of happy and kindly feelings for his subjects, high and low, will ever be cherished with affectionate regard even by the humblest ryot. His Excellency's recent memorandum on the above subject well indicates how deep are his feelings on this all-important matter and how anxious he is to see improvement made in this direction in all possible ways. We hope and trust that His Excellency's wholesome example will be followed by other Local Governments and that they will issue similar instructions to their own officers and see that they are faithfully carried out in the same sympathetic spirit."

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and the students.

49. With reference to the visit of His Excellency Lord Hardinge to the students' messes *incognito*, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th March, writes as follows :—" Our contemporary of the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* says that it was a daring expedition especially as it was undertaken within a few hours of the latest anarchical crime. Good men like His Excellency need not be afraid of such crimes. They are appointed by God to root out the spirit of anarchism by their love and sympathy. If the Anglo Indians in power walk in the footsteps of His Excellency, all anarchist ebullitions will become things of the past ".

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

Sectarian Universities.

50. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th March, writes as follows :—" Now more than ten lakhs of rupees have been collected for the Moslem University and it is already a matter accomplished. If an attempt is made, not only one but half a dozen Sectarian Hindu Universities may be established. They will all be useful to foster and develop sectarian spirit and to disintegrate the national forces of India. But they are necessary under the present conditions in India. The British Indian Universities are not as fair as the British Universities. The number of failures in the University examinations is so appalling and the failed candidates become such combustibles that we are afraid that some day a spark cast by an incendiary may set the whole mass rise into an undesirable flame. It is to prevent such an unsatisfactory state of things that we advocate these

Sectarian Universities. If the Government of India can be persuaded to examine the question carefully and prevail upon them to make Indian Universities as broad-minded and liberal as the English Universities, then the attempt at establishing Sectarian Universities may safely be given up. We hope that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will kindly consider the question and find out a solution by which the unnecessary agitation in the matter may be stopped".

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley's speech at the South Indian Athletic Association.

51. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th March, writes as follows:—"His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley made a speech on the occasion which goes to show how great a friend of the student population he is."

After giving a part of the speech the paper goes on to observe as follows:—"Here is a speech from the ruler of the Southern Presidency which goes to show the real cause of the absence of unrest among the student population of Southern India. If the Madras University had a hundredth part of the sympathy that Sir Arthur has towards the student population, an era of unmixed love and loyalty would have prevailed in Southern India. The duty of men in power is to descend from their autocratic position a little, mix with the student population, be their friends, philosophers and guides, for the very reason that they are to be the future wheels of the machinery of the Government. Sir Arthur is a philosopher, and we are sincerely sorry that his term of office is shortly to come to a close. We cannot afford to lose such great, good and sensible Governors. We hope that the authorities will consider the question of giving him another extension of service. The native rulers and their ministers should take a leaf out of the practical biography of Sir Arthur Lawley . . . . We recommend a perusal of this speech of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley to the responsible officers of the State, and beg them to consider whether it would not do good to them to follow in the wake of his example."

Vokkligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 15th, 1911.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the students' quarters in Calcutta.

52. With reference to the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the students' quarters of the several schools in Calcutta, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 15th March, says that this is the first instance when a Viceroy of India found time to spare to descend from his lofty eminence to mix freely with the students and evince such a keen and lively interest in their affairs.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 13 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th March 1911.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,000
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	* 3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	† 1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record ..	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
29	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
30	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	* 4,759
30	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Semai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly .	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	620
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	586
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	3[illegible]
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 156, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	80
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 6. *Madras Standard.* P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Native Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

No. 7. *Madras Times.* Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	300
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,5 0
21	Indian National Missionary Sangha Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	300
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No. 30, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	210
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruvalúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{1,090 / 1,980}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Andhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Andhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	660
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press. Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly .	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	550
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press. Tirúr, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvisesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1,0
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	6.
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	15.
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	50.
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	4[illegible]
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	75[illegible]
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	57[illegible]
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	500
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

1. In commenting on the Madras budget for 1910–1911 the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 19th March, says:—"As regards the Educational Budget, all that can be said is that it is as disappointing as usual and shows once again that the Government's assertions regarding its anxiety to diffuse education are not exactly borne out by its financial aid towards the general scheme of public instruction in the Presidency. One of the provisions in the budget shows that the Government is determined to carry out its fanciful scheme of model high schools in teeth of competent public opinion."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1911.

The budget grant for education.

2. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 20th March, says:—"In the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale introduced his Bill on free and compulsory elementary education . . . . All Indians should feel deeply thankful to Mr. Gokhale for the lucidity and patriotism with which he impressed upon the Government the serious duty of the State in educating its subjects . . . . If this supreme duty of the State were realised in earlier days and given effect to, these should have been brighter days; and the sooner the first step of mass education is taken the better for the rulers and the ruled . . . . At present our Government spends an insignificant amount on education. The percentage of literates in India is notoriously low.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

The Elementary Education Bill.

"That free education is good and necessary will be admitted by all. But the abolition of fees alone will not induce the lower classes to send children to school, and will only help the richer classes. Hence compulsion is necessary to reap the fruits of free education. The question arises whether compulsion will be popular. As it has been popular and practicable in other countries there is no reason why it should not be so in India . . . . The lack of funds is a constant and convenient excuse for the Government and no amount of advice and argument from this side can make it lose its pet practice and theory. But Mr. Gokhale would even permit a slight taxation for the purpose of education."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd March, says:—"The introduction of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council should, undoubtedly, give great satisfaction to our countrymen. We have been clamouring for free and compulsory education for a long time past, and both the National Congress and the Moslem League have set the hall-mark of their approval on this 'clamour'. . . . . The Government's duty is clear. As Mr. Gokhale very feelingly said in the Council, of all the great national tasks in which the Government and the people can co-operate to the advantage of both, none is greater than the task of promoting the universal diffusion of education in the land. This task is as great as it is noble, and the country earnestly hopes that the Government will rise equal to the needs of the day."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd 1911.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 23rd March, remarks:—"In our own opinion, and we think it is an opinion which will be shared by most thinking people, this measure, though a first step, would, if realised, mean a great step. It would, first of all, signify the acceptance of the principle of free and compulsory primary education—a principle, which has already been adopted in several advanced countries, none of which, as far as we have been able to

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

ascertain, have found cause to regret the course they have taken. In the next place, as Mr. Gokhale himself has happily put it, the introduction of this legislation would amount among other things to placing the people of this country, the educated and well-to-do classes, upon their trial. The Bill, it will be seen, imposes responsibilities not only upon the State, but upon the people as well. In fact, we think it may justly be said that the degree of responsibility it would lay upon the people is in certain respects greater than that which is sought to be laid upon the Government."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

Shortcomings of the Palghat Municipality.

3. In an article under the heading "Roads and Lighting in Palghat," the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd March, writes:—"Street lighting is awfully bad and is a disgrace to the Municipal executive. Several lamps in busy thoroughfares go unlighted and those lighted only make darkness visible. The Big Bazaar is the busiest thoroughfare in the town, and yet the other day a correspondent of ours noticed nearly half a dozen lamps unlighted. . . . . Another standing reproach against the Municipality is the bad condition of the roads. In this matter also the Big Bazaar is badly treated. This road is full of ruts, carriage and man traps, and regard being had to the fact that very heavy traffic passes along this road, the executive should have devoted more attention to it. . . . . It is to be regretted that the Divisional officer has not had his attention drawn to the very deplorable condition of the roads and street lighting. We trust that the Council will shake off their lethargy and interest themselves actively in Municipal affairs. . . . . The present state of affairs in the Municipality can only be attributed to the want of public spirit and moral courage in its leading citizens."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

The abolition of octroi in the United Provinces.

4. The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd March, writes as follows:—"The United Provinces Government have issued a notable resolution abolishing the octroi, as a form of municipal revenue, in about 42 towns of the Province and we believe that the same will be gradually extended to other towns. The reasons for this step are stated to be that octroi has been long pressing unfavourably on the people and it is felt that it is the most unsuitable source of municipal revenue . . . . We are entirely in favour of its complete abolition for the same reasons mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. And we wish that similar steps will be taken as regards Madras and other provinces, where we know that there is a bitter complaint made by the people against octroi. The same reasons that apply to the United Provinces order apply as well to the condition of trade in Madras and we believe in other places also . . . . Instead of the toll-gate and the octroi revenues, other sources of taxation may be found which will be paid by the tradesmen who as middlemen make large profits. Indeed, new sources of taxation which will be payable by those who enjoy the benefits of municipal and local conveniences and not by the poorer classes and consumers, should be found and adopted. We believe this change can be gradually brought about throughout India and we shall be glad if the Local Government also take the matter in hand and appoint a committee to examine the question of municipal taxation with the same end in view."

(*k*) *General.*

MALABAR HERALD, *Cochin*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

The proposal to subsidize a vernacular journal in Bengal.

5. The *Malabar Herald*, of the 18th March, has the following:—"We are unable to view in the same light the recent action of the Governments of Eastern Bengal and Assam in proposing to subsidize a section of the vernacular press to create an organ of their own exclusively intended to give expression to their views and opinions, and thus educate the ignorant masses to appreciate them. This is a novel experiment and the first of its

kind in India. . . . In the first place by subsidizing a newspaper the Government would be entering into open competition with private enterprise. . . . In the second place the action of a Government in subsidizing a particular section of the vernacular press is likely to be viewed with jealousy by the less fortunate editors who will always be on the watch to undo what is done by the Government. . . . Instead of subsidizing newspapers for disseminating correct information as to the intentions and measures of Government, it would be well, we think, if the experiment is tried by means of Press *Communiques* and leaflets which will be less expensive and far more serviceable as media of information and instructions, than a subsidized press."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 18th March, says:—"There is undoubtedly great need for the Government to take the public into their confidence in matters affecting their welfare and this object can be attained better by Government starting a paper of its own under efficient supervision rather than by paying a subsidy to a newspaper conducted by private individuals. We regret we feel bound to condemn the action of the Bengal Government which is scarcely consistent with the noblest traditions of British freedom and journalism. We observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Earle who spoke on behalf of the Government of India defended the action of Sir Norman Baker's Government on the ground that in continental countries the practice of Government subsidizing private newspapers was not unknown. This line of defence cannot be commended. Britain's rule in India is or ought to be based on English and not on continental models and one hardly expects a comparison between the English administration in India and the methods pursued in continental countries. We should rather say that the aim of our rulers should be to assimilate the spirit of the Government of this country with that of English Liberalism and not with continental methods."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

The *South Indian Mail*, of the 20th March, remarks:—"There are numerous ways of helping the press and making it a medium for diffusion of correct information, if the Government officials will only appreciate it and utilise it. It is a mistake to think that the papers doggedly take one side alone and wilfully avoid the other side. If this situation of the matter is rightly understood, the Government will not waste money in creating a distinctly new organ and increase the bitterness of the difference A policy of contempt or suspicion will not help the cause. Conciliation and faith must be considered the only path for peace and progress. . . . . It will be bare truth to say that the newspapers are making the best exposition of the facts and views contained in them, giving praise where it is due and pointing out defects where they exist. We think Government can achieve the object of presenting the Government views of things, more effectively and gracefully by extensively adopting these measures than by subsidising a paper here and there. When any newspaper indulges in wilful and mischievous distortion of facts, it cannot escape the elastic law of the Penal Code and the Press Act."

West Coast Reformer *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1911.

6. Referring to a question asked in the House of Commons recently, "whether the Government was aware that there were objections to the appointment of High Court Judges as members of the Indian Executive Councils," the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 19th March, remarks:—"Mr. MacDonald simply voiced the best Indian public opinion when he raised this question, and it is a satisfaction, so far as it goes that Mr. Montague replied that the Government had knowledge of the objections and was addressing the Government of India, asking that due weight might be attached to the objections when High Court Judges were recommended for seats on Executive Councils . . . . It is an open secret that the Executive Government in this country has not freed itself from the reproach of keeping the judiciary under a form of subjection calculated to destroy in the latter the sense of independence which is so

The appointment of Judges of the High Court to the Executive Council.

necessary to the impartial and unbiased dispensation of justice. Everything that tends to create in the judiciary a spirit of subservience is fatal to the efficient and just administration of the law, and it is obvious, we think, that there is bound to the subservience when High Court Judges are made to believe that they have chances of getting on as Members of Executive Councils. . . . . The Government of India will possibly say that, were High Court Judges excluded, the field of selection would be hopelessly narrowed, and one of the great Morley Reforms would have to remain a dead letter most of the time. Such an argument, should it be raised, would have to be described as moonshine"

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

7. Referring to the resolution brought forward at the Imperial Legislative Council meeting for the more extensive employment of Indians in the public service, the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th March, says:—"The crux of the whole question lies elsewhere than in the specious arguments of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. As Mr. Gokhale said, one of the fundamental conditions of the case is that the British Government must be not only progressive, but continuosly progressive. He would apply four tests—*first*, what measure Government adopts for the improvement of the moral and material condition of the people; *second*, whether the people are obtaining a larger share in local affairs; *third*, whether the people are getting a larger voice in the deliberative assemblies; and *fourth*, whether Indians are admitted in large number into the public service? These are the tests by which the progress of the Government can be judged. And, although the Government is not anxious to move in proportion to the sympathy expressed by it, still the admission of the just claims of the people and a willingness to consider them is a welcome change in the attitude from which, by persistent representation by our representatives in the Council Chambers, much can be hoped for."

Indians and the public service.

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 20th March, remarks:—"Apart from the question of the creation of additional districts and additional Civilian appointments, the claims of Indians in the Provincial Service for a larger number of the higher appointments require reconsideration in view of the rapid progress in the social and political condition of the country since the time the Public Service Commission dealt with the subject, and the proportion of one-sixth originally fixed could by no means be deemed adequate in the present circumstances. It would be useful if our public bodies would take the matter up and formulate specific proposals in this behalf so as to assist the inquiry which the Government of India have undertaken."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st March, writes:—"The case, as put by Mr. Subba Rao, conclusively establishes Lord Lytton's observation about the promise uttered to the ear having been broken to the heart; and it further shows a recurring reluctance in succeeding years to make amends for the breach of faith, as it has been called, of which Lord Lytton expressed himself so plainly and aptly. . . . . Offices above Collectorships and District Judgeships were removed from the category of those which Indians could hold, and all other lower appointments were given an inferior designation. This has remained up to now, and Mr. Subba Rao's survey of the history of the process cannot be very gratifying either to the pride of the rulers or to the expectation of the people

Although, in most other respects, Government can claim to have advanced in conferring benefits on the people, in the matter of the public service the tendency latterly has been more reactionary than progressive. . . . . It is not a very pleasing task for the representatives of the people to always count appointments and show how few they hold. But counting and recounting have been provoked by the manner in which attempts have been made to dispose of our claims. The people will not be content merely with statistics which may tell either way. They will require solid results to be satisfied. It is after all gratifying to feel that we shall get the results we look for at the hands of the present Government of India who are far from

thinking that the matter has been settled beyond revision either by the Public Service Commission or by Lord Curzon."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd March, writes:—"Mr. Subba Rao's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council on the admission of Indians in the public service has had to be withdrawn owing to the favourable assurance given by the Government. Mr. Subba Rao's resolution did not come a moment too soon. There is a strong feeling in the country against the narrow scope at present allowed for the Indians, and it has more than once been expressed by responsible bodies and politicans that the time has come for the unrestrained admission of Indians in the higher services. . . . . The cry about the dangers that lie in holding simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in India is mere moonshine. . . . . The chief argument of the opposition is that residence for some time in England is necessary to make the civilian perfect. Our reply to this is that there are members of the Provincial Civil Service who are better administrators than England-returned and English born civilians. The objections were found so silly that the House of Commons once passed a resolution in favour of simultaneous examinations in India and England. We trust that the Government of India under Lord Hardinge, who has already demonstrated that his sympathy with the Indian people is no mere lip-sympathy, will remove the standing reproach against the Government which the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao sought to remove in his resolution."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

8. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 23rd March, has the following:—"Our vernacular contemporary of the *Kerala Patrika* which is always guarded and restrained in tone, when it has to make observations of a serious and critical character, has certain remarks in its last issue regarding vaccination in the district. Our contemporary says that there are complaints on the part of some of the vaccinators themselves that the vaccine paste now supplied from the King Institute is not quite reliable, one or two of the grains acting alright, whilst the others produce injurious effects on those operated upon. In the next place, says our contemporary, whether the paste is reliable or not, the supply is deficient, so that there is not enough of work for several of the vaccinators. . . . . We think these remarks deserve the serious consideration of the various authorities concerned. . . . . We had always believed that the paste issued from the King Institute was exceptional quality as a prophylactic, and it would be a pity were the contrary idea, if unfounded, to gain a hold on the public mind, more so at a time when the anti-vaccination faddist is on the war-path amidst us."

Complaints regarding the vaccine lymph supplied by the King Institute.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

9. Referring to the recent orders on the recruitment of selected candidates for the Revenue department, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th March, says:—"We are not sure that the merit of the scheme is not neutralised by the low limit of pay and status prescribed for the fresh recruit . . . . To start young men as Deputy Collectors in the Revenue, and as Deputy Superintendents in the Police department, is good enough. It is parallel to the practice of the European services. But the scheme to start respectable young men as Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 35 with a view to improve the tone of the service, is bound to fail. It should not be forgotten that in the Police department young men are appointed from outside as Sub-Inspectors on a minimum salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. The provision made for the Revenue department is even less than this. The young men to enter the upper division from outside will be very few for a long time, because in order to make adequate provision for the claims of officers who have already entered the service of Government at grades below that of Revenue Inspector, three-fourths of the vacancies occurring in appointments on Rs. 35 including Revenue Inspectorate are to be filled by the promotion of men who are already in service. There will thus be just enough of men to be corrupted by the influence of the lower division, but not sufficient to exert a dominating

The separation of the subordinate grades of the public service.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1911.

influence over the rest. We cannot think that this was the result anticipated by the Decentralisation Commission when they made their recommendation; and we think that the Government will do well to limit the experiment, which they have now resolved upon, to a couple of years, and not more."

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 25th March, writes:—"After a long process of incubation, the Madras Government have issued a scheme for the recruitment of officers in the Revenue Department, which was published in our yesterday's issue, and which is as reactionary and unsatisfactory as could be imagined . . . . The ground alleged in the Government order that if young men are appointed as Sub-Magistrates, Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars without any previous official experience, they would have to undergo a long probation whose cost has to be borne by the public—is hardly adequate or sound. If young Englishmen who have passed the Civil Service examination who are entirely unacquainted with the country, and the customs, habits, language and traditions of the people can pick up the necessary knowledge in the course of a short period so as to become fit to be entrusted with the charge of large divisions, it is idle to say that young men born and bred in the country and of sufficient intelligence and capacity as may be tested by suitable examinations cannot cope with the work, which may be entrusted to them as Deputy Tahsildars or Tahsildars. It would also seem to be a grossly short-sighted policy to limit the ambition of persons who begin as clerks on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, to reach a post carrying a salary of only Rs. 35. This is like offering a direct premium to this class of men to become corrupt, and to supplement their paltry income by illegitimate methods. Nor, on the other hand, can it be reasonably maintained that the starting of a young man on Rs. 35 as a Revenue Inspector, the necessities of whose position make him rely for his food supplies and other necessaries upon the village officials and the poorer class of ryots, is a wholesome beginning, to lead onwards to a virtuous official life. We think that the scheme published in the Government order is defective in all the aspects in which it may be viewed, and is bound to disappoint public expectation."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1911.

10. The *Madras Standard*, of the 25th March, has the following:—"The question of the representation of the Indian mercantile interests in the local Legislative Council deserves a sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. While the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association have, each of them, a representative in the Council, the absence of a member to represent the Indian commercial interests is felt by the large Indian trading community in this city . . . . The Government, while admitting the justice of the claim, seems to think that a greater stability, a greater efficiency and a wider representative character should be attained, before the privilege of sending a representative to the Council is granted. We cannot blame the Government for taking this view, although it seems to be the general opinion that it was over-cautious in arriving at that decision . . . . If the Government cannot make up its mind to give this body a representative in the Council, we trust, on that account, the question of the representation of the Indian trading interests in the Council will not be dropped entirely. We would make an alternative suggestion, which, we hope, will commend itself to the Government The creation of a separate electorate for the purpose is not beyond the pale of practical politics. The Government might confer the privilege of electing a representative on merchants, traders and businessmen, who pay a certain amount of income-tax to the Government . . . . In a short time, this electorate is sure to be absorbed by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, and then the Government, relieved of any doubt as to the stability of this body or its representative character, can transfer the right of election to the Chamber. This is the alternative proposal which we would suggest for consideration by the Government, if it is still of the opinion that the extension of the franchise to this body is premature."

The Indian mercantile community and the Legislative Council.

III.—Legislation.

11. The following appears in the *Malabar Herald* for the 18th March:— "The outbreak of political unrest in India has given the Imperial Government an opportunity to display an amount of originality, the latest specimen of which is amusing, if not ridiculous. No doubt the Government are bound to employ all the means in their power to put down sedition and quell rebellion to constituted authorities. For this purpose they have introduced several repressive measures, the most important of which are the Seditious Meetings Act and the Press Act, the first to muzzle the tongue and the second, the pen. The practical effect of these two enactments, has, to a large extent, minimized the evil though they have not been successful in totally eradicating it. The question as to whether the former should be retained in the Statute Book is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. . . . . We all know that anarchy in Northern India is the outcome of the partition of Bengal, and though there is a report that the Act sanctioning it will be modified, we are inclined to think that there is no harm in allowing the Seditious Meetings Act to be in force till the root cause of the agitation is approached with a view to improve the situation."

Malabar Herald, *Cochin*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

The Seditious Meetings and Press Acts.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th March, writes:—"It is very much to be regretted that, in spite of the united protests of the people and the indigenous Indian press, the Government of India has thought it necessary to place the Seditious Meetings Act permanently on the statute book. . . . . We have again and again pointed out in these columns that the situation in India has changed for the better. The political atmosphere is remarkably free, and the circumstances that necessitate the passing of the Act no longer exist, and we expected the Government of Lord Hardinge to repeal a measure which, it need hardly be said, is resented by the majority of our countrymen. . . . . We have had little hope of seeing the measure abandoned, for once the Government makes up its mind to carry out anything, it is next to an impossibility to make it change its mind. Our only consolation, therefore, is that some of the objectionable features have been dropped in the new Bill."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th March, says:—"The highest authorities as the minute of dissent points out, have freely admitted that vast improvement has taken place in the general situation of the country. But not only no account is taken of this improvement, but a law, which was expressedly passed as a temporary measure in view of a temporary evil, is proposed to be made permanent. We believe most reasonable people will think this to be unreasonable, and certainly not calculated to induce confidence in the public mind. We said a few months ago that the best way Lord Hardinge could begin was by letting the Seditious Meetings Act to lapse, with a declaration of his determination, if necessary, to re-enact it at any time. . . . In any view, the permanent character that is now sought to be given to the law is unjustifiable; for it can only mean that India should henceforth and for ever enjoy the most elementary freedom of the subject on conditions which are calculated to severely hamper that freedom. If the Government had contended that the law should be continued for yet another period, because of certain circumstances still prevailing in certain parts of the country, we should have found it easy to agree to it. But that is not the position now."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 21st March, remarks:—"His Excellency said it was with regret that he was not able to accept the suggestion of a time Act—but he hoped that the new Act will soon be regarded as an obsolete measure and that it may never be put to the test. When we know that enactments, obsolete for over a century, have been recently revived as, in Lord Morley's words, part of the ordinary law of the country, it is difficult to be persuaded of the wisdom of entrusting coercive and discretionary power in the hands of

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1911.

the executive as a permanent measure. We are, however, glad that by the passing of the present Act, the old notification extending the old Act to the Madras Presidency expires, and His Excellency the Viceroy has stated his resolve not to renotify the Act, to be put in force in this or any other Presidency—despite the refusal of the Madras Government to make a recommendation to that effect when asked to do so by a question put in Council by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 21st March, observes:—"It is with no small humiliation and pain that we have to announce the fact, that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, as amended by the Select Committee, has been decided to be placed permanently on the Indian Statute Book. It is true that some of its obviously objectionable features have been removed. But the fact remains that it is an extraordinary piece of legislation, offering a temptation to the executive and placing political and public activity in perpetual tremor of being mistaken and consequently restrained. . . . It is also unfortunate that the transference of the Act to the Statute Book of the Indian Empire, should have come before the historic occasion of the King-Emperor's visit, to this Dependency. The Act is not a credit to Indian loyalty, as our Indian Law Member would put it, but is a stain on the national character, a thing that will always remind us of unpleasant days that had better lain buried. In the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar, 'laws like this Bill are a slur upon God and people and as a permanent addition to the statute book, it must ever be a source of pain and humiliation to us' which, we would add, so far-seeing a statesman as our Viceroy ought to have removed."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st March, in a further article on this subject, writes:—"We must confess that other parts of India may not accurately realise the state of things in Eastern Bengal, for they have nothing similar among them. But other parts have reason to complain if they are also made to suffer for the sins of Eastern Bengal. Even Eastern Bengal, if it is as bad as it is represented, will find an inducement in the Viceroy's appeal to restrain the violent spirits there, and by so restraining them, they will be justifying the needlessness of the law even for the worst province in India; and when such a province does not need the law, other provinces can certainly claim exemption from it. . . . There is no chance of the Act being repealed at any time. It will be consigned to the armoury from which it may be brought out when required. It is this that so strengthens the objection to it."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

In commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam's speech on the Seditious Meetings' Bill, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd March, says:—"The popular objection is exactly to having weapons for which there is no present need, lest the mere possession of them should tempt authority to use them . . . . . But it is widely recognised that power, in whatever hands it may be placed, is apt to be misused unless its use is restricted and regulated. Otherwise why should a private citizen be entitled to claim damages from the Secretary of State for wrong acts done in the name of Government? Of course, there are varying degrees of protection which the public may expect according to the authority in which the power of protection is vested. Everybody will admit that the Government of India command a higher wisdom than local Governments, and local Governments a higher wisdom than District officers. And we quite admit that it is of very great advantage that in respect of this Act the Government of India will reserve responsibility for themselves for extending the law or proclaiming any area under it."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd March, observes:—"The non-officials as a body were against giving permanent life to the measure and the Government would have shown better grace had their feelings been respected. Gentlemen, who opposed the measure, are not enemies of the Government, nor are they in the least sympathetic to seditionists. In fact, they are living protests against anarchy and sedition and their opposition to the measure was

the outcome of a purely disinterested desire to further the interests of the country. We have now to submit to the measure; and our only consolation is that, as we said the other day, some of the objectionable features of the old Act are absent in the new. The Viceroy has, moreover, promised not to utilise the Act at present."

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 23rd March, writes:—"In spite of the strong and resolute opposition directed from both within and without the Imperial Legislative Council, the Seditious Meetings Act has been permanently placed upon the Statute Book. To be sure, the measure as amended is not nearly so objectionable as the original Act of 1907, but objectionable it still is, and it must be, a bitter disappointment to the whole country to find that one of the earliest of the more important legislative enactments of the Hardinge Viceroyalty should be a measure odious, for several good reasons, to the great bulk of the loyal, law-abiding and well-intentioned sections of the population. . . . . As has been repeatedly pointed out, there is no sedition in India. This itself ought to be a sufficient reason for there being no such Act as the one in question. Martial law is never enforced in times of peace, and why should there be a war-like law when there is no need for it. . . . . Lord Hardinge has given us our first bitter pill of disappointment. It can now only be hoped that he himself will sooner or later be persuaded to undo what has been done." WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 25th March, writes:—"It is a pity that men like Mr. Gokhale should go into hysterics over the puerile argument that the measure is a slur on the loyal and law-abiding. If this argument is to prevail, it must be good bye to all preventive legislation. Such legislation is not at all intended for the law-abiding. It is intended solely and exclusively for those who do not want to be law-abiding. . . . . We had it on very high authority a few days ago that anarchism in India has come to stay. The demagogue may protest as loudly as he likes against laws intended to prevent grave political crimes, but the responsible rulers do well in adopting the policy that prevention is better than cure . . . . After a little while, the thin-skinned among the loyal and law-abiding will, we think, reconcile themselves to the situation. Indeed, they will forget all about this law, but the seditionist will remember it, and that will be a great factor in the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of a country, where, when all is said and done, a dash of oriental despotism is still greatly needed in the scheme of administration. Those who know India will thank Lord Hardinge's Government for bearing this in mind." COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, Mar. 25th, 1911.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st March, writes as follows:—"Two arguments are generally adduced as to why Government should not interfere in the matter of religious endowments. One is based on the policy of religious neutrality which the Government are anxious to maintain, and the other is based on the possible opposition to any such measure on the part of the mass of the population. As to the first it is difficult to see how the policy of religious neutrality can be infringed. No property ought to be deprived of the protection of law and Government merely because it belongs to a religious institution, and all that is now asked for is provision for a proper and efficient administration of the funds of these institutions. Surely, these temples and mutts have not been created for the enjoyment of particular individuals, but for the public good. . . . . As to the second argument, there is unmistakable evidence of a feeling of revolt against the acts and conduct of the trustees and committee members, and it is certainly not the part of wisdom to wait till every member of the worshipping public gives articulate expression of his views. We trust that the answer given by the Madras Government to a recent interpellation on the subject is an indication of a change of attitude on their part, and that when the time comes for the introduction of this Bill in council, it will not meet with blind opposition, but will receive the consideration that the matter deserves." INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1911.

The Madras Religious Endowment Act.

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd March, remarks:—"We publish to-day a report of the principal speeches made in the course of the discussion which took place in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Special Marriage Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu. It is a measure fraught with momentous consequences to the Indian public, and as such it behoves all thoughtful Indians to give to the subject with which it deals their deep study and earnest consideration. We have ourselves no doubt that reflecting minds will perceive that the present state of the law in respect of the marriage relation is quixotic and unsatisfactory, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu in his able and well considered speech in the Council . . . . It may be argued, however, that the effect of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Bill will be to throw the door wide open for marriage laxity and to introduce complications of great magnitude in the law relating to inheritance and other kindred subjects. While the need for a reform in the present law may be accepted, there is likely to be much diversity of opinion as to how far and in what manner the Legislature is to proceed to bring about a wholesome change in the law. In our opinion, the best way of eliciting well informed public opinion, would be to appoint a Commission of representative Indians to investigate the whole subject and to undertake legislation on the lines which the members of the Commission may think fit to recommend."

The Civil Marriage Bill.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 24th March, remarks:—"The Special Marriage Act of 1862 forbids a man and woman of different race or religion to be lawfully united in marriage unless they renounce their religion and what Mr. Basu's Bill aims at is to take away this disability and make it possible for both the parties to adhere to their respective religion in a pure form and yet be legally wedded husband and wife. A declaration to the effect that they adhere to the religions in their purer state without the social outgrowths of the followers ought to be enough to protect the orthodox sections against possible invasion of their vested rights. If an amendment to this effect be brought, we believe that the Bill can be passed, and will certainly be welcomed, though not by all, yet by a large body of those who at present feel society a drag against progress and individual freedom. We sincerely hope that a compromise will be effected by which nobody will be the worse for the change and the Bill allowed to pass."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

15. In an article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd March, remarks:—"The Factory Act, with its restriction of hours of working both for adults and children, was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council, in spite of the popular objection raised against the principle of direct restriction of labour . . . . As we have observed the time for passing the Act is unfavourable and the condition of the Indian textile industry is not very encouraging . . . . It is only hoped that the provisions of the Act will not hamper the progress of the mill industry in India and that they will be so worked, that while securing to the labourers the concessions required, the industrial progress of India will be kept up. It would have been well had some of the concessions to the workmen been obtained by the direct representation of the working classes themselves, by the formation of trade unions. Direct interference by the State, without a definite complaint by the people, for whom the Act is intended, is apt to be misunderstood and has been and will be misunderstood . . . . Well the Government of India brought in a number of unpopular measures and though they were opposed by the popular representatives they were in the end carried. Almost all the resolutions brought were also thrown out and the result could not but please the London Thunderer. But in India the question is being asked, if the same success could not have been attained without the formality of a reformed Council."

The Factory Act.

INDIAN PATRIOT. *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

16. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd March, writes:—"Anyhow the Government of India have deliberately passed the law, either because they are convinced that

The Factory Bill.

it is necessary or because the Home Government think so. In any event the opinion of the non-official members of the Council, which is supported by the country at large and by important commercial bodies, stands against it; and that opinion cannot be discounted as being the opinion of interested parties, of capitalists or mill-owners merely; and the Government has taken the responsibility upon itself of disregarding the entire weight of such opinion. One thing is proved by this, that the time has not yet come when Indian opinion can have a determining force in matters in respect of which opinion and interests in England are apt to be antagonistic to it. . . . Although, for a time, we may be content to watch the effect of the new Act, we may be sure that the effect will not be encouraging in its results to us, and that discontent will be consequently felt. . . . . Not only a severe dislocation of industry, but a severe dislocation of labour, must follow in a short time. If they do, the Government will have to look sharp to improve the situation, unless they let things drift towards eventual ruin, which is anticipated by those best acquainted with the conditions of the industry and with the causes which seriously affect its prosperity."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

17. The *Madras Standard*, of the 20th March, writes:—"Lord Courtney's well-meant question on police cruelty in India the other day elicited a rather angry reply from Lord Morley in which he repudiates any suggestion that the Government tolerate cruelty of the people by the police. Of course, nobody can bring any such unfounded charge. The Government of India and the heads of the Police departments in India have been doing their very best to prevent possible torture by police subordinates. . . . . But we are grateful to the Government of India for having taken up the matter for rectification and to prevent even the few isolated cases of possible cruelty by the ignorant subordinates. We, therefore, do not understand why Lord Morley made such an agry and impatient reply to a man of so unique a public reputation as Lord Courtney, who could not have possibly made a general charge on the Indian police. . . . . But as we have stated no sensible man will fail to acknowledge the very valuable work done by the Indian police even against difficulties, and we know that isolated cases of cruelty by foolish subordinates will be wholly prevented in effect of the excellent advice and warning now given by all provincial Governments."

A question on the Indian Police force in the House of Lords

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

18. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 20th March, says:—"Perhaps the most admirable accomplishment of a public man and leader of a vast community in modern times, was attained by His Highness the Aga Khan during his romantic visit to India in connection with the Moslem University scheme. . . . . His influence over his community is quite marvellous and he easily acquired the moral and pecuniary support that he required for starting on his preliminary arrangements and encouraging himself about the future promise of the great project on which he and his comrades have set their hearts. . . . . The Nizam of Hyderabad, who is the premier Prince in India and religious leader of Indian Moslems, has not yet indicated his measure of support to the University project, and is probably waiting to throw his weighty help to it after gauging its need. Nobles and notables of all grades are marching heartily to this goal of ambition; as for the masses an order of the priests to subscribe a rupee per head will result in a flow of fifty lakhs."

The proposed Moslem University.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

19. In an article, written by their own correspondent, under the heading "Official Conduct"—"Self-sufficiency and arrogance", the following appears in the *Indian Patriot.* of the 31st March:—"The superior officer who has unwarily allowed himself to be caught in the venomous grip and coils of red-tape and routine which sets at nought 'those rigid principles of virtue and justice

Official conduct.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1911.

which act as an efficient check' on its vagaries, finds 'easy accessibility' a too irksome task for him to keep up for long. And as to 'publicity' they consider it a crime, and discourage it with all their might. They fail to see the 'utility of it as a principle of conduct.' And not only do they fail to see its 'utility', but they actually abhor it; and ludicruous as it may seem, they actually seek the protection of the Official Secrets Act to the misdoings of 'official arrogance and self-sufficiency' as well as those of 'official incompetency'. '*There are and can be no secrets in our ordinary proceedings*', says Sir John Malcolm, with great truth and emphasis. But red-tape and official self-sufficiency and arrogance aided by official incompetence are conspiring together to belie the statement which to every man of commonsense must appear as embodying a patent truth. . . . . Thus protected from exposure and deprived of the healthy check of 'publicity', 'official self-sufficiency and arrogance' drives a coach and four over all 'the rigid principles of virtue and justice, under the check of which' the official is expected to comfort himself. As a result of this deadening of the moral sense of responsibility and dummifying of the living principles of virtue and justice, many things happen which cannot for a moment stand the light of publicity. 'Patent lies' become officially 'ascertained facts' and when questioned assert themselves by the swift but unedifying processes of, 'strangled facts,' 'mislaid papers', 'perverted intelligence' 'distorted views' and 'abstracted documents' which a ray themselves in serried ranks under the hospitable board and cover of a 'weeded file.' If I lay the brush and point heavily, I do so because I wish to bring out the shadows and dark spots in the picture, true to life. We can but present the picture, and let the Government and the public gaze on it in the light of principles enunciated and accepted by themselves. . . . Facts are facts, and pointing the finger of 'publicity' at 'black spots' which mar the fair name of Government, when the Government are themselves holding the candle, will, I trust, but help to hasten the official millennium and strengthen the editorial hope 'that a gratifying change must result' which I beg leave to share with you."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

A criticism of Police administration.

20. The following are extracts from an article published in the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd March, under the heading "Intolerable Police Administration" by P. Peter Pillai, Barrister-at-Law:—"The recent telegraphic intelligence that a wealthy landholder of Baramath in Poona district, Rao Bahadur Martand Babajee Kengalee, and his nephew Damodar Gungada Kulkarni, sub-overseer in the Public Works Department, were convicted by an Assistant Collector and sentenced, respectively, to nine months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine and one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine gives one phase of the dangerous and intolerable character of the Police administration . . . . The accused found their position to be intolerable with the sub-inspector. Evidently the accused did their best to departmentally get the obnoxious sub-inspector transferred. The amount of bribe is large for the simple business of mere transfer of a petty subordinate Police officer, and the largeness is the correct measure of the intensity of feeling of a nobleman under the intolerable character of the behaviour of the sub-inspector . . . . The serious danger involved in the conviction and the treatment of the respectable and wealthy landholder cannot be too highly exaggerated. Sir George Clerk, once the Governor of Bombay and Commissioner of Oudh, said that he could easily govern India without the help of an army simply by respecting the notables of the district. This is in direct opposition to those that hold the view that India can be held only by its military . . . . The so-called reform of the police, arrived at after an elaborate commission, has not in any way improved matters. The great change introduced by the reform by increase of the salaries, especially of the superior officers, and the recognised body of C.I.D., are not progress at all.

"The police is so corrupt because of the irresponsible character of the doings of the Police officers. A police officer can implicate any person in any serious offence . . . . He can declare a thing to be false though it

cannot be so by the very nature of the case On pretended house-search he can foist things and bring false charge. He can take security proceedings under some pretext or other He can foment disputes and quarrels. Such is the irresponsible power of constables, and it is a wonder that things are not worse."

21. In a leading article under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd March, says:—"Some time ago the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale recommended that one of the ways by which students and others could be prevented from adopting visionary or impracticable political notions would be to discuss sound politics with them . . . . Similarly, the Indian masses must be taught political ideas in their correct form and they should not be shut up behind a political purdah and kept absolutely blind to any political light. We do not know if it is in pursuance of this idea that, under the auspices of the Depressed Classes Mission Society in Poona, Mr. H. D. Turnbull, Professor of the Deccan College, recently delivered a lecture on some Indian political problems. In effect, at any rate, it seems that he was doing an excellent service by propagating healthy ideas of political aims and duties and explaining the sound principles and problems underlying them. He began by giving an account of how the English came to rule over India and pointed out that it was by chance, and not by design, that they happen to do what, after all, is a high duty . . . . He then proceeded to disillusion the public mind as regards fine theories set up by the extreme politicians, who consider that self-Government in India is an early possibility . . . . Mr. Turnbull did not say that the idea of self-government was a sin for the people of India to entertain. In the fullness of time that would possibly come of itself, but for the present or for a long time to come, the idea was utterly impracticable . . . . Mr. Turnbull wound up his interesting and valuable lecture by alluding to the economic and educational possibilities of the people of India at present . . . . Of course, he admitted, there were mistakes and defects in the Government and they were being remedied as far as possible under the circumstances . . . . Lectures of this sort are very useful to the public, and we have no doubt they will be appreciated by the masses and will enable them to think more rationally upon subjects whose exaggerated treatment and distorted conclusions have been greatly deplored. We must welcome the principle of such open discussion of political problems and believe that in free discussion there is greater safety than in stern suppression of it. We should be glad if similar lectures are given to the students and others on a large scale everywhere."

Politics for the masses.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

22. The *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd March, writes as follows:—"Commenting on Mr. Sinha's question on the use, by certain Anglo-Indian papers, of the expression 'our subjects,' in reference to the people of this country, our contemporary, the *Madras Times*, indulges in some plain speaking . . . . It wants us to recognise the incontrovertible fact that there is a ruling race in India . . . . The portion relating to the ruling class in India and all that reminds of what the Black Act agitators said in Calcutta, when Lord Macaulay was a member of the Indian Government. They also said that they were the ruling race, men that elected the representatives to the House of Commons to which the East India Company was subject and therefore were above the authority of the Company's Government. We were under the impression that half a century might have effected some improvement in such ideas. There is at least one on whom time and experience of the Indian people and all the Royal Proclamations have produced no change for the better. All the same, we always appreciate plain speaking. We are more for candour and less for humbug. And, will our contemporary move more responsible quarters to make such a declaration? For, although our contemporary might claim to represent the governing race, the latter may not choose to be represented by it."

"Our fellow subjects" or "Our subjects."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 22nd, 1911.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

The Royal Proclamation.

23. In referring to the Royal Proclamation, fixing the date of the Imperial Darbar, in India, the *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd March, says:—"Thus this historic occasion will come off on the 12th December. While the millions of the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor look to the coming great event with pleasure, we have, no doubt, that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will mark the event with some great popular concession, which will ever associate the Coronation Darbar with enduring feelings of gratitude in the minds of the people, whatever the London *Times* and public organs of that class might say against yielding to the temptation of granting concessions on an occasion like this."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd March, observes:—"It seems certain that His Majesty's visit and the Darbar will be made the occasion for very gratifying grants of privileges, and it is not unlikely that the Princes of India will, besides being gratified with rendering their personal homage to His Majesty, will find their status raised, and their privileges enhanced. In every way, therefore, the Royal visit and the Royal presence at the Darbar will have a very wholesome influence on the minds and hearts of all who may be called upon to participate in it and others who may look on from long distances. The idea is entirely His Majesty's own; and nothing happier could have been conceived so soon after his accession to the throne."

HINDU, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1911.

The appointment of Mr. Knapp as Special Officer in connection with the Provincial arrangements for the Delhi Darbar.

24. The *Hindu*, of the 25th March, writes:—"Mr. Knapp was the Special Officer appointed for this purpose at the time of the Delhi Darbar in 1903, when he was Under Secretary to Government, but we do not see that it is necessary now to appoint a senior Collector for the purpose and to place him on special duty so many months before the coming event. We have already been given a hint that the total cost of the Darbar, including both the direct and indirect cost thereof incurred by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, is likely to exceed the provision tentatively entered in the Budget, and we do not think that the placing of a senior officer on special duty so early, is likely to lessen the total burden of the Indian tax-payer."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Court-fees in suits before the village munsifs' courts.

25. In the news columns of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th March, a complaint is made that in spite of the Circular No. 28 of 8th June 1906 of the District Collector of South Canara stating that no expenses need be incurred for court-fee, stamp, etc., in the matter of filing vakalats and other proceedings in suits before the village munsifs' courts, one-anna stamps are still being insisted upon in such courts in respect of applications for adjournment of suits.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

(*d*) *Education.*

Compulsory Primary Education Bill.

26. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th March, referring to the Bill regarding compulsory primary education introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, remarks that the usefulness of the Bill is much diminished by the restriction that it is to be applied only to particular areas selected by Government from time to time. After giving the important provisions embodied in the Bill, the article says that the only point on which opinions might differ is the restrictive clause. Considering the beneficent effects which have resulted from compulsory primary education in other countries, we are glad to observe that Government are pleased to afford scope for it, though in a limited manner. It is a matter for consideration whether the finances of the Provincial Governments will permit the expenditure the measure would involve. But it is pleasing to note that the majority of the members of the Viceregal Legislative Council gave their hearty support to the Bill.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Mar. 18th, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

Indians in the public service.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st March, writes:—When the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu spoke in the Viceroy's Legislative Council lately for the increased appointment of Indians to higher posts, one of the many reasons assigned by him in support of his resolution was very convincing. He said: "You may execute gigantic works of irrigation; you may construct extensive railways; you may lighten the burden of taxation; you may drive out famine from this ancient country and bring prosperity into it. But when the people's manliness is decreased and their self-respect is wounded, there will be no real contentment in this country, and real co-operation with the Government is impossible." The British Government has conferred on the people of this country numerous benefits besides those referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. Though for the last few years some persons have been madly committing acts of anarchy and sedition the reason for the majority of the people maintaining their loyalty to the Government undiminished is their recognition of the benefits conferred on them by the Government. But there is no doubt that the manliness and self-respect of the Indians have been decreased by the Government showing a difference between them and the Englishmen in conferring higher appointments, and thus slighting the Indians. It was stated, in 1833, that there would be no "Ruling class" in India, to which admission might be refused to the Indians. Agreeably to this, Queen Victoria

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1911.

in 1858, and Emperor Edward in 1908, said that no distinction would be made between Englishmen and Indians in the appointment of persons to the higher posts in India.

Up to the year 1886, when the Public Service Commission was appointed, though the Indians got only a small portion of the higher posts, they were placed in these appointments on an equal footing with Englishmen, and were given the same pay. Till then there was no restriction that Indians should be appointed only to the Provincial Service with an inferior status, and that Englishmen alone should be appointed to posts in the higher Imperial Service. In those times men like the famous Professor Dr. P. C. Roy, of the Presidency College in Calcutta, would not have held a lower position in the Educational department than that of an English youth who passed his examination recently. As in the Educational department, so in all other departments, Indians are given inferior places while the higher appointments are conferred on Englishmen. Moreover, there was no restriction that Indians should not appear for the competitive examinations by which Englishmen should be appointed to higher posts. But the Government has now thrown the Indians permanently into a lower position, after stating that their rights would be secured. There is no doubt that the Provincial Civil Service is a disgrace to the Indians. Mr. Gokhale's statement that the status of the Indians in Government service has been lowered as a result of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission is true.

There has been a vast change in the condition of the Indians within the past 25 years. The number of Indians who have received higher education in this country has increased. Many have gone to England and other foreign countries for education and have come back. Who can say that the representative members who have been appointed in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils are wanting in ability? None can assert that the Indians have failed in any of the rights conferred on them experimentally. They have also stood the test of appointment to the Executive Council and earned a good name. When the Indians have, within the past years, been improving in efficiency, how is it possible to keep them in the lower position? Unless the Indians are given high offices and perform responsible executive duties, how is it possible for them to be qualified for such work? Although it is now 150 years since the establishment of the British rule in India, no Indian has as yet distinguished himself, like Englishmen, as a statesman, a warrior, a scientist, or a scholar There were many such famous men in India before the establishment of the British rule. It cannot be said that the absence of such men now is due to a sudden fall in the nature and character of the Indians. As observed by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao, the method adopted by the Government in this matter has decreased the manliness of the people and wounded their self-respect.

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th March, says:—With reference to certain proposals of Mr Jenkins in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, some changes were made in the Seditious Meetings Act. Although these changes are important, we regret to note that the Government, instead of abolishing this Act, has decided upon retaining it, with some modifications, as a permanent Act in the Indian Statute Book. Mr. Gokhale has given notice that he and his friends were sorry for this decision of Government, and that he would object to the chief rules and details of the Bill in the Select Committee. Even when the Government decided, some months back, during Lord Minto's stay at Simla, to extend the term of this Act up to March 1911, our representative members objected to it strongly. There are many who hoped to see this Act repealed in March; and they will meet with disappointment now. As the Government has decided upon making this Act a permanent one, we fear that the efforts of our representative members, against it, will be of no avail.

29. The *Mysore Star*, of the 20th March, makes the following remarks on the reduction of the tax in tobacco under the new Tariff Act:—The present Tariff (Amendment) Act comes as a great surprise upon us. We had little expected that the Tariff Bill would become law so soon as that, particularly because there was a strong consenses of public opinion in the country condemning the measure in unmistakeable terms. The whole country was at one in pointing out to the Government that the additional duty on petroleum imposed by the old Act was an economical blunder causing incalculable hardship and suffering to the masses of India already on the verge of starvation and that it ought to be first done away with. But the Government felt not the least compunction to disregard this united voice of the Indian nation and instead of lowering the duty on such a necessary article of consumption as petroleum thought itself in duty bound to reduce the tax on tobacco, an article of pure luxury. Moreover the thing was done with such indiscreet haste that very little opportunity was afforded for an adequate discussion of the Bill of such a far reaching consequence to the Indian tax-payer. The reason of this precipitate action is not difficult to guess. Ever since the old Act was passed increasing the duty on tobacco there was a strong agitation kept up by the English merchants for the abolition of the same and the Government as usual has had to yield to this clamour in sheer helplessness. It was the Eastern trade that had attracted the British to India and this trade is bound to be their chief concern so long as they will be holding India. They may have every sympathy with the people of India and genuine interest in their well-being, but surely the British people cannot be expected to be more than human and willingly sacrifice their own interests for those of India.

The new Tariff (Amendment) Act.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Mar. 20th, 1911.

Again, as bad luck would have it, petroleum is a commodity imported into India, not from England—would to God it had been, as then at least the duty on it would have been removed—but from America and our Government makes very little hesitation to enhance taxation so long as Great Britain, remains unaffected and its own exchequer will be well filled thereby and if any one suffers, it will only be the poor Indian consumer. In His Excellency Lord Hardinge we have no doubt a large-hearted, noble-minded and sympathetic ruler but even he can do very little for us while the very fates are working against us for our certain ruin and fall.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

30. The *Dharmam*, for February-March, says:—In our land of Bharata, Dharma, the cow in the world of gods supplying all wants, was always walking with her four legs. Now, owing to tyranny, famine and other causes her legs have been broken, and she is lying down lame. Patriots consider it their life-long duty to cure her and make her walk all over the country, as before. Some people are deceived by the threats of the foreigners who say that the Indians have not yet reached the ripe state of fitness, while some others behave selfishly; and in addition to their committing sin themselves, they subject to sin others also, who may be caught in their deceptive nets. The patriot must bear with patience and courage all the difficulties which are caused by his doing the duty of service to his country. Even if difficulties are met with at times, they have all to be considered as pleasures. When cattle die, the butcher likes them. Abandoning the unwise affection to this body, which is not liked even by such a butcher, and doing always with a strong faith the duty of service to the country, without being affected by crores of troubles which may be encountered, is the duty ordained by God for every Indian. This is the most important duty of the Indian.

Duty of the Indians.

Dharmam, *Pondicherry*, Feb.-Mar. 1911.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 14 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 1st April 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years.	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record .. .	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
28	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
29	Madras Mail ..	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	* 4,759
30	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	650
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	586
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, B.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	280
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No.1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	50
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Visagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 30. *Madras Standard.* P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

No. 31. *Madras Times.* Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henrí Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Fracchetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan .. .	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	300
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No. 30, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years.	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	270
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{1,090 / 1,280}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 12, *Desabhimani*. The editor, P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, is reported to have died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.
No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	800
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Rioch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly .	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	330
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	350
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam or Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 38 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1 0
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	400
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Madras Standard*, of the 31st March, writes:—"We regret to find that an element of racial distinction is introduced into the South African affairs and what is more, direct legislative sanction is to be obtained to it. We believe that in the course of the whole controversy, the preferential treatment of the European settlers was implied and not directly maintained. The new Immigration Act is intended to shut out all undesirables, whether Indian or European, and an education test is provided. But the present Indian settlers have been excluded. This a grievance and was not anticipated from the assurances given to us by the authorities. . . . . The whole position is not a bit better or improved and the position of Indians is as unbearable as it ever was We do not know where the promised improvement is to be seen. The Government of India and the Home Government are quite aware of the complaint, and it is earnestly hoped that while securing fair advantages to European populations, the position of the Indian settlers will be made peaceful and happy."

Racial distinction in South Africa.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 31st March, writes:—"It is exceedingly regrettable to note that the hopes of a fair and amicable settlement of the Asiatic question in the Transvaal are still being attempted to be blasted in a manner that is difficult to understand except on the hypothesis, which we have no difficulty in accepting, that the South Africans believe in their ability to outwit the Asiatics by holding out hopes to the ear and breaking them to the heart. India is now particularly free from the racial excitement which was somewhat prominent some time back, and we deplore, therefore, the impolitic obstinacy of the rulers of South Africa, which is calculated to a certain extent to react on public feeling in India."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 1st April, observes:—"The new Bill is supposed in theory to remove the racial bar and make the conditions of entry into the Union equal to all alike. But the experience of Australia should warn us of the preferential way in which the immigration officers could work the language test so as to effectively prevent the entry of Asiatics altogether. The test is of a drastic character and, moreover, no facilities would appear to have been made in the Bill for the protection of those who may be perversely or wrongly prohibited by the immigration officers. . . . . We know how in Australia the rabid anti-Asiatic feeling has so far gained ascendency that it has become impossible for even well-educated Indians to get entry with a view to permanently settle there. The fifty words test there is worked, as is well known, in a singularly obnoxious fashion. The immigration officer has the power to test the intending immigrant in any European language and invariably, Indians educated in English, French, and German though they may be, will be set lessons in Russian or Greek. The provision preventing domiciled Indians from freely proceeding from one province of the Union into another is a strangely illiberal piece of legislation which needs to be strongly protested against. It will work most harshly against the Indian commercial and trading community and disrupt family ties and commercial connections. For all that we know, it might be a political move to effectively prevent leading Indians from going to another province to take up the cause of their persecuted brethren."

Hindu, *Madras*, April 1st, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1911.

The Education grant and model schools.

2. In a leader under this heading, the *Hindu*, of the 28th March, remarks:—"The way in which the model schools scheme is maturing is a fair example of methods of administration hitherto favoured by the Indian Government, but not in keeping with its reformed character. . . . People have been asked to wait till the scheme is ready to start, or better still, till it has had a fair trial, for officials ought not to be prejudged any more than other mortars! We trust, however, the model schools scheme will be the last important measure of the Government conceived and hatched in secret. The Government have, to some extent, damaged their own cause by calling the proposed schools model schools. For, it is absurd to have so many as 26 expensive models. Neither can any of them be a real model. We know by experience how difficult it is for the Government to keep a high standard. The high schools at present under its management are scarcely to be called efficient. The Teachers' Colleges, supposed to initiate the best and newest methods, are a whole century behind the time. The recruitment for Government institutions is regulated by principles not in accord with the highest efficiency. Above all, the conditions of service and the very attractions dangled before candidates are such as to make discontent and a weak sense of duty inevitable. After many years of the system which the Madras Government hanker after, the Bombay Government have just discovered that their schools are no better than the private schools around them. It is difficult to believe that Government are not aware of these obvious considerations. We cannot resist the thought that a more adequate explanation of the attitude of Government is a desire to provide more direct control through European agency over secondary education. . . . If Government can find four or five additional lakhs for secondary education, let it distribute the amount under liberal grant-in-aid rules amongst private schools. These will increase in number and improve in quality. A scheme of Provident Funds for teachers may also be taken in hand earnestly and the best return secured for the additional outlay. To put a large sum into a few State schools is indeed one of the most extravagant schemes of expenditure that could be thought of and is without a single redeeming feature."

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1911.

The Victoria College, Palghat.

3. In referring to the action of the Chairman of the Palghat Municipality, in dismissing the First Assistant of the Victoria College, Palghat, the *Hindu*, of the 28th March, says:—"Whatever, however, may be the merits of the case as regards the determination of the services of the First Assistant after the vacation, there seems little doubt that the action of Mr. Davey in suspending Mr. Ramanujachari, and recommending his dismissal and the Chairman's action in having summarily dismissed him were arbitrary and improper The alleged publication of the letters in the *West Coast Spectator*, which Mr. Ramanujachari denies was authorised by him, can scarcely furnish sufficient ground for the high-handed actions of the Principal and of the Chairman. These letters, which we have published elsewhere, are in the nature of testimonials regarding the abilities and character of Mr. Ramanujachari. The Principal, Mr. Davey, seems to have extraordinary and fanciful notions of his own position and power. Upon seeing the letters published, he takes action *suo motu*, places the First Assistant under suspension, recommends his immediate dismissal, which the obliging Chairman promptly complies with. So far as we can see, both of them have placed themselves in a thoroughly false position and have laid themselves open to an action for damages for wrongful dismissal. We hope that upon the appeal against the orders of the Chairman now presented to them, the members of the Municipal Council will save the situation and see that justice is done."

4. In an article on this subject, the *Travancore Times*, of the 28th March, says:—"We are sorry Mr. Gokhale's Bill has not obtained the support of the council which it richly deserved. It was chiefly objected to on account of the heavy financial outlay which the policy of an extension of primary education involves. But the extension of education, both primary and secondary at least, is a matter of absolute necessity to our country at the present day, and considering the lowest state it occupies in education no expenditure in behalf of it should be grudged. Money should be found somehow or other by curtailing expenditure in certain quarters or by taxation in any possible direction"

The Elementary Education Bill.

TRAVANCORE TIMES, *Nagercoil*, Mar. 28th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 29th March, writes:—"The reception accorded by the Government at the Imperial Council to Mr. Gokhale's Bill for the extension of elementary education was distinctly encouraging. Though there were some dissentient notes regarding compulsion, there was a fair unanimity of opinion on the need for a more extended system of primary education. . . . . When compared with other countries, India is spending a ridiculously low percentage of her revenues over the education of her people and, if only the Government would care to retrench their expenditure, they would automatically be able, so to say, to spend a much more decent sum on education which must be the first charge on the revenues of any country next to her defence. In almost every direction, savings may be effected. If the finance minister has the will to, a very large sum will be available for education. Even if it comes to fresh taxation, we may assure the Government that there will not be any serious opposition to it from the people as they will realise that the advantages of education to their children will far outweigh any inconvenience they may be put to in the shape of a new tax. . . . . The opposition to the Bill did not come from unexpected quarters, and even in this century of progress and enlightenment there will be men who cast longing, loving looks on stagnation and ignorance. It is not because they wish ill to their fellowmen but they have a lurking fear that education except in their individual cases is a disintegrating force, and the maintenance of the society is bound up with the education of the few and the ignorance of the many. They believe in perfect honesty that the majority of mankind require nothing more than their daily bread, and to give them anything besides will only be creating unhappiness in them leading to discontent, revolution and what not."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Tuticorin*, Mar. 29th, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 28th March, writes:—"Speaking for ourselves, we are bound to say that Madras has often suffered in the past in order to benefit certain other provinces; and though in consequence of the revision of financial settlement, the state of this presidency has been very much bettered, there is enough to complain of yet. The Hon'ble Mr. Andrew, the official representative of Madras, dealt effectively with the disadvantageous position in which Madras is placed in respect of special grants. Out of the opium surplus he complained that Madras got only 19 lakhs, while the United Provinces got 26 lakhs, Bengal 34 lakhs, and Burma 15 lakhs. And turning to other grants, he again complained that Madras got nothing out of 104 lakhs, of which 85 was distributed among Burma, Bombay and Punjab. We had foreseen this and referred to it only a few days ago. When Madras maintains large balances, it is natural that the Government of India should stint grants to it. . . . . As regards special grants, however, the Government of India are tempted to deny to Madras what she could otherwise get. Of course, the Madras Government have their own reasons for not spending all the allotment and they appear to be good reasons; but unless the Government manage to exhaust the allotments as far as possible in the year for which they are made, there will be recurring necessity to repeat the

The Imperial Budget Debate.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1911.

complaint which Mr. Andrew made yesterday. . . . . Mr. Gokhale strongly criticised the practice of the Government of India of accumulating surpluses and making doles to provincial Governments. This is a remnant of the demoralising practice which Lord Mayo attempted to supersede by his scheme of provincial contract. There is always certain arbitrariness about it, determined often by the importunities and needs of provincial Governments rather than by their just claims. . . . . The principle of provincial finance, as now accepted, is that each province must rely on the progress of its own revenue, that it must have an inducement to develop and husband it as best as it can. But the practice of making doles, which is still retained, will frequently prove an obstacle to the realisation of this principle, and the advanced provinces will continue to suffer for the sake of the backward."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1911.

Indians and the public services.

6. Referring to the discussion on the resolution moved recently in the Imperial Legislative Council, relating to the larger employment of Indians in the higher branches of the public service, the ***Indian Patriot***, of the 28th March, remarks:—"We grant that the maintenance of British rule implies a fair preponderance of the British element in the higher ranks. But what is *fair* preponderance? To hold more than 90 per cent. of the higher officers to the exclusion of the sons of the soil? We feel that the very stability of the British rule, based as it should be on the loyalty and contentment of the people of India, will be insured by a considerably larger display of confidence in the capacity and integrity of its educated men than the above figures testify to, on the part of the Government. It must be remembered that the above figures do not give us the sum total of the remuneration or the average remuneration of the members of the respective races. We are promised further figures relating to employments of Rs. 500 and over a month. Perhaps an examination of such figures may bring out some redeeming features of the situation. We shall, therefore, wait. . . . . We have been told that in regard to the railways, the safety of the public and the commercial interests involved demand the practical exclusion of Indians from their management; for the present system practically amounts to such exclusion. We fail to see how the so-called safety and commercial interests are imperilled by association of Indians to a large extent in their management. The excuse here put forward is one which no responsible Government would urge in defence of the present policy of exclusion. We would like to ask what facilities has the Government provided for the training of a sufficient number of Indians in the higher branches of Railway administration? What guarantees has the Government insisted on securing from the apparently irresponsible managers of these railways, for the encouragement of the very people whose property they were managing in acquiring a capacity for self-government therein. . . . . No self-governing country can allow its properties to be managed solely by aliens to the almost absolute exclusion of its own citizens. We have several railway workshops which are all public property and which should therefore afford ample opportunities for the training and apprenticeship of our mechanical talent."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Mar. 29th, 1911.

The separation of the subordinate grades of the public service.

7. Referring to the recent orders on the classification of Revenue subordinates, the ***West Coast Spectator***, of the 29th March, remarks:—"Though the reform is not perfect in all its details, as carried out by the Madras Government, it is bound to exercise far-reaching effects, and to remove some of those reproaches now levelled against subordinates in the public service. The reform, further, points out the earnest desire of Government to purify the subordinate ranks, whose corruption and questionable methods have been the subject matter of public complaint for the past so many decades. The method of recruitment for subordinate ranks, as at present adopted, is certainly responsible for the low morality that prevails among them. . . . . On the whole, the reform is very salutary and our thanks are due to the Government for inaugurating it."

III.—Legislation.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

8. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 26th March, says:—"It must, in fairness, be admitted that the speech made by His Excellency Lord Hardinge in the Supreme Legislative Council in winding up the discussion on the Seditious Meetings Act was of a most sympathetic character. . . . . However, what was missing from His Excellency's speech was the proof which all intelligent persons naturally ask for as to the necessity of the measure. . . . . All that His Excellency seems to apprehend is a very remote contingency that the Act may have to be used. Surely, for such a remote contingency there is no need to fashion and preserve a special weapon. . . . . We do not say that the Seditious Meetings Act will be arbitrarily enforced, but we contend that its existence means the constant risk of arbitrary enforcement. So long as it remains on the Statute Book, so long must there be an uneasy feeling among the people. Actual seditionists, if sufficiently determined, will defy the law, but the loyal and law-abiding will constantly suffer from vexation of spirit, owing to the fear that honest and legitimate expressions of opinion may be interpreted as unconstitutional and seditious utterances."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Mar. 26th, 1911.

The *South Indian Mail*, of the 27th March, remarks:—"Now that the Act has been passed let us hope with Lord Hardinge that there will be no occasion to bring it into force in any part of our land. It has been deprived of some of the most objectionable features that adorned it up to this renewal. It has still the stain of repression which is expected to be forgotten by long disuse. Like the Act of deportation which slumbered a century till it suddenly sprang into life, the Seditious Meetings Act will, we are assured, be consigned to oblivion till 'extreme necessity' in the official sense calls for its aid. It is to be hoped that the fears of thoughtful persons that unnecessary powers vested in the executive may provide a temptation to make use of them, will not be realised."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Mar. 27th, 1911.

The *Travancore Times*, of the 28th March, observes:—"We do not want the Bill to be withdrawn now. We are indeed conscious the country has not yet fully settled down. But as the Government admits, the time has become considerably improved. And in this improved time this improved Bill is of course suited, but not when better conditions prevail. No measure, however mild it be, is necessary then. We, therefore, think that the measure should be as before a temporary one for, say, two or three years and never under any circumstances it should be made a permanent one as it is now proposed."

Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, Mar. 28th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 29th March, observes:—"We suppose it would in no way detract from the usefulness of the measure or its effectiveness as a preventive and restraining force, if, as was done last August, the operation of the Act had been extended for another period without adding it permanently to the Statute-book. After all, as we said then, if the Government wanted to satisfy themselves whether the disloyal elements have disappeared from the country, no test can be more conclusive than keeping the Act in abeyance for a period. That would afford a surer test than keeping a repressive legislation in force, temporarily or otherwise. However we are thankful to the Government for amending the more objectionable features of the Act."

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, March 29th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

Children's Courts in Baroda.

9. The *Mysore Times*, of the 1st April, has the following:—"His Highness the Gaekwar is about to make one more addition to the rich wreath of laurels that already adorn his Royal brows, by introducing what might be called juvenile courts into his State. . . . . The Act is to be called the Children's Court Act and shall be applicable to boys and girls under sixteen years of age. . . . . The Act provides that no Court shall sentence a convicted child who has not completed his or her twelfth year, to imprisonment in jail or pass a sentence on any convicted child of—(1) death, (2)

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, April 1st, 1911.

imprisonment for life, (3) banishment or (4) confiscation of his or her property. When an accused child can legally be let on bail, the Court may, instead of taking such bail from the child, release him on a recognizance entered into by the parent or guardian of the child . . . . If a child is convicted, the Court may sentence him either to imprisonment or may follow any one of the following courses at Magistrate's discretion:—(1) Release the child after warning him; or (2) commit him to the care of his father, mother, guardian or any near relative who might undertake the responsibility for the child's good behaviour for a period to be fixed by the Court, not exceeding 12 months, under a bond executed by such relative with or without surety; or (3) order the child to be detained in a Children's Reformatory for a period not less than three or more than seven years. . . . . It is scarcely necessary to say that this is the fruit of His Highness the Gaekwar's long tour and observation in America and other civilized countries. The late Swami Vivekananda was one of those who were greatly struck with the usefulness of Reformatories in America, and advocated the introduction of the same in India. Indians and their friends have oftentimes asked the Government to adopt that system of dealing with criminals. But it has always sought to strengthen the hands of the Police who generally render criminals worse and confirm them as such, rather than set its axe at the root of crime. It has been reserved to that enlightened and patriotic Prince to set an example to it in this respect."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Mar. 29th, 1911.

The Memorandum on official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen.

10. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th March, in commenting on the memorandum recently issued, on the subject of official intercourse between Europeans and Indians, says:—"We have, in this connection, to offer some suggestions which deserve to be incorporated in the instructions already issued. There are some civilians, happily their number is small, who have a tendency, to 'take up' sides in 'local politics' and to needlessly interfere with men and things to further the interests of the party or individuals whose cause they have taken up . . . . The Government would do well therefore to issue instructions to civilians to abstain from identifying themselves with local politics and partisans. The young civilian must also be asked to acquaint himself with the antecedents, reputation and character of the men with whom he associates. He would do well to enquire now and then, privately of course, whether his acquaintances and friends are trading upon his friendship with them.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1911.

India and the Imperial Defence Scheme.

11. In an article under the heading "Thin End of the Wedge," the *Madras Standard*, of the 30th March, writes:—"The agitation to include India in the scheme of the Imperial Defence is gathering force. Certain Imperialists interested in the efficient upkeep of the navy started the idea of making India contribute an 'adequate share' in maintaining an Indian Ocean fleet and the subject is receiving an increased attention in the British press. . . . . The debates on the Public Expenditure and the budget ought to convince a tyro in Indian politics that the country cannot stand any permanent addition to its expenditure, without an adequate repayment; and military and naval defence is an unproductive item, weighing heavily on the finance and causing an additional taxation, which not even the Imperially inclined portion of our rulers will urge. As such, this insane agitation that is being set up for saddling on the Indian Exchequer a heavy naval contribution is bound to meet with a strenuous opposition from this country. If India is the richest diadem in the British Crown, then it is worth keeping, and it is obviously the duty of Great Britain to defend it, without throwing the burden entirely on this country. In the coming Conference, it is true that India will be adequately represented, as assured by the Prime Minister, by European officials, Military and Civil. But will

an Indian like Mr. Gokhale, who will truly voice the opinion of the Indian people, find a place in it? Let one or two of our Indian representatives be given the privilege of representing India in the Imperial Conference, then these Imperial naval experts, who are so anxious to saddle India with fresh burdens in the name of the Empire, will know what they are about and how their proposals emanate from a stupendous ignorance of the present Indian conditions."

12. The following are extracts from a second article, published in the *Indian Patriot*, of the 31st March, under the heading "Intolerable Police Administration", by P. Peter Pillai, Barrister-at-Law:—"The reformed police has been described as the corruptest in the world by Mr. Keir-Hardie, and Mr. Mackarness wrote a pamphlet strongly censuring the Police administration, and the grounds for his criticisms are from the very records of the Governments and the decision of competent courts of justice. The Government of India was pleased to proscribe the pamphlet of Mr. Mackarness with all the wisdom of the ostrich. It is the doing of the police and the irresponsible abuse of their power that are the source of very grave political danger, and not the writings of an Englishman away from India who writes in the best interests of the Government to introduce salutary reforms. . . . . The reform of the Police administration has resulted in the culpable waste of money. A sum of two and a quarter crores of rupees is the increased burden of the administration, and with all the waste, the police has become a completely irresponsible body. . . . . The District Magistrate is administratively the head of the police, though not departmentally, and the corrupt and dishonest police are intolerant of the independences and honesty of the Magistrate. When a prosecution fails, the subordinates of police work through their superiors against the Magistrates. The higher officers, being Europeans, move on terms of intimacy and personal friendship. The District Magistrate is worked against Subordinate and even Divisional Magistrates. . . . . In my first letter I pointed out very great scandals played by the police by setting up false counter-cases, with the object of killing or smothering private truer complaint. Out of so many cases that came to my knowledge I would advert to what was known as Peekilipatti case in Tinnevelly in 1899 where, when caste feeling was high, the police, together with certain caste people, were opposed to the quiet Pallars, raided the Pallar villages, and fired upon the people killing one and wounding another. The Pallars, without the aid of the police, made a complaint against the police and others for murder. The Police made a counter-charge of rioting against the Pallars and others, which, according to their story, necessitated firing. The true case was thrown out and the false counter-case was proceeded with, and the Pallars were convicted, to add insult to injury. On appeal, the Sessions Judge quashed the conviction and acquitted the accused. The prosecution was fathered by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who took a personal interest in it. The judgment of the Sessions Judge resulted in sudden transfer of the Judge from Tinnevelly to Mangalore. This speaks volumes against the uselessness and mischief of European higher officers in the police. . . . . When the Tinnevelly district people presented, in 1906, an address to the Viceroy Lord Curzon complaining that the police control the village magistrate and the judiciary, His Lordship made a characteristic reply that the way in which justice had been administered under the influence of the police had exasperated and embittered the mind of the people and had resulted in increase of crimes. Here is a valuable piece of lesson to the newly-created useless department, C.I.D. Hypocrite, see that you remove the beam in your own eye, so that you may be able to remove the mote from your neighbour's. Where is sedition? It is with you. The conduct of the police exasperates and embitters the people, and this causes worse feelings than the feelings of hatred and contempt which are brought within the purview of the Indian Penal Code under section 124-A. Respectable landholders and ryots have been alienated by the Police administration. The outlook is very gloomy, and it behoves the Government to introduce reforms at an early date."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1911.

Further criticism of Police administration.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 1st, 1911.

The cost of the Coronation Darbar.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st April, in an article on the cost of the Coronation Darbar, says:—"India must be prepared to ungrudgingly spend any sum of money that may be needed; and to cavil at the total cost, merely because it seems large is a mistake. The King's visit is a rare event, and, in the history of British India, an unprecedented event. There is no loyal citizen that does not heartily rejoice over it, and no loyal citizen should grumble because the total expense is more than what he deems necessary. The Hon'ble Mr. Haque did a very wise and patriotic thing when he said in the Imperial Legislative Council that he, as a Mussalman, would not grudge any expense in connection with the visit of His Majesty. That ought to be the attitude of all Indians. Of course, members of Parliament and others may dwell on the extravagance they find reflected in the budget allotment of nearly a million pounds for the Delhi Darbar. But we should not look at it in that light. Indeed, as we have said, details of the expenditure may be open to criticism. There is, for example, no justification for furnishing motor cars to High Court Judges for travelling to Delhi. They must travel like other people, of course, consistently with their position. All extra expenditure of a similar kind ought to be prevented, and criticism in respect of them may not be without good."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 1st, 1911.

Economic discontent.

14. In a leading article under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 1st April, says:—"There is no other part of the great British Empire which is given so unfavourable a position as India in fiscal matters and there are signs in India that its inconveniences are felt very keenly. So immediately following the constitutional reform, we must press the authorities for economic reform. The principle of decentralisation has secured to local authorities greater financial independence. Provincial contracts have been changed to give the local Governments greater financial stability and, in course of time, their full independence will be established. And in the same way the financial independence of the India Government should be secured to give the people the fullest benefits of liberal British rule. Hardly a week passes in India at present when in industrial and commercial matters, the people do not ask for the removal of glaring inequalities and for securing fair treatment to a rising nation with the same sympathy which has characterised the British authorities in their grant of political concessions. The outlook is not certainly gloomy, but promising and there are greater and more subtle influences at work that shape the destiny of this country and assure a period of economic contentment and material prosperity. Lord Hardinge has set before him a great and noble task when he declared what he desires to do in India during his regimé, viz., to advance their political progress and material prosperity. And we doubt not that His Excellency will succeed in his aims and that the political settlement and peaceful outlook of the country augur the coming of more prosperous times."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

15. Referring to the Hindupur shooting case, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th March, states that the Government should notice the improper conduct of Mr. Morris in his preliminary enquiry of the case. It is certain that he exceeded his jurisdiction in acquitting the accused holding that he believed the words of the accused to be true. When the case was again referred to him by Government, he stated in the open Court that the accused was innocent and that he committed him to the Sessions under the orders of the High Court. This, says the paper, is quite improper and deserves to be noticed by Government.

Hindupur shooting case.

Kistna Patrika, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

(*d*) *Education.*

16. In criticising the Bill on free and compulsory education introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th March, suggests that the Bill should be so amended as to provide for technical education also being imparted to pupils according to their needs in addition to the general education provided for in the Bill. The age limit of 10 years under which boys should be sent to school to receive free and compulsory education should be raised, says the paper, to 15 years, for that would be more convenient for receiving technical or industrial education. The teacher should be made responsible to the head of the village and the latter should in his turn be made responsible to the Attendance Committee. It should be laid down that pupils may join either a recognised school, or an unrecognised school which has been in existence for not less than five years. The paper, in conclusion, states that the Government should leave the question of the methods of imparting education for the people to decide, and earn their lasting gratitude.

Free and compulsory education.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1911.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

17. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th March, writes from Nidadavole to say that the slaughter-house for slaughtering cows is located in the middle of the village by the side of the Board Lower Secondary school. Crows and kites let fall pieces of flesh and bones into the school premises, and the foul smell of putrified flesh is felt all round to the detriment of the health of the pupils and the villagers. Foul smell is also caused by a toddy shop located where the roads leading to the Railway station and the wharf meet. It often happens that the passengers are worried there by drunkards. Close by, butchers slaughter sheep, which causes great annoyance to the public. The paper regrets that although Government officers frequently visit the place, none of them has helped to relieve the people from the above inconveniences.

Slaughter-house in Nidadavole.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

18. As regards the new power vested in the District Collectors by the Madras Government, viz., that they can spend a sum of not more than 1,000 rupees on works of public utility in their districts, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th March, remarks:—We do not know what benefit will be gained by this order. We do

A new power to Collectors.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1911.

not think that an expenditure of 1,000 rupees in a district will produce any great good. Will it not take more than 250 rupees for digging a well for the use of the public? Further, the Government will order this expenditure of money only in prosperous times, and stop it when the times are a little bit hard. Moreover, there is a restriction that this expenditure should not be recurring every year. By this also, the utility of the expenditure will be lessened.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1911.

Subordinate posts in the Revenue Department.

19. With reference to the order recently passed by the Government of Madras regarding the appointment of persons to subordinate posts in the Revenue Department, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th March, says:—We think that the division of the subordinate posts into two grades and the appointment of educated people to the higher grade, on some conditions, is a good one. It is also a good plan to begin the higher grade with the post of Revenue Inspector. As men without higher education will be given appointments lower than that of Revenue Inspector, the superior officers must be carefully watching their conduct and the manner in which they behave towards the public, because the interests of the people, who are concerned with the Government cutcherries, depend on the manner in which these subordinate officials behave. Landholders and village officers are now put to trouble in several matters by these gumastahs. As it is now decided that, under the new rule, they cannot get higher appointments, they will begin to treat the people and village officers more cruelly, being actuated by avarice and love of power. It is hoped that, under the new arrangement, the Revenue Inspectors and Sub-Magistrates will be honest. These officers, especially the Sub-Magistrates, now take bribes and cause injury to the people by their unjust decisions. Many of these are men promoted to this position from the lower posts. As those who get these appointments under the new arrangement are to be freshly selected from outside, we hope that thay will behave well with a view to secure higher appointments.

NYÁYÁBHIMÁNI, *Karikal*, Mar. 13th, 1911.

By the irregularities of the Government unjust acts increase.

20. The *Nyáyábhimáni*, of the 13th March,* writes:—We have learnt well from the stories told us by our grandmothers during leisure hours that from ancient times every country has been ruled by only one king. Besides this, we have read of this in many histories. Of the kings who ruled the country, several monarchs, who wielded a tyrannical sceptre and committed wicked acts, had to meet with death at the hands of their subjects and those of other countries and hostile kings, by being put to much trouble, by being driven out and by being thrown into fire and caves; while the monarchs who ruled justly have earned immortal fame and honour, and though thousands of years have elapsed since their death, they are honoured and blessed even to this day and their reigns are commemorated by festivals. It is a fact which will be admitted by all that this practice exists in no other country than this.

Is it not necessary that the kings who rule our country at present, and the authorities who preside over the administration should consider which of these two is preferable?

Greatness and fame are what every human being would wish for, and they would never seek for reproach and censure. At present, however, our land has got into the possession of foreigners, for reasons too numerous to mention, and under their rule, it has been our destiny to bend our heads and without opening our mouths perform everything which they bid us to do, as a command of the Government, whether it is good or bad, productive of gain or loss, just or unjust, pleasant or miserable. As this destiny appeared to the people of ancient days to be an evil, a misery, a disgust and a reproach, many were the devices they had recourse to for undermining

* Received in the current week.

their rule by doing something or other against it. On the authorities who were then sent here by the ruling power coming to know this, they afforded many facilities to the people for the observance of their habits and customs and their worldly and religious rules of conduct, without the least hindrance, and carried on the administration without deviating from its path, by maintaining an attitude of humble and obedient service to the people in the same way as they served their king. This fact is borne out by the laws and rules of justice which existed in our country at that time. But as time rolled on, owing to their decline in learning and intelligence, they were greately actuated by racial hatred, religious rancour, enmity, jealousy, and many other bad qualities; and being impelled by self-praise, selfishness and avarice, they joined some of our people who had completely abandoned their patriotism and love for the nation and caused an increase of dissension and hatred in the country. When the people were thus set to quarrel with each other and dragged to the courts and many good men were disgraced, our people were denounced as wicked, mad, foolish, obstinate, barbarous, wanting in unanimity, spiteful and entirely disloyal, and disrespectful to the King. Several such undeserved epithets were heaped on our head and several kinds of cruel laws were newly enacted, at the rate of eight or ten every year, each of which was productive of more harm than the one enacted previously. Our people were treated worse than slaves by the authorities, who began to show themselves as their worthy rulers This is not all; there is a great deal more. In short, it will be seen clearly what great difference there is between the Indian Penal Code which was originally introduced and the one which was subsequently amended and is now in force, and how severe the latter is as compared with the former.

All this has not been caused by the King, but by the authorities who have come to rule us. By the hatred cherished against them the people are led to commit unjust acts.

What else is the cause of this but the unjust acts of the rulers?

We shall dwell at great length on the increase of the unjust acts caused by the irregularities of every one from the King down to the village Tóti. Let every one who reads it mend himself and act accordingly.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

Lands under the Divi Project.

21. With reference to the resolution moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council of Madras in regard to the disposal of lands under the Divi Project in the Kistna district, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th March, points out that the order of Government stating that only a certain portion of the lands, namely, 10,864 acres, will be assigned free to the resident ryots on *darkhast* and that the rest will be sold by public auction is in direct opposition to the practice which the Government have been following from the very beginning. Even this order of Government was narrowly construed and only some 6,000 acres were granted on *darkhast*. On account of this narrow construction, the ryots were not enabled to enjoy all the advantages derivable from the project. Moreover under the above order, only those ryots who already possessed lands are entitled to obtain fresh lands. The paper says that the contention of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the lands should be made available also for persons who are not landholders already is not only commendable but will meet with universal approval.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 17th, 1911.

Kistna-Guntúr District Conference.

22. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th March, states that although it was decided that the Kistna-Guntúr District Conference should be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th April, not even the Executive Committee has as yet been appointed. This inactivity on the part of the leaders has been in evidence for the last twenty years. They sleep almost the whole year and conduct the proceedings of the Conference in a hurry and pass for men who have accomplished their duty. Such false political life will do no good to the country. The people used to hear at least the name of the Kistna District Association. Now that too had gone out of existence. If political life should be real and useful, the paper says that certain persons

should be appointed separately to attend to politics. Unless that is done, the political condition of India will not improve. Now the patriots, says the paper, have not time enough to submit the resolutions of the Conference to the consideration of the Government. No proper account is maintained of the receipts and expenditure on account of the Conference. The paper hopes that the question of appointing a paid Secretary may be considered at the ensuing meeting of the Conference at Narasapur.

III.—Legislation.

Kistna Patrika, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 24th, 1911.

Seditious Meetings Act.

23. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 24th March, has a leader on the Seditious Meetings Act, in which it states that all educated Indians admit that certain alterations made in it made it less rigorous than before. But what the people take exception to is not its severity but its necessity in the present state of the country. It was first enacted at a time when the country was in a state of utter confusion. But it is now evident that the conditions of the country have changed for the better. This change has been noted by the local Governments also. The Governor of Bombay had declared that it was unnecessary to apply the provisions of the law to his Presidency. While such is the opinion of the rulers and the ruled, the paper is at a loss to know why the Act should be re-enacted to the permanent dishonour of the people. Even without the existence of the Act on the Statute-book, His Excellency the Viceroy has power to prevent seditious meetings whenever he finds it necessary. Although the paper cannot say that the Act was not without its good results, still it states with emphasis that the peace at present prevailing in the country is solely due to the wisdom and good sense of the people.

Of the fundamental rights of the subjects, the right to meet freely and speak is of greater importance than the right to have a free press. In this country, where the freedom of the press has been curtailed, there ought to be more freedom of speech in public assemblies. The paper states that, for the last two years, it has not come across even one instance of an unconstitutional meeting. Under such circumstances, it is regrettable that Lord Hardinge should re-enact a repressive measure in the very beginning of his régime instead of repealing it.

IV.—Native States.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad (Deccan)*, Mar. 27th, 1911.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley

24. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 27th March, with regard to the elevation of Sir Charles Bayley, the former Resident at Hyderabad to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam, offers the following views in consonance with those expressed by its local contemporary, the *Mashriq*.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley is a noble-minded and quiet officer, and these characteristics have won for him the golden opinion and love of the inhabitants of Hyderabad. He was very courteous to and sympathetic with the native population. He never interfered in political affairs or raised questions of political importance. He has the best of reputations for giving wise and wholesome counsel to the native rulers. His present elevation, according to oriental ideas, is due to the good wishes and benedictions of the Hyderabad citizens.

The *Mushir*, in conclusion, on behalf of the people of Hyderabad, tenders its cordial congratulations to him, and prays that Sir Charles may remain happy and of good report wherever he may be. The *Mushir* further expresses a wish that his successor the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser or any other gentleman who may be appointed as the permanent Resident at Hyderabad will prove himself by his moral motives and procedure, a worthy successor of Sir Charles Bayley.

Mr. Walker's retirement.

25. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th March, writes, with much regret, that Mr. Walker, Minister of Finance at Hyderabad, will sever his connection with the State and leave Hyderabad for good at the end of June next, and that most of his remaining time will be spent in the Nilgiris. The *Mushir* says that during his nine years' stay in Hyderabad, Mr. Walker has obtained the fullest information and knowledge of the State and its people and has proved himself useful to the State. Should he choose to stay in Hyderabad for some time more there is no doubt that His Highness the Nizam would derive much benefit from his vast experience and knowledge. Though his successor may be a capable and sympathetic officer, yet it will take a long time for him to make himself alive to the conditions and requirements of the State. As to Mr. Hydari's reversion, the *Mushir* adds that he can claim to have had his share in bringing about the benefits resulting from Mr. Walker's reforms; and the paper hopes that His Highness the Nizam will not allow Mr. Hydari to revert, but will extend his services. As he is a noble-minded and kind-hearted native gentleman he will no doubt think it his moral duty to look to the interests of the Native State.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, Mar. 28th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hedjaz pilgrims.

26. A paragraph in the *Keralopakari*, of the 1st April, remarks that 764 pilgrims have reached Bombay *viâ* Aden from Jeddah and that they have complained to the police of great hardships suffered on their return-journey. Thirty-four pilgrims are said to have died on the steamer and that it took them a month and a day to reach the place of disembarkation. The delay is attributed to the want of sufficient quantity of coal provided for the voyage. The steamer, though licensed to take in only 713 pilgrims, had taken 51 more than that number, in contravention of the rules. Another complaint made by them is that the meals supplied to them on the steamer were not wholesome.

Keralopakari, *Mangalore*, April 1st, 1911.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 8th April 1911

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	* 3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	† 1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record ..	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
29	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
30	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	*4,759
30	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	6[illegible]0
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	8[illegible]
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	58[illegible]
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	40
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	5[illegible]0
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	3[illegible]0
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	3[illegible]0
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Pianson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	2[illegible]
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	50
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 6. *Madras Standard.* P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the Editorial work.

No. 1. *Madras Times.* Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14. *Hindu*, No. 19, *Indian Review*, and No. 40, *United India and Native States.* The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 2,500, and 400, respectively.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7,263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,5 0
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7,255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	200
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No. 30, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	210
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{ 1,090 / 1,280
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, abont 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 12, *Desabhimani*. The editor, P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, is reported to have died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.
No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Andhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Andhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press. Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 52 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	800
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	750
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara . ..	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vídyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	650

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	257
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 2[illegible] years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyá láyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Vinakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	[illegible]
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu. Ezhuva, about 31 years.	[illegible]
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	[illegible]
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	[illegible]
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	[illegible]
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	350
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan; Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	570
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,010
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
[illegible]	Malorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
[illegible]	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
[illegible]	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasâya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1:0
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	493
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Ráhman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 5th April, says:—"The South African Union proposes to consolidate and amend the laws relating to restrictions upon immigration and has published a draft Bill which, if passed into law and the provisions strictly enforced, will certainly make a Utopia of South Africa. Every undesirable element of humanity will be kept out and none but the blessed will pass its gates. But we suspect that such a glorious consummation is not in sight, as the proposed measure is meant only to exclude the Asiatic 'undesirables'. . . . . It is futile to expect the Colonials themselves to raise to the dignity of the citizens of a common and glorious Empire, and realise what they owe to their fellow-subjects in other parts of it. They are determined not to and they are bent upon making South Africa their exclusive preserve and shut it against everybody who is likely to be a fair competitor in trade and commerce. As we said they are pursuing a policy of brazen selfishness impelled by economic fears and race hatred. But they cannot, and ought not to, have their own way. They are the spoilt children of the Empire but they can no longer be allowed to play their wicked pranks against others of His Majesty's subjects. With Lord Gladstone at South Africa and Mr. Harcourt at the Colonial Office, we have a right to expect better treatment for our fellow-countrymen in the Colonies and we trust we shall not be disappointed. Our duty in the matter is clear. The Indian community in South Africa is as is its won't up and doing and we are bound to strength its hands by well-organised agitation here against the Immigration Restrictions Bill."

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, April 5th, 1911.

The Immigration Restrictions Bill.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. Referring to the question raised by Lord Courtney, in the House of Lords on the 16th March, on cases of torture and extortion by the Police, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd April, says:—"Lord Courtney called attention to three evils which needed urgent attention:—(1) to the cases of torture and extortion by the Police recorded in the latest annual reports of the Inspector-General of Police in certain provinces, resulting in more than one death of the tortured prisoners; (2) to the opportunities for such cruelties offered by the provisions of the existing law authorizing Magistrates to remit untried prisoners for considerable periods of time to the custody of subordinate Policemen; and (3) to the practice so strongly condemned by the report of the recent Police Commission of the Police working for confessions in gross abuse of their powers. . . . . It must have been difficult for Lord Courtney to accept Lord Morley's *apologia*, that the abuses among the Police which have come to light were not so numerous or so frequent considering the total population of India and the Police force who controlled them. At the same time, Lord Morley would not apply to them the same standard which they would apply in England, sitting at Quarter Sessions. Lory Morley, to quote his words, 'had no desire whatever to whitewash the administration of India in the matter of criminal investigation' and said it was no business of his 'to whitewash any malpractices' or 'to vindicate the Police.' But he

Hindu, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1911.

Lord Courtney's questions on the methods of the Indian Police and the reply of the Secretary of State.

apparently also deems it 'the business of the Secretary of State to place the position and the attempts for good of the Government of India, in the best light in which those attempts were capable of being placed.' He added that 'in this case he was well convinced that the attempts were sincere, were indefatigable and in the way of being successful.' But neither Lord Courtney nor the Indian public think that these efforts are in themselves sufficient and Lord Morley was silent as to whether further efforts in the directions suggested by Lord Courtney would be made or considered."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd April, remarks:—"The administration of justice is closely connected with the work of the Police; and nothing is more important in an administration than the exactness and purity with which justice is administered. The Police by their honesty, uprightness and sense of duty can do much to help towards this end. And we have little doubt that a declaration, by the Government of India, of the principles and methods which they expect to be pursued in the investigation of cases will have a very great effect in keeping the Police strictly to their duty. Lord Morley, it seems to us, underestimated the value of such a declaration, when he said that it was not necessary. In most cases of abuse which have been proved, the ruling motive of the Police is found to be to get a confession. . . . . If the value of a confession as against oneself is also modified by law, the Police will have less inducement to start an enquiry with efforts to get a confession. The Government of India may well consider this question in all its broad aspects. Confessions are frequently found to be withdrawn at the trial before the Sessions, and in several cases the withdrawal is accompanied with allegations against the Police, which, where they are true, show a very serious abuse of their power and opportunity by the Police. There is much to be carefully thought out and done by the Government of India. That being our view, we are unable to accept Lord Morley's opinion that no new declaration is needed by the Government of India."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd April, writes:—"Lord Morley did his best with the information supplied to him from India. But the whole speech, in reply to Lord Courtney, is, at best, an apology, with the reiteration of the assurance that everything possible is being done to check the abuse. He gave a historic treatment to the subject of torture, when he said that it was not a special feature of the Indian Police only. . . . . The closing utterances of Lord Morley in this debate are somewhat uncalled for. He was belabouring a dead horse, when he began a gratuitous defence of the Government of India. Who, with any sense of responsibility or fairness in him, would use the language implying that the Government of India did not condemn the abuse of force or condemn torture and pressure? They have always abhorred the practice and never left such instances without meting out the deserved punishment. But where was the necessity for this defence? And, when Lord Courtney indignantly replied, 'I never suggested it,' Lord Morley pitched his speech in a different key. He said he had no desire to whitewash any malpractices—it was no business of his to vindicate the Police. But, he said, it was the business of the Secretary of State to place the attempts for good in the best light, in which those attempts were capable of being placed; and doubtless, all would agree with him when he says that the Government's attempts in this case were sincere, were indefatigable, and in the way of being successful."

MYSORE TIMES, *Bangalore City*, April 5th, 1911.

The *Mysore Times*, of the 5th April, writes:—"His Lordship sought shelter under the usual official pretexts, but did not meet Lord Courtney's complaints regarding the illiteracy and general inferiority of the lower ranks of the Police Service. Nor did Lord Morley promise an earnest consideration of his questioner's suggestions for Police reform. But the Secretary of State, unlike the ordinary bureaucrat, laid no claim for perfection. He concluded by saying that he had no desire to whitewash any malpractices—it was no business of his to vindicate the Police; but it was the business of the Secretary of State to place the position and the attempts for good of the Government of India in the best light in which those attempts were capable

of being placed, and in this case he was well convinced that the attempts were sincere, indefatigable, and in the way of being successful."

(i) Public Works.

3. In a leader on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 8th April, writes:—"From a popular point of view the progress of irrigation works in the Madras Presidency has not been satisfactory and neither adequate funds are sanctioned for the same, nor are the works carried out expeditiously. In regard to the minor irrigation works, the complaint has been loud and persistent, and Government last year sanctioned an additional amount in deference to public wants but the progress of work was, as usual, extremely slow. Even from the official point of view the progress made was very unsatisfactory. In the last meeting of the Legislative Council, it was explained that Government ought to give greater attention to the extension of irrigation facilities and to attend to the complaints of the people in regard to the defects of channels, tanks, etc., which result in the diminished water-supply for wet cultivation. The Government reply was that to some extent the slow progress of work was due to the labour difficulties and it was hinted that the ryots were unwilling to contribute labour to this end. . . . . In the report of the Administration of the Irrigation Branch of the Madras Public Works Department for 1909–1910, we find the same explanation is given that labour difficulties are felt. . . . . How very profitable the schemes are is quite apparent, but Government ought not to commercialise irrigation beyond the legitimate limits, and in order to reduce the profits after paying the interest charges, less paying works ought to be undertaken. We notice that the Government policy is quite otherwise and they have rigidly excluded projects like the Tungabhadra because there is a likelihood of smaller profit. But in irrigation schemes as in railway undertaking, a more liberal policy ought to be adopted, in view of the benefits conferred on the people and the larger production of food crops. In the long run very profitable and the losing undertakings together will realise the interest on the total capital invested, and this ought to satisfy the Government in view of the many more millions of acres being brought under irrigation. The indirect benefits to the Government from the improved economic condition of the people ought to be sufficient satisfaction to them to undertake productive schemes on a much larger and more liberal scale. Till the present policy is reversed and the less paying schemes are taken up, we do not think that we can regard the irrigation policy of the Government is up-to-date or even fairly liberal. They cannot long deny to irrigation what they readily admit to the railways; and in principle both are alike and equally applicable."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 8th, 1911.

Progress of irrigation works in Madras.

(k) General.

4. In a leading article on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 2nd April, writes:—"Madras is one of the Provinces which has the right to complain of ungenerous treatment in connection with the Provincial Settlements, and we are glad to note that both the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew and the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao indulged in some necessary plain speaking on this score. Presumably owing to its great distance from the throne of grace, Madras has always been cavalierly treated by the Government of India, and it is very regrettable to find that there are yet no indications of a change for the better. As regards criticism of a general character, Mr. Subba Rao was very strong, but at the same time reasonable in his condemnation of Government's policy in respect of secondary education. He rightly protested against competition with private enterprise in the field of secondary education, but it is to be feared that the protest comes too late, at least for the time being, and so far as our own Presidency is concerned, this revolutionary policy of encroachment upon a domain where private enterprise has satisfactorily established itself

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, April 2nd, 1911.

The Imperial Budget debate.

has fairly started, and one of its first fruits will evidently be the conversion of the Brennen College into a model high school."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, April 5th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 5th April, writes as follows:—"Like his predecessor, Lord Hardinge is a man of few words and his speeches, whether in replying to a deputation or an address of welcome, or in winding up a legislative session, are models of brevity and lucid statement. Even in his speech at the last Budget debate, which was looked forward to with eager interest, His Excellency did not cover any wide ground but confined himself to a few remarks of a general character . . . . It is encouraging to have His Excellency's assurance that economy was ever present to his mind, and the Government would examine the whole question of departmental expenditure, both Civil and Military, with a view to restricting its growth as well as to actual reductions wherever practicable. His Excellency pointed out, 'Retrenchment is not always an agreeable task, and it is difficult to reconcile with some of our ideals of administration . . . . What has to be clearly understood is that 'in the present circumstances of India, economy is the clearest of necessities', and when that is borne in mind, the fascination of surpluses will give place to an anxious desire to conserve as much as possible of the public revenue to be spent on domestic reforms. A disproportionately large army and an extravagantly paid administration may be very fine ideals to look on and boast of, but they are slightly inconsistent with a vast poor population unable to earn a decent living."

MADRAS STANDARD *Madras*, April 4th, 1911.

5. The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th April, remarks:—"Mr. Kesava Pillai's questions, on the Hindupur shooting fatality, elicited unlucky answers and the Government found themselves unable to do anything in the matter. We can only say that it is a public misfortune that whenever people are hard hit, Government are generally unable to take measures to prevent recurrence of an evil. Nevertheless we hope that orders will be confidentially issued and, as we suggested before, private subscriptions will be raised by the Military department to compensate the victims of one of them. It is apparent that in regard to the compounding of forest offences due time is not given to the parties to pay the amount of compensation. The time of one month is reasonable and this should be calculated from the date of serving the notice of the award and not of any other intimation. The Government have replied that District Magistrates will be requested to draw the attention of all Subordinate Magistrates to the advisability of giving the accused ample opportunity of paying the compounding fee. . . . . Mr. E. W. Orr's questions on the law's delays in Madras were answered in the usual way. The various proposals must proceed from the High Court and Government could not take the initiative in them. But we think Mr. Orr might well have suggested the formation of an Arbitration Court in Madras to relieve the pressure of work complained off. We hope some other honourable member will take up the idea. . . . . Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao's two important questions did not meet with the approval of the Government. He wanted if Government could appoint any one else but a Government tax collector in the villages as the village munsif. It is dobtful whether Government realised the object of the question. The reply given leaves us in a doubt, and it seems that under the present arrangements the question is hopeless. An amendment to the Village Courts Act of 1888 or change of rules thereunder seems to be necessary to secure the end in view."

Interpellations at the recent Legislative Council meeting.

HINDU, *Madras*, April 4th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 4th April, says:—"The answers on behalf of the Government to the interpellations of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in respect of the case of Private Tubby will be read with much surprise by the public. The Government say that they have received no report of the remarks attributed to the Crown Prosecutor, that no soldier should be sent on a journey lasting for three days with all his ammunition. . . . . It would seem that the Government contemplate with complete equanimity the disastrous results of Private Tubby having been allowed to go about with arms

and ammunition. We cannot help greatly regretting this attitude on the part of the Government in the interests of the peaceful and law-abiding population of the country. We consider that the Government has, as protector of the person and property of the people, a higher duty to perform than merely to rely on the Army Regulations and to turn an indifferent ear to the prayer for a reform of the existing state of things which has rendered possible the taking away of two innocent human lives. . . . . We hope, therefore, that some Honourable Member would, at a future sitting of the Legislative Council, move a resolution asking the Government to suggest and recommend to the proper authority a modification, of the Army Regulations, so that soldiers travelling about the country may not prove a menace to the lives and safety of unoffending citizens. To the interpellations regarding the grant of some compensation to the families of the two men shot dead and the wounded man, the Government's reply was an illustration of the principle that sympathy and practical politics are very different things. It was that the Government, while sympathising very much with the wounded man and the relatives of deceased, do not consider it a case where compensation should be paid from public funds. To a yet further question on the same subject from the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Nayudu, as to whether it is a fact as Private Tubby stated before the Court that the District Magistrate, Mr. Morris, stated in open Court his conviction that he considered Tubby not guilty notwithstanding the order of the High Court sending down the case for retrial—the Government replied that they had no information on the point—an answer which implies that they have failed to grasp the gravity of the point indicated in the question which is indeed in keeping, if we may say so, with the manner in which the whole of the unfortunate occurrence has been viewed by the Government."

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, April 5th, 1911.

The *Mysore Times*, of the 5th April, observes :—"The following are the replies elicited by the above questions—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative. (*b*) and (*c*) The Government have received no reports of the remarks attributed to the Crown Prosecutor. The carrying of arms and ammunition by soldiers while travelling on duty is governed by the Army Regulations and no irregularity had occurred in the case of Private Tubby. The Government do not therefore propose to take any further action. (*d*) The Government, while sympathizing very much with the wounded man and the relatives of the deceased, do not consider it a case where compensation should be paid from public funds. It is lamentable that the Government had not more satisfactory replies to give to Mr. Pillai. The subject of his interpellation has already received much serious attention at the hands of the public. Illiberality and indifference in such grave matters on the part of the Government are serious menaces to its popularity."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th April, remarks :—"We think it is the clear duty of Government, notwithstanding Army Regulations, to move in the matter and to propose to Military authorities such modification of their regulations as will avert in the future dangerous consequences like that at Hindupur. . . . . The tragedy at Hindupur was a very sensational affair. Public attention was largely drawn to it, and there is much uneasy feeling in the public mind about the way it terminated. In such a case the Government's attitude even in answering an interpellation in the Council should be one of the nearest sympathy with public feeling. It should be of readiness to do everything practicable to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. The Government cannot but take a serious view of the matter; but they must also show that they take such a view. So far as we can see there is nothing in the Honourable Member's questions to indicate any unwarrantable spirit either to make too much of the case or to annoy anybody. Their questions were framed with a view purely to persuade the Government to take action, and the answers to them might have therefore been more direct."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, April 5th, 1911.

Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Orr's questions on the cost of the annual move of Government to the hills, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th April,

says:—"We do not say that the Governor should stay always in Madras, but what we say is that the wholesale translation of Government offices and staffs to the heights is not justifiable. At least three-fourths of the establishment could be left in the metropolitan town, without in any way injuring the efficiency of the administration. In short, the exodus stands condemned in the eyes of the public, both Indian and Anglo-Indian; and the sooner public opinion on this subject is respected the better."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, April 8th, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 8th April, remarks:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Orr raised a very important question when he asked if the Government's attention had been drawn to an article in the *Madras Times* on the Law's delays in Madras. The Government's reply will far from satisfy the litigant public. It is only too evident that seven Judges are unequal to the heavy and growing work of the Madras High Court. The Calcutta High Court has at least double the number of Judges that the Madras High Court has, and competent non-officials, and several competent officials too, are satisfied that a very satisfactory case can be made out for the appointment of an eighth Judge for the highest tribunal in our Presidency. . . . . One of the questions put by Mr. Kesava Pillai was of an eminently useful character and referred to the circular of the District Magistrate of Malabar, raising the maximum limit of fines in prosecutions under the Towns Nuisances Act from Re. 1 to Rs. 10. The Government, we are glad to note, admitted that the circular was open to objection and that instructions would be issued to withdraw the same, but the Government observed, at the same time, that the present punishment was not adequate. This may be, but it is well to remember that the majority of the people prosecuted belong to the lower and poorer orders of the population. The commission of public nuisances is a deeply-rooted habit among these people, and though the law is perfectly justified in endeavouring to correct such a bad habit, it is to be desired that prevention of nuisances should, as far as possible, take the place of prosecutions after offences have been committed. The raising of the maximum fine may be attended with the danger of unscrupulous policemen extorting more than the present customary bribe for letting off offenders whom they have arrested. Again, the raising of the maximum fine is likely, in the case of severe Magistrates, to result in poor persons being punished out of proportion to both their offence and their means."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

The resolution regarding officials on Local Boards.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 5th April, has the following:—The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai moved yesterday the following two resolutions in a very clear speech: viz., (1) that village officers may be prohibited from standing for election to the District Board; and (2) that Government officials may be prohibited to stand for election to the District Board. The Government opposed both of them and the resolutions were defeated. The two resolutions affirmed substantially the same principle, namely, that officials should not be allowed to compete with non-officials in election contests. . . . . The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick spoke with considerable emphasis upon the importance of village officers and of their great help to the Government. This cannot be denied, but it scarcely affects the question as to whether in a system of election which is intended to elicit popular opinion in Taluk or District Board, a village officer can be deemed a suitable and satisfactory representative of non-official opinion when sitting by the side of his departmental superiors. The same remark holds good as regards a Tahsildar member of a District Board. Both the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick and the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson seem to have viewed the subject of Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolutions entirely from other than the correct standpoint. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the second resolution regarding an official being declared ineligible for election to the District Board was lost by a very narrow majority, 19 being for the resolution and 22 against it. It is not, however, satisfactory that along side of the official opponents to the resolution, was to be found voting the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmugam Pillai, who, though a retired official, has been elected to represent a

non-official constituency. If Honourable Members belonging to the Government side of the Council feel themselves bound, whatever their own convictions may be, to vote unflinchingly as the Government bid them to do, it stands to reason that a member elected by a popular constituency should, where there was a strong phalanx of popular opinion as was shown in the present instance, have voted with his colleagues on the popular side. On the whole, it cannot be denied that the Honourable Non-Official Members are entitled to feel that they have secured a moral victory against the Government in a just cause."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 5th April, remarks:—"The resolution introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and the official reception it was given, show how difficult it is to convince Government of the earnestness of the people. . . . . The proposition was to prohibit village officers and Tahsildars to stand for election to the District Boards and these salaried men, by virtue of their salaried position, exercise enormously undue influence in their respective jurisdiction. Everyone, who has lived in the taluk and district, knows this. Everyone knows what it costs one to oppose these village and taluk autocrats. But neither Sir Murray Hammick nor Mr. Atkinson believed this. Indeed, the latter officer adopted a novel way of dismissing the arguments of those who spoke in favour of the resolution. He found some of the arguments advanced to be unconvincing and weak. . . . . There were, however, arguments that were not weak or unconvincing, such as the influence of these officers. But he did not *believe* in them. So the resolution was rejected, partly because some were weak and were not convincing and partly because the sound ones were not believed. But it is really one of those questions of supreme public importance affecting the progress of the country and in such a case it is the principle of the proposal that should be discussed. We are disappointed that the principle of local self-government was not urged, nor did the official members consider it. . . . . That they were discussing a question primarily affecting local self-government should have been constantly pressed on the Government and the claims of the non-official independent members free from official influence, should have been urged as a matter of composition. It was not a question of efficiency, and there was no proof that if the village officers and the Tahsildars did not get elected by the people, efficiency would suffer. And if these eminent people are so necessary on the Boards, why did not Government provide for them on the direct official side of the Board? . . . . . The result is naturally that local self-government is weakened and the non-official element is perpetually robbed of its importance and its constitutional right. How long can this state of unfair encroachment of non-official seats by salaried men be allowed? If this reform had been asked three or four years ago, before the promulgation of the reform scheme, we would probably not have been surprised at the attitude of the Government. . . . . We really hope that Government will reconsider their opinion which is quite inconsistent with the policy of constitutional reform."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

In a leader on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th April, writes:—"The result of the voting, if not the speeches made, on the two resolutions moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai yesterday, makes it impossible for the Government to maintain the position which they took up yesterday with a quite mistaken partiality for their subordinates. The contention that officials like village munsiffs and Tahsildars are useful in local bodies to furnish useful information about villages or taluks may be admitted without discussion. But too much is expected of us when we are asked to believe that these officials can be as independent as they are useful. . . . . The Government took a very right attitude in the matter at the commencement; but later they felt themselves bound by the opinions of District officers who have often a far higher opinion of revenue subordinates than of any non-official. It does not require much argument to convince any man that village officials and Tahsildars can have no independent existence on a Taluk or District Board. . . . . We are surprised that the Government should

have taken up such a hopelessly impossible position, and tried to back it up by arguments which cannot hold for a movement. . . . . The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick's experience of district administration is unquestionably very large, but his estimate of district human nature cannot be deemed very unerring when he says that it is an untrue assumption that a Tahsildar would be elected for his official position and as a matter of obedience of a command. . . . . If we may credit Mr. Kesava Pillai, who is not without an insight into the character of these officials and the courage to expose it, the average Tahsildar is a shrewd animal. He gets into the District Board to secure the chance of meeting the Collector every month and improving his prospects in life. Some of them have the chance of putting the Collectors on the wrong scent about their own official and moral lapses. Thus, according to Mr. Kesava Pillai, it is not virtue alone that finds its reward through the District Boards, though Sir Murray Hammick is of a different opinion. . . . . Thus, if we may accept the opinion of the Tahsildar, formed by two very able and experienced members of Government, it will be a great calamity to the country to keep out Tahsildars from the franchise of District and Taluk Boards. The calamity can, however, be averted by Government themselves duly nominating such Tahsildars as have been uniformly successful at elections."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

The prospects of Provincial finances.

7. The *Hindu*, of the 5th April, in a leader, under this heading says:—"To say that the Government of India gave more grants than the Province could spend in a year and then to add that the Province yet wants a good deal to spend for useful purposes is to assert either that the Government of India were in error in overrating the capacity of the Province to spend its grant within the year, or, what is equally possible, that the Province was in error in being unready to absorb and spend usefully, grants which they knew full well would be given from time to time. Plenty of time could have been saved if the Government of Madras had not waited till grants were actually and specifically made, but had previously and systematically 'taken time to examine proposals thoroughly.' . . . . The Government of India, according to Sir Murray Hammick, were wrong in giving so much money to spend at such short notice. But no other Province in India has felt a similar difficulty and the Government of India, judging by their own experience as well as that of every other Province of India, are hardly likely to concur in the views of the Honourable Finance Member in Madras as to the wisdom of the slow and safe methods adopted in this Presidency. Apparently, they have proceeded to draw the inference that Madras wants less money and less share of the common revenues than the others and this has admittedly affected our settlement much to our prejudice."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 6th, 1911.

The Madras Budget debate.

8. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th April, in discussing the budget debate, observes:—"This Presidency has a very large number of unsatisfied needs. Sanitation and medical relief are still a very extensive field in which large sums of money are required. It may not be in the memory of many of the Honourable Members of the present Council that, not many years ago, a large number of hospitals and dispensaries, maintained out of local funds, had to be abolished, because money was needed for communications. So the local Government must persist in asking for special grants from the Government of India for such purposes, unless the Government of India themselves are in a bad way. And they must, in order to support their claim, avoid every delay as far as possible. Before the next year, of course, as His Excellency said, our balances will have been depleted, as there are roads, bridges, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, colleges, agriculture, industries, and experiments and researches of all kinds crying for expenditure. There are, besides, local boards and municipalities which want many things, but are helpless without aid from Government; and we do not hesitate to say that any avoidable delay in spending money on local objects will justly lay the Government open to the

charge of having lost sight of public needs by their inability to determine upon the objects of expenditure."

The *Madras Standard*, of the 6th April, remarks:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, in the course of his speech, asked for greater opportunities of bringing popular opinions to bear upon directing public expenditure. This is certainly necessary. On principle this ought to be recognised. But His Excellency the President observed that the Legislative Council could not become one large Executive Council, as otherwise the business of the Council would be considerably delayed. This reply is not convincing. It would be a sad mistake not to give the opportunity of framing the budget and directing public expenditure from a popular standpoint, while bringing about financial decentralisation with large powers to local Governments."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 6th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 6th April, writes:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachendra Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar referred to the inadequate facilities provided by the Government for the criticism and discussion of the details of the Provincial Budget with special reference to new schemes involving expenditure proposed by the Government. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar, therefore, did right in calling attention to this matter in connection with the real objects of the Reform Scheme, for which it was claimed 'that it will really and effectively associate the people of India in the work not only of occasional legislation, but of actual, every-day administration.' We would go further and point out that the Government of India have specifically referred in their Despatch to the Secretary of State that these particular proposals as to the budget discussion were intended to have that effect. . . . . The power of 'shaping the policy of the Government' by means of criticism of the financial proposals of the Government has thus been expressly pointed to them under the Reform Scheme and Honourable Members were, therefore, perfectly just and strictly within their rights when they wanted to have an opportunity of discussing the Government's new schemes and the policy involved in those which the Government included in the budget proposals placed before them. They were also right in asking for the right to suggest alterations therein, and it is certainly difficult to believe that this position should have been deemed deserving of wholesale opposition by Sir M. Hammick, and that His Excellency should have endorsed such opposition. . . . . The point, however, is that whatever view the Madras Government may take of the effect of the course desired by the Honourable Members it is one which is expressly provided for by the Reform Scheme. . . . . It would have therefore been more to the point if, instead of pointing out what the recent changes would involve in the present administrative methods, some attempt had been made by Sir M. Hammick to show that the Government's budget methods, which were a matter of so much complaint were in fact both within the spirit as well as the letter of the Reform Scheme and Regulations. . . . . We regret that so much uncertainty and so much want of proper appreciation of the new budget procedure should exist. It is a matter of much constitutional importance and it is necessary that a full comprehension of the subject should be attained by all concerned and sufficient light thrown upon it to the public."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 6th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 7th April, writes:—"One of the most keenly felt disappointment created by the Madras Budget this year was a sense of unfair treatment accorded to Madras, by the Imperial Government, in the financial adjustment. The Hon'ble Messrs. Seshagiri Aiyar and Ramachandra Rao referred to the smaller allotments made to Madras as compared with Bombay, Bengal and other provinces during the period of quasi-settlement, and this is probably due to the large balance that the Government of Madras were heaping during the last few years, with what object it is not clear. . . . . Sir Murray Hammick's excuse that Government could not spend the money and so hoarded it, is not creditable to Government. It is a most deplorable defect and shows want of foresight and generous impulse, and the result is that, like most misers' hoards, it has created a wrong impression in the Imperial Government that Madras is very well off and does not

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 7th, 1911.

require a generous grant. Though the Government may deny it such has been the actual effect, and we cannot deny that Madras has not received an adequate share of grants from the Imperial Government. . . . . In the matter of excise revenue we only get a half share, whereas other Provinces are given two-thirds and a whole share. This is another source of unequal and unfair treatment. It is needless for Government to blame local bodies who did not furnish them with full estimates in time. The policy of the Government in the past has been and in the present is to discourage local bodies from multiplying schemes and estimates of works, of necessary public utility beyond the actual resources. A more liberal and wiser policy would be for Government to encourage local bodies to prepare estimates of almost all public requirements and insist on their execution as far as circumstances permit. Economy has been pursued on wrong and unprogressive lines. . . . . The rules of discussion in the Council should be changed so as to give greater scope for the Honourable Members to criticise the Budget and effect such alterations in it as public opinion demands. A Budget like the present with no alteration made between the preliminary and final stages, would lead to the wrong impression that the public have no alterations to make. The assimilation of popular opinion in the administration would be but a high sounding phrase, were every suggestion made by the representatives of the people negatived by a preponderance of official voice and the opportunities of Budget criticism curtailed. We hope these criticisms will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government of Madras."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 6th, 1911.

Resolutions in the Madras Legislative Council.

9. The *Madras Standard*, of the 6th April, has the following:—"At yesterday's meeting of the Council, the time recounting of the various needs of the country was to a certain extent relieved by the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar. The Honourable Member's remarks on the theory of the Legislative Councils and how far they were able to bring Government's policy into line with popular policy was a most happy deviation, from the groove in which the general discussion was running. Almost all the resolutions which tended to introduce a change in confirmity with strongly expressed public opinion were knocked on the head. With regard to the Model Schools, the non-official opinion failed to have any effect and although the proposal is still before the Secretary of State, an amount of Rs. 1,20,000 has been allotted. The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao's resolution on recruitment by competition for Government appointments in lower grades, shared the same fate and instead we have the Government's scheme of upper and lower grades, the former commencing with Rs. 35 as the starting pay. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolutions on taluk and district boards were defeated by the Government and whatever might be the moral effect of the 19 votes for and 22 against the resolutions, the Government have explicitly stated their views, which are hostile to those of the non-official representatives on the subject. . . . . The central idea of the reform scheme is that popular opinion, as expressed by the non-official members, should not only obtain a hearing, but also be given effect to and when a large number of important resolutions are rejected, the public outside the Council are likely to think that the reform scheme is not worked in the spirit in which it ought to be done. Of course, Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar did not mean or imply that the Government endeavoured to check, if not defeat, the objects with which the reforms have been introduced, although His Excellency thought that the trend of his speech indicated it. But the moral effect of the defeat of so many resolutions in the Council is, we fear, exactly what His Excellency thought that Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar expressed."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 6th, 1911.

The action of the Government of Eastern Bengal in the Khulna political gang case.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th April, in a leader under the heading "An experiment in clemency" says:—"The release of sixteen prisoners in the Khulna case at the instance of the Bengal Government has been described as an experiment in clemency; and we may give sufficient credit to Sir Edward Baker for political insight to justify us in thinking that the experiment will succeed. There is nothing very startling in the step taken by the Government. Under the law, as

recently amended, it is open to a court of law to let off first offenders without punishment, binding them over to appear for sentence if called for. . . . . The only question is what effect it will have on others who have taken to crime or been led into it by evil influence or example. Even as regards this we think the act of mercy, far from demoralising them, is likely to stimulate them to good conduct. It is a mistake to suppose that any body will find in this act of mercy any trace of weakness. Such mercy as the Bengal Government have shown shows strength, not weakness. . . . . The fate of many a young man has left a severe lesson to political firebrands among youngsters; and this along with the striking instance of mercy shown by the Government of Bengal, must materially help in process of steady return to law and order of which there are evident signs on the horizon. We may well wish success to Sir Edward Baker in his sincere attempt to conciliate Bengal. In spite of all the trouble and commotion through which Bengal has been passing, Sir Edward Baker has never lost the esteem and confidence of the people. He has had to take very severe measures, even to prohibit meetings. But in all these he has commanded a certain measure of popular acquiescence which would not have been possible but for the absolute confidence of the people in his unstinted sympathy and regard for them."

11. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 6th April, writes:—"The subsidy arrangement is calculated, in our opinion, to create one danger, which evidently the Government does not foresee. Newspapers, which are now soberly conducted, may possibly grow discontented and abandon their sobriety, on their realising that, despite their own loyalty, they are neglected by the Government in order that toady journals may be the monopolists of Government's smiles and favours. Favouritism has always been and must always be a fertile source of discontent and whichever way we look at it, the policy which the Bengal Government is embarking upon is undoubtedly a policy which spells favouritism. For this reason no fair-minded Government can have the slightest justification for adopting such a policy. So far as the Government itself is concerned, if it is determined to pursue such a policy there would be no difficulty in its doing so, for—we say it with regret—it will always be easy to find a servile newspaper that will gladly accept a subsidy and write to order. The point is that the toady paper may not come up to expectations, in which event, some other will have to be found. The more this sort of thing occurs, the more will the Government lose in self-respect and the worse will it be for the cause of honourable and useful journalism in India."

The subsidizing of newspapers.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, April 6th, 1911.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th April, writes as follows:—"A point was raised by the Hon'ble L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar in his speech on the Budget respecting a special feature of the new Legislative Council. The declared object of the new Council is to 'really and effectively associate the people of India in the work not only of occasional legislation, but of actual every-day administration.' That is very comprehensive, and includes every kind of thing that the Government may have to deal with. . . . . Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar's suggestion is that they must have an opportunity of discussing and offering opinions on any matter before it is sent up to the higher authorities who, in that case, will have both sides of a case before them. Strictly speaking, there is no provision now for such previous discussion in the Council, and this detracts from the aim of the reform as contemplated. The Government, however, fear that to allow every question to be so discussed in the Council would hamper the work of the executive, and the Legislative Council would become a larger Executive. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick's contention is that the Government are not bound to place before the Councils schemes for which they are responsible. They will place such matters as they choose, as a matter of their own discretion, and not as an obligation on their part. . . . . The Legislative Council is intended for the definite purpose of influencing and shaping the measures of

The Legislative Council.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 7th, 1911.

Government in accordance with public opinion; such a purpose is incompatible with the claim put forth on behalf of Government. But so long as the rules and regulations do not definitely lay down the exact limits, doubts and disputes are bound to arise, the Government asserting more than they are intended to assert, and the Council claiming more than they are privileged to claim. The existing vagueness may perhaps attract the notice of Lord Morley who is again at the India Office, and may prompt him to propose plans to remove it."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 8th, 1911.

Improvement in sanitation.

13. In a leader under this heading, the *Hindu*, of the 8th April, writes:—"The Local Government doubtless knew that the sanitary condition of the Presidency required more money than 14 lakhs to be spent upon necessary improvements. They knew that the Municipality of Madras was in need of a huge sum of money amounting to 150 lakhs. As the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar admitted fifty-one municipalities had prayed for pecuniary assistance. Taking these facts into consideration, the Madras Government ought to have asked for a grant ten times larger than they did. Bengal asked for 184 lakhs and the United Provinces for 100 lakhs. It cannot be said that for the money the Governments of these two Provinces asked for they had worked out schemes and based their request only on the estimates they had prepared. The Madras Government have taken up a curious attitude and missed a splendid opportunity of improving the sanitary condition of the Presidency. While everywhere attempts are being successfully made to improve the health of the people and anxiety is shown to effect all necessary sanitary reforms, it is unfortunate that the Madras Government should still be behind the times."

III.—LEGISLATION.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*. April 8th, 1911.

Civil Marriage Bill.

14. In an article on this subject, the *United India and Native States*, of the 8th April, writes:—"Mr. Basu, the mover of the Bill, is generally opposed to interference of Government in the social usages of the people; while in regard to social reform generally he pursues a policy not quite in keeping with the advanced political creed he holds. That such a man should have felt the necessity for such a measure is perhaps the best proof as to the urgent necessity for the proposed measure. The Bill is calculated to remove the hardships endured by a no means inconsiderable section of Indians who are not Brahmos. Other countries have provided for the registration of civil marriages by officers of Government while in India no such law is in force except for Christians. Mr. Basu's efforts are directed to make up for this omission. The Bill which is in consonance with the modern spirit of progress would be a factor in the development of freedom of conscience for which there is a great need at present in India and we hope that the public—at least the enlightened among communities—will endorse the provisions of the Bill so that it may become law at no distant date. The Government of India will, in a matter of this kind, maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality until the community declares itself in favour of the change. We trust that the will of the community will express itself in an unmistakable manner so that the hands of the mover and of the Government may be strengthened with reference to the proposed legislation."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, April 5th, 1911.

Children's courts in Baroda.

15. Referring to the "Children's Court Act," about to be introduced in Baroda State, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th April, says:—"It need hardly be said the Bill is drafted on the lines of those in existence in civilised countries. The juvenile court, the Bill says, should be held in a building isolated from the regular court house; and in a place where there is such a court the ordinary

Magistrates have no jurisdiction over the youthful offender. . . . . The conviction of a child will impose on him no disqualification. In jail, Superintendents are ordered to see that the youthful offender does not come in contact with hardened or adult criminals; and the Inspector-General of Prisons is required to make adequate provision for the industrial training of the youthful prisoners. Philanthropic institutions wishing to reform the juvenile criminal are recognised as reformatory schools. Appeals from children's courts lie to the Sessions Court. We have no doubt that the scheme will work satisfactorily. Baroda has set an example in the matter of the reform of the juvenile criminal for the other Native States and the British Government, and let us see if they will profit by the example."

The *United India and Native States*, of the 8th April, remarks:— "Legislation of an important character is on the anvil of the progressive State of Baroda at the present moment. The *Ajnapatrika* or *Darbar Gazette* of Baroda publishes the draft of a Children's Court Bill to be shortly submitted to the local Legislative Council. When the legislation becomes a *fait accompli*, Baroda will have taken a step in an administrative reform much ahead of every other administration but quite in conformity with the progressive tendencies of the civilised countries of the West"

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, April 8th, 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd April, writes:—"Three addresses were presented to His Excellency Lord Hardinge in Lahore on Saturday last, to all of which he replied in a sympathetic and conciliatory strain. . . . . Speaking to the Moslems, His Excellency said that the ideal to be placed before us must be to educate every young man and maiden in what is best calculated to qualify them for life. This explains the policy of the Government and we dare say that the future training of the young people of India is a question on which Government efforts would be concentrated. . . . . Regarding the separate representation of the Moslems, His Excellency made a shrewd remark the meaning of which, we hope, will be realised by the public. He was glad that the Moslem people appreciated the schemes of reform and gave them the assurance that the 'pledges once given by the Government will not be broken.' . . . . . Lord Hardinge further expressed, he was glad to find that 'Muhammadans in recent years, by their merit and ability, secured distinction in public service.' This shows that the time has come for them to declare themselves as no longer requiring special representation. We hope this clear and emphatic hint will be taken to give in the reform scheme an impartial and uniform advantage to all classes alike. Moreover, it is clear that the special representation is of little practical value in the Council and what good should accure results from the moral and intellectual influence that elected members are able to exert and not on their mere number. Regarding the clamour for Government appointments, the Viceroy observed that it would be quite as advantageous for educated people to attempt industrial and other pursuits for which intelligence and effort were required. He was sorry that the Hindu Sabha had grievances and he gently hinted that they should appreciate what good Government was able to do to them under the circumstances. Altogether, we think Lord Hardinge has a long vision and has in mind the interests of the future India more than the present and we think he is absorbed more in giving it a good shape."

The Viceroy at Lahore.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th April, says:—"It is clear that what the Viceroy most earnestly desires, and the desire must have been strengthened by the existence of so great a division among the population of the Punjab, is that the progress and advancement of India must be ensured by the increasing harmony and co-ordination of aims and aspirations among the different sections of the people in this country, and that though it is natural that differences should exist and that Government should recognise them, it must be the aim of all to work with perfect good feeling and friendliness, recognising, as far as possible, the common end which all have in view,

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 4th, 1911.

namely, the happiness, prosperity, and well-being of the people as a whole, which form the surest foundation of strength and stability, of order and progress."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 4th, 1911.

Co-operative Credit Societies in India.

17. The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th April, has the following:—"The Hon'ble Mr. T. H. Freemantle, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the United Provinces, gave an interesting and suggestive lecture on Co-operative Credit Societies in India, at the Calcutta University Institute, on Tuesday last. He traced the development and scope of the movement in other countries, and suggested how the same could be attained in India, now that the experimental stage has passed. During the last six years enough has been done to show that the co-operative movement has every chance of success and the people have shown a great aptitude for working it up. . . . . The co-operative movement in India, we anticipate, will be the forerunner of the social, economic and political prosperity, and these organisations may well be made use of by Government for entrusting local affairs. If they are also given some criminal and police powers which they certainly deserve, and can discharge satisfactorily, the village problem in India will have been practically solved. In fact co-operation leads to self-Government, through the panchayat system and Mr. Freemantle observes that a firm basis will thus be laid for the political development of the country and the way will be prepared by the development of individual character and capacity for organisation."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, April 5th, 1911.

Sir Arthur Lawley.

18. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 5th April:—"The *Madras Mail*, on behalf of the public of this Presidency, has set on foot an agitation for extending the term of office of Sir Arthur Lawley by a few months so as to permit His Excellency to take part in the Coronation Darbar. The *Mail* is very enthusiastic, but it is significant that not a single native Indian daily of Madras, for instance, *Hindu* or the *Standard*, fully competent to speak on behalf of the people of this Presidency, has taken up the subject. The *Mail* has failed either to instruct or to amuse the people in this matter and its suggestion has fallen flat, for aught we know, on the educated classes. They have, we suppose, taken up an attitude of 'benevolent neutrality.' So far as we are concerned, we see no reason why Sir Arthur Lawley cannot be permitted to stay in India till after the Darbar, as a matter of courtesy. Every thing, however, depends upon the Governor-elect. If he comes here in October, Sir Arthur will have to vacate the Governorship, and the *Madras Mail* would do well to persuade him to defer his coming till January."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, April 6th, 1911.

The Delhi Darbar.

19. In an article on the forthcoming visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to India, the *Western Star*, of the 6th April, says:—"We may, perhaps, be permitted, without impertinence, to make one or two suggestions in this connection. We presume a Reception Committee will be appointed, and we trust that it will be thoroughly representative in its character, and that its office-bearers will be persons in regard to whose choice not a single note of dissent will be heard, and who enjoy in an unstinted measure the confidence of the community. Now that it has been settled that Their Majesties are not to visit Madras, it would be highly satisfactory if some of the leading Indian gentlemen of Southern India were nominated members of the committee. The choice should not be confined to Madras alone, but should also include the leading Feudatory States in this Presidency. . . . . The approaching visit of Their Majesties to India will go a long way in strengthening and cementing the bond which unite this country to His Majesty's Throne and person, and we may be permitted to indulge the hope that His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to signalise his visit by some momentous mark of Imperial favour that shall vividly impress the imagination of the teeming, toiling millions of India with the beneficence of British rule, and enshrine his illustrious memory in the grateful recollections of devoted people."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

20. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th April, states that though complaints have been frequently made in this paper about the troubles caused to the public by some of the vagabonds in Chintadripet, no action appears to have been taken by the police in this matter, as these men join together in the nights in certain localities and molest the women passing by four of the streets.

Troubles caused by the vagabonds in Chintadripet.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

(*b*) *Courts.*

21. In commenting upon the action of the Government in spending about 8 lakhs of rupees as fees to the lawyers in cases of sedition, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th April, observes:—As the Police take up cases of this kind irregularly, much delay is caused and some of the accused persons have to be acquitted. All the persons accused in the Khulna case were released on bail. By bringing up such cases, the Court has to waste its time and a large expenditure is incurred by Government. If these cases are first properly investigated by the Police, and disposed of in Courts without delay, there is no doubt that much benefit will result.

Lawyers' fees.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 4th, 1911.

Because the Government pays fees to the lawyers without any limit, the common people also have to pay them large fees. While there is a limit, fixed by law, to the fees demanded by High Court Vakils, why should not this restriction apply also to Barristers coming from England? It is a well-known fact that the Barristers who now come to India are not as efficient as those who came here in former days Still, their fees are being increased in Bengal. The Barristers who practise in the Madras High Court have not only decreased in number, but in efficiency also. Although there are many reasons for this, one of them is the rule that Vakils can appear in the Original Side of this Court, while Barristers alone can appear in the Calcutta High Court. Many families which filed suits in the Courts there have been ruined by paying large fees to the Barristers. Further, if the Barristers who have taken fees from their clients are engaged in other Courts while their cases are called for hearing, the clients have to lose the money paid to these Barristers. For this reason, a client has to engage more than one Barrister for his case. Therefore, it must be ruled, that, if a Barrister is not able to appear for his client from whom he has taken fees, he should repay the amount to his client; and the fees paid to Barristers should also be limited by law.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th April, writes:—As we expected, questions were asked in the Madras Legislative Council regarding the case against Private Tubby, and answers were given to them. We need not say that these answers are quite unsatisfactory, and not calculated to secure the welfare of the public. It seems that the Government did not attend to what the Crown Prosecutor said when this case was being heard in the High Court The member, who answered the question on behalf of the Government, said that Tubby's carrying arms with him was not against the military rules, and that therefore there were no grounds for any further action in this matter. It is a wonder that the death caused to two innocent travellers and the wounding of a third man were considered by Government

The case against Private Tubby.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

as a common occurrence. When asked whether any pecuniary help would be given to the relations of these persons who were thus injured, without any reason, the Government said that this could not be done If the Government remains unconcerned even in such matters of importance, and answers the questions asked, without caring for the welfare of the people, what is the use of asking questions in the Legislative Councils?

SADHVI, *Mysore*, April 1st, 1911.

The cost of trying political criminals.

23. The *Sadhvi* of the 1st April, writes as follows:—We are told by the *Englishman* of Calcutta that so many as three lakhs of rupees were spent on fees paid to the counsel alone, engaged on behalf of the prosecution. Bomb-throwing has become too expensive a luxury, and it must be admitted by all that it is too big an amount to be thrown away on the prosecution of bomb-throwers. Why not utilise the money for educational purposes to instruct the youth of the country in the ways of orderly conduct and good behaviour? It is the want of good instruction and healthy occupation that perverts the mind of the youth and makes it the devil's workshop. We hope the Government will realise the importance of this and spend the public monies more wisely hereafter.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

Neglect of the vernaculars in the University examinations.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th April, remarks:—It is deplorable that the three first-grade colleges in the town of Madras have not made arrangements for the instruction of their pupils in the vernaculars, while those interested in these languages are already distressed by the introduction of the new rule under which the young men of this country can pass the University examinations simply by writing an essay in these languages, without studying them properly.

While, at the present time, feelings of patriotism and nationalism have sprung up in India, and the people are desirous of learning many things, what a pity it is to ignore instruction in the vernaculars! If those who know English wish to communicate the facts they have learnt to the people, what can they do without a knowledge of the vernaculars? Not only has Tamil been the language in which many important books have been written, but it is also spoken by 20 millions of people. A liking for this language has sprung up among the people, and many books useful to them are being written in it in prose. While this is the time for the University to patronize the Tamil language, the fact that our representatives in the University ignore it, portends a great evil to our country.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

JARIDAH-E-ROZGAR, *Madras*, April 1st, 1911.

The Health Officer of the Madras Corporation

25 The *Jaridah-e-Rozgar*, of the 1st April, in speaking very highly of the excellent management under Dr. Macdonald, Health Officer of the Madras Corporation, observes that the attention of the Municipal authorities has been previously invited to the adulterated articles sold in the bazaars, the consumption of which greatly impairs public health, and that the authorities have responded favourably in the matter by creating the appointment of a "Sanitary Inspector", whose duty it will be to inspect the bazaars and prevent the sale of unwholesome articles. In conclusion the *Juridah* thanks Dr. Macdonald for the steps taken by him in checking the evils complained of and hopes that he will take even keener interest in affairs relating to the public interest.

(*g*) *Forests.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1911.

Forest Administration Report for 1909–1910.

26. In reviewing the Forest Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1909–1910, the *Sasilekha*, of the 30th March, states, with reference to the proposed establishment of a Training College for training candidates for forest service, that those who come out successful

from that college should be provided with high posts in the Forest Department. In each and every department of public service, Indians, says the paper, should be enabled to secure high appointments. To qualify them for those posts, good training schools should be established in India only. It says that to reduce the cost of the administration of the country, a less number of European officers and a greater number of Indians should be appointed in all the minor departments of public service.

(*k*) *General.*

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th March, writes:—From the figures furnished by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in answer to the question of the Hon'ble Raja of Dighabatia in the Imperial Legislative Council, it appears that after the year 1903 there have been seven Europeans, for every Indian, appointed to high posts on more than Rs. 1,000.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1911.

Europeans and Indians in high appointments.

In the matter of conferring high posts on the Indians, it is not correct to see in what proportion their number has increased. The only correct way is to see how many Europeans have been appointed to these posts for every Indian so appointed When these numbers are thus compared, Lord Curzon's argument and his boast of the action of the British Government become useless. As the number of Europeans newly appointed within the past seven years is 443, while that of the Indians does not exceed 69, Lord Minto and Lord Morley are not free from fault in this matter. The appointment of Europeans to high posts has been increasing. Posts are newly created, and to these Europeans are appointed. This is justified by saying that qualified Indians are not available. Cannot the Indian youths be trained in European countries and then appointed to these high offices? It has become the custom of the rulers to appoint Englishmen to some other posts also, for example, the posts in the Educational Department. They say that because the British rule has been established in India, the administration should be carried on by Englishmen only, and that the number of such Englishmen should not fall below what it is at present. If that is so, to say that Indians will be appointed to high posts in larger numbers, and that no distinction of race will be observed in this matter is only vain talk.

28. The *Veerakesari*, of the 1st April, writes as follows:—The Government of India has hit upon probably the best plan of educating the masses by granting subsidies to the vernacular press which is no doubt one of the most potent influences that determine the mental activities of the people. Though the English education is daily spreading wider and wider, the actual number that can read and appreciate the English papers is yet very small, and thus the only way to reach the minds of the masses is through the vernacular papers. The vernacular papers are by no means doing their share of work as efficiently as they ought to, and the one reason of that is lack of proper encouragement and funds. We are very grateful to the Government for having thought of this means of granting subsidies to the press to infuse spirit and vigour in them, and we only wish that the Provincial Governments as well may copy this example and give annual grants-in-aid to a few vernacular papers in each Province just as they do in the case of educational institutions.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, April 1st, 1911.

Subsidising the press.

29. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st April, makes the following comments referring to the recent order of the Government of Madras making the upper subordinate service of the Revenue Department begin from the Revenue Inspector's grade on Rs. 35:—To improve the efficiency of the Revenue Department, the Decentralisation Committee had suggested that the upper subordinate service of the Revenue Department should begin from the Sub-Magistrate's grade on Rs. 100, but the suggestion did not commend itself to the Government of Madras, and it has ruled that it should begin from Rs. 35. Rupees 35 will hereafter be the highest goal that

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, April 1st, 1911.

The Upper Subordinate service of the Revenue Department.

can be reached by those in the lower ranks, and we do not think that this will in any way mend matters and make them upright and honest in the discharge of their duties. The object in view is of course to make the service attractive to the educated young men by giving them a decent start in the department, and we are precluded from contending that Rs. 35 will not be attractive enough, whatever be the decency of it, as we see already even B.L.'s working on Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, April 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

Postal Ordinance II of 1908.

30. In the course of an article under the heading "Postal Ordinance II of 1908," the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st April, observes:—"... The amending Ordinance 23 of 1909, clause 4 after sub-section 6 of section 22 of the principal ordinance, the following sub-section is added and numbered "D":—"Any circular or advertisement regarding drugs or medicines purporting to be remedies for diseases of sexual organs or sexual stimulants" where such advertisements are enclosed as supplements, they are ordered to be intercepted and destroyed. The ordinances, so far as they relate to sexual stimulants, are unobjectionable. We cannot approve of the attitude of the Post offices as regards remedies for diseases. It is the duty of all to do what is possible to decrease human suffering. Advertisements of remedies for dangerous diseases should not be prevented from circulation."

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, April 1st, 1911.

Indians to be appointed on a larger scale to high posts under Government.

31. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st April, referring to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the employment, on a larger scale, of Indians to high posts under Government, remarks that popular opinion in favour of the resolution has been astir for some time past. The spread of education in India has produced many qualified and competent Indians, most of whom have shown better capabilities than Europeans appointed to posts other than those reserved for Civilians but which carry big salaries. The injustice of the system is self-evident; and it is to our advantage that Government have in a way admitted it. Another matter for complaint is the invidious distinction in point of pay of Europeans and Indians occupying the same kind of posts. This injustice is more patent in the Educational Department where the recently-introduced division of service into Imperial and Provincial has made a marked distinction between Europeans and Indians unknown in the department before. Indians possessing the same University qualification and having the same University training as the Europeans are employed only in the Provincial Service and destined to draw lower pay. The admission by Government that such treatment is not just, and that steps will ere long be devised to remedy the evil is, indeed, a matter for congratulation. The Government have further conceded the necessity of increasing the number of posts in the Provincial Service; and it is therefore to be hoped that some more posts will be thrown open to indigenous talent. If Provincial Governments also act in concert with the Government of India better results can be hoped for. If the existing grounds of complaints are somehow reduced, there will be a proportionate reduction in the want of confidence on the part of the people in Government.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, April 5th, 1911.

A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th April, also writes in the same strain on the subject.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, April 1st, 1911.

Regarding the division of service in Revenue department into two grades.

32. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st April, refers to the recent order of Government dividing the service in the Revenue department in this Presidency into the higher subordinate and lower subordinate grades, and remarks that selection for high posts will hereafter be made from graduates of respectability and merit. But it is doubted whether direct recruitment to the post of Revenue Inspectors on a pay of Rs. 35 is calculated to create an adequate degree of independence and truthfulness in the young persons selected, and it is said

that if educated and respectable youths are selected for tolerably high posts on educational or other basis and given salaries sufficient to enable them to live decently and maintain self-respect, the service will undoubtedly be improved.

III.—Legislation.

33. Referring to the Seditious Meetings Act, the *Desamata*, of the 29th March, states that the permanent existence of the Act on the Indian Statute Book is a great hindrance to the freedom of the people. The paper says that although it has been re-enacted permanently, His Excellency the Governor-General has promised not to utilize it at present, and that this promise ought to be a source of satisfaction to the people.

Seditious Meetings Act

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Mar. 29th, 1911.

34. With reference to the clause in the Elementary Education Bill which empowers a municipality or district board, subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government, to levy a special education rate, the *Andhravrakasika*, of the 1st April, states that the proposed tax, if levied, will simply be a great hardship to the people. In America, the Government have caused waste lands to be cultivated, and with the net income derived from them, they have made up the deficiency in the funds provided from the Government treasury, and spread education in the country. A similar thing, says the paper, can be done in this country too. Some 25 acres of land may be set apart in every village and the ryots may be directed to cultivate the same, each contributing a day's labour by turns. This course will not be felt to be an inconvenience either by the ryot or the Government. The sale-proceeds of the produce together with the grant for education allowed to the Government of Madras by the Government of India should be utilised for paying teachers only, and the charges of Inspectors, Directors, etc., should be met, as usual, separately by Government. Fruit-bearing trees may be planted and with the income derived therefrom, education may be spread. If Government is not prepared to give free education, there is no use making elementary education compulsory. If it is decided to levy a tax for purposes of education, two annas may be levied for every one rupee of land assessment paid; or 4 annas for every acre of wet land and 3 annas for every acre of dry land. The paper hopes that although the people may find it hard to pay an education tax, still they will not grudge to pay it and thereby bring India on a level with other countries, of whose glory elementary education is the root cause. The paper, in conclusion, prays that Government will find ways and means by which they can spread education without putting the people to any trouble, and deserve their eternal gratitude.

Elementary Education Bill.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, April 1st, 1911.

35. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 6th April, after setting forth in brief the main provisions of the Primary Education Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council, makes the following observations:—The Bill as introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has our hearty approval as it is high time that something must be done for the free diffusion of primary education among the masses, but it is noteworthy that the Honourable Member does not go quite so far as the Mysore Government and make primary education free to all, rich and poor alike. It is against all reason that the cost of educating the children of the well-to-do should be made a charge upon the public purse, and we have no hesitation in condemning the measure regarding primary education as it stands in Mysore. We have also to say in this connection that the initial difficulty in working out the measure will be to find competent teachers as there is very little scope in the department for really able men to obtain due preferment.

Compulsory primary education.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, April 6th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

36. Under the heading "Progress in Baroda" the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st April, writes as follows:—The Annual Administration Report of Baroda for the year 1909–1910 contains a detailed statement of the progress made in the political

Progress in Baroda.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, April 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

relations of the State with the British Government. The State of Baroda has been permitted to construct telegraph lines inside the State without the previous sanction of the Government, provided the lines are not used by the public and are not worked for gain. Telephone system may be set up, maintained and opened to the public and worked for gain without the previous sanction of the Government of India, provided that the lines are confined to definite local areas. Baroda is, in future, to receive compensation for lands required by the Government of India for State Railways proper and for State Railways worked by companies and both the State and occupiers of lands will receive compensation. The relations between the Residency and the Maharaja's Government have been made to become cordial in many respects. This is the result of a change of policy that has come over the Government of India in recent times and this change of policy affects not only the State of Baroda but almost every other Native State in India. We see everywhere a change for the better in the relationship between Residencies and Political Agencies and the Darbars of the Native States. We also see unmixed sincerity in the devotion and loyalty that the Native States follow towards the Imperial Government. It is no wonder that love begets love. The change in the Imperial policy has led to a reciprocal change in the policy of Native States, and we have no doubt that if the policy is maintained intact, it will lead to identity of interests and the real consolidation of the British Empire in India."

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, April 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

The Mysore University.

37. Referring to the question of establishing a University for Mysore that was brought to the consideration of the Government at the last session of the Representative Assembly, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st April, writes as follows:—"It was shown beyond a shadow of doubt that the University can be made self-supporting if it is worked on proper lines. The question was noted for consideration. We do not yet see anything done in the matter. His Highness the Aga Khan has been trying to found a sectarian University and his efforts are likely to be crowned with success. He has already collected several lakhs of rupees, and he is bent upon seeing that the sum swells up to a crore of rupees before long. If a single individual can have a University to promote the cause of the Moslem community, is it proper to allow it to be said that the Government of Mysore with its great resources is incapable of providing a University for the people of the Province? His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is a great patron of learning. His heart beats in loving sympathy with the aspirations of the people in matters of education, literary and technical. His Ministers are men who have received the benefits of high University education, and their solicitude for the advancement of learning in all practical directions is unbounded. The resources of the State are such as to extend the help necessary for founding a University and the help required from the Government in this matter is little or nothing. The application fees of the candidates themselves will go a great way to make the University self-supporting. The establishment of a University is in another way a duty to the Government of Mysore—a duty not only to its subjects but also to the Imperial Government. The British Indian Universities are committing a serious blunder. The best University education is not being given. A large number of students fail in their examinations. No proper effort is made to see that the failed candidates do not turn out a menace to established Government.

It is the duty of the Government to see that schools and colleges are so managed as to minimise, as much as possible, failures in the examinations. Ours is a small province. We can make arrangements not only for effective supervision but also for effective work in schools and colleges. We can see that men who have no means or who have not the abilities required for success in University examinations, are drafted to remunerative industrial walks of life. Our business is to strengthen the foundations of the Imperial Government. We forged even a Press Law of the most stringent nature to see that no effort is made in the Province to add to the troubles in British India. The establishment of a University would be better calculated to enable us to do this Imperial duty than even the Press Law. We can set an

example to British India as to how the human forces can be utilised to strengthen and consolidate the Empire. We hope the Government of His Highness the Maharaja will tackle the question of the Mysore University without any delay and do what is needed in the matter, and we sincerely trust before the next meeting of the Representative Assembly the prayers of the assembly will have been in a fair way to be an accomplished fact."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

38. The *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 29th March, says:—After the appointment of Mr. Cunningham as the Deputy Commissioner of Police, there has been no disturbance of any kind. In every house small-pox and fever are prevalent Toddy and liquor shops are greatly increasing. As regards the administration of justice, if a minor files a suit in the Court, he would have become a very old man before he returns home with success or defeat. This is the only fault of the Madras High Court.

The present state of the town of Madras.

Vijaya Vikatan, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1911.

39. Referring to the Coronation Darbar to be held in Delhi in December next the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st April, writes that it is a customary practice from time immemorial followed in India, on such great occasions as these to make certain important concessions and remissions to the people in order that they may heartily participate in the festivities of the ceremony, and hopes that the British Government without doubt will avail itself of this occasion to remit the unexpired portions of the sentences of transportation and imprisonment passed in the case of political offenders and afford substantial help and encouragement to the decaying arts and industries of India and to primary and higher education. The paper goes on to give a long list of reforms that may be introduced into the country, and hopes that thereby loyalty to the British Throne will be firmly implanted in the hearts of people.

The Coronation Darbar.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, April 1st, 1911.

40. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st April, dwelling, at great length on the industrial advancement of India during the past twenty years, concludes its article as follows:—" . . . . The chief cause of the unrest in India is the non-creation of remunerative labour to workless hands and brains. Every Government has a duty to itself in this matter. If it fails to do this duty, it will contribute, passively however, to the sowing of a mischievous wind and it should thank itself if, in course of time, the wind developes itself into an irresistible whirlwind requiring superhuman forces to control it. We call the attention of the Imperial as well as Local Governments to the Imperial call in this matter. We are of opinion that the diagnosis of the political doctors in this matter has been woefully misleading; and we are of opinion that if we create proper work of a remunerative kind to the hands and brains of every man and woman and remove all obstacles to enable them their own material salvation, and if the Government of India introduces self-government into the country subject to the control of the Imperial Government, an era of peace, love, loyalty and devotion to the British Government becomes a matter accomplished to the satisfaction of the parties concerned."

Indian industries.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, April 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

41. The *Jaridah-e-Rozgar*, of the 1st April, writes that it is a matter of gratification to the Moslem world that the Right Hon'ble Saiyid Amir Ali Sahib is working eagerly and steadily for the construction of a mosque in the metropolis of England, and that every Muhammadan should subscribe his mite towards it. The kind British Government has granted hundreds of religious privileges to the Mussalmans. The Mussalmans of London also are much benefited by the educational privileges and concessions which are being granted to them, and hence there ought to be a public place of worship for the Mussalmans in London, just as there are synagogues and temples for the Jews and Hindus respectively.

Construction of a mosque in London.

Jaridah-e-Rozgar, *Madras*, April 1st, 1911.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 15th April 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record .. .	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
29	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
30	Madras Mail ..	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	*4,759
30	Madras Standard ..	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
32	Madras Times ..	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	600
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	580
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Pianson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No.1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	50
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 10. *Madras Standard.* P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the editorial work.

No. 11. *Madras Times.* Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14. *Hindu*, No. 19, *Indian Review*, and No. 40, *United India and Native States.* The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 2,500, and 400, respectively.

No. 61. *Nilgiri Church News*, and No. 62, *Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette.* The District Magistrate reports that the Registrar of Books has classified these two publications as books. They will be omitted from the current quarterly list.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruvalúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	200
35	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
36	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No. 30, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
37	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
38	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
39	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
40	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	270
41	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
42	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
43	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
44	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
45	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
46	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
47	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
48	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
49	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
50	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{1,090 / 1,280}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
53	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
54	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
55	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
56	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
57	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
58	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
59	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
60	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
61	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
62	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	7[illegible]
62	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	4[illegible]
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,0[illegible]
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,75[illegible]
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 12, *Desabhimani*. The editor, P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, is reported to have died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.
No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Nárayanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	D.. ..	G Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácholapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agrabaram, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	660
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	6 0

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 45 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly .	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Aroot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	550
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam or Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kaumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayáia Manóráma ..	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Mancrama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Ratigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press. Tirór, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Savishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	1 0
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	493
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Ráhman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The following appears in the *Madras Standard*, of the 12th April: —"From the papers received from South Africa, we see that the South African Immigration Bill has not at all given satisfaction to the Indians. . . . . Mr. Smutts proposes to give theoretical equality in the Bill, but in administering the Act, injustice will be perpetrated. For instance, the clause about the education test is very uncertain. The language is not defined and what 'satisfaction' means is very doubtful. Indian immigrants will be left to the mercy of the Immigration officer. This is certainly unjust. Again, the wives and minor children of the domiciled Indians should be excluded from the restriction and the domiciled Indian's rights should be recognised in a more clear language. We note, however, that all these changes have been embodied subsequently, and the reply given by the Under Secretary of State for Colonies in the House of Lords to Lord Ampthill makes this clear. We hope that so far as the domiciled Indian is concerned there would be no more trouble . . . . . Though prejudice against Asiatics exists among the white population, the Government should take care not to give statutory sanction to colour prejudice. This policy will not succeed and will give no real security to the white population. . . . . There should not be any restraint imposed on the domiciled Indians carrying on their various trades. It is also suggested as regards personal cleanliness and trade morality, the required standard should be insisted on and Indians ought to adopt them. We observed in our last article that this will be done. Altogether it seems that General Smutts and others have now realised that they should not perpetuate the dangerous policy as regards Indians and we may rely that we have heard the last of the troubles of our fellow-citizens in South Africa."

The South African Immigration Bill.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 12th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th April, has the following:—'Mr. Frederick Mackarness has not yet done with the Police of India. Nor does he seem likely to keep silence in view of the confiscation of his pamphlet. We predicted long ago that he would persist, and that victory would in the end be his. Lord Courtney's question in the House of Lords shows that the subject has received much larger attention since the confiscation of the pamphlet; and Lord Morley's reply does not seem to be particularly strong either as regards facts or as regards arguments. Mr. Mackarness, taking advantage of both, has addressed a letter to London newspapers pointing out the fallacies of Lord Morley's contention. He seizes the flaw in Lord Morley's statement that 'confessions are only to be made in the presence of a Magistrate', and points out that the policeman who has by fair or foul means obtained a confession from a suspect takes him before 'the nearest Magistrate', and gets that Magistrate to record the confession after duly inquiring from the suspect whether the confession is voluntary. . . . . Mr. Mackarness is quite right in contending that the Police should be left no inducement to get confessions. He thinks that if no confessions are admissible except those made to the Court trying the case, the Police will have no temptation to extort confessions. We are unable to give our unqualified assent

Mr. Mackarness and the Indian Police.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 10th, 1911.

to this. We fear it will not be always possible to make a distinction between confessions made to the Police and those made to the Magistrate. Few persons make voluntary confessions; and where a confession is voluntary, it would not require any effort from the police to get it. The only sure remedy, in our opinion, would be not to place any reliance on confessions which can, in the first instance, be presumed to have been made to the Police. So long as the Police have an inducement to get confessions, and this inducement will depend on the degree of importance attached to confessions, methods may be expected to be employed, which are condemned by right-minded people. . . . . So far as an improved personnel can be expected to introduce it, there has been improvement, but the false methods of judgment remain, as also the opportunities for employing such methods. We fear, however, that even possible improvements will be slow if the Secretary of State persists in showing so much sensitiveness at criticism of the Police which certainly stands in need of criticism, at least as much as any other department of the administration. The recent attitude, however, is apt to create an unfortunate impression that criticism of the Police is resented."

(*d*) *Education.*

HINDU, *Madras*, April 14th, 1911.

Educational progress.

3. In an article under this heading, the *Hindu*, of the 14th April, remarks:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Butler was at some pains, in the Imperial Legislative Council meeting on the 27th March last, to show that there has been no change of policy even for a single day in regard to secondary education since the despatch of 1854 and defended the proposed establishment of model schools in this Presidency, somewhat ineffectively in our opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, in his speech, strengthened his case against model schools by quotations from the famous despatch of 1854 which strongly advocated the policy of continuous withdrawal of the State from the field of secondary education which was followed more quickly and with better results in Madras. This policy was deliberately departed from first in 1899 and then in 1904, apparently with a desire on the part of Government to control secondary education. . . . . The resolution moved at a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Haque regarding the making of primary education free throughout India, and the Elementary Education Bill introduced later by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, have drawn prominent attention to the very slow growth of primary education in the country, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State would consider with sympathy any proposals which the Government of India may make in this behalf."

(*h*) *Railways.*

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, April 8th, 1911.

Overcrowding in trains.

4. The *Western Star*, of the 8th April, writes:—"Overcrowding in passenger trains of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has formed one of the standing complaints for some time past. Protests against overcrowding were entered in some of the Provincial and District Conferences, and attention was often drawn to the question in the Legislative Council. In the Bombay Legislative Council held towards the end of January last, papers relating to this subject were laid on the table which give an idea of the extent of overcrowding. . . . . We do not know if this system of conducting passenger traffic by means of goods waggons is discontinued even to-day. It may be noted that these were the days of normal traffic and there is nothing in the papers to show that the overcrowding was due to any fair or pilgrimage of the moment. The Government of Bombay addressed a letter inviting the attention of the Railway administration to these grievances. The Railway authorities, in their reply, have assured the Government that a large addition to the rolling-stock for passenger traffic would be made in the course of the next year, and improved services would be afforded to the public. Now that

the facts about overcrowding are fully laid before the Government, we hope they will not rest content till they see that these greivances are removed."

(k) General.

Non-official majorities.

5. In writing under this heading, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th April, says:—"When the authors of the Reform Scheme made provision for non-official majorities it was their desire, we presume, that non-official opinion should prevail with the Local Governments, that these Governments should be broadbased on the people's will. In what way has this desire been carried out by the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley? We are constrained to state that the Local Government has ignored this expressed desire of Lords Morley and Minto and the principles that underlie it, reducing the non-official majority in this Council to almost a zero. This is what the public thinks; and this is a state of affairs one cannot but survey with melancholy feelings. The provision for non official majorities is the salt, as it were, of the Reform Scheme, and have we not legitimate reason to complain and feel disappointed when this provision has become a dead letter? It is the duty of our leaders to rise equal to the occasion, and prevail upon the Imperial Government to make better and stronger provision for the maintenance of real non-official majorities in Provincial Councils." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, April 8th, 1911.

The recent Madras Legislative Council meeting.

6. In commenting on the proceedings of the recent Council meeting, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th April, writes:—"Whatever the Government may think of the congestion of work in the High Court, the public, which pays the piper, has a right to see that the High Court is fully manned and equipped to meet the ever-increasing work. The present strength of the High Court is wholly inadequate to meet the increased work and, in the interests of efficient administration of justice, it is absolutely necessary that the strength should be materially increased. Regarding Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolutions on village officers and Tahsildars standing for election to Taluk Boards and District Boards, respectively. We may mention at the outset, and we do so very regretfully, that the Government's attitude towards the resolutions was very unfortunate. They opposed the resolutions tooth and nail, but it is significant that they were thrown out by narrow majorities which testifies to the support the resolutions have received from the non-official public. . . . . The village officers and Tahsildars, Sir Murray Hammick put it, were men of knowledge and experience and therefore eminently fit for the administration of local affairs. But Sir Murray did not stop to examine whether the preponderance of the official element would conduce to the better political education of the people, whether it would give the non-officials an opportunity to get a wider knowledge of the principles and working of local self-government. We need not carry our arguments further for it is a patent fact that our officialised local boards have failed to carry public favour with them. Let Adigaries and Tahsildars be appointed to seats reserved for officials, but they cannot, in propriety, be permitted to encroach upon the preserves of the non-official." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, April 8th, 1911.

The Madras Budget debate.

7. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 10th April, remarks:—"There has been lately a serious complaint that the Madras Government allow the accumulation of huge balances. They do not hasten the expenditure. When the finances show a large surplus, the Imperial Government do not care to apportion sufficiently large doles to Madras, in distributing grants to the Provincial Governments. The provincial contracts with the Government of India are said to be at present in better condition than before. The Local Government should therefore take the best advantage of the situation. There are pressing needs for expenditure on public interests and it will not do well to let the surpluses accumulate. The Finance Member stated that the slow progress of disbursement is inevitable under the circumstances. His Excellency the Governor SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, April 10th, 1911.

also would not admit that there was necessity for quicker disposal of the surplus, while congratulating himself and the Government on the excellent future of the finances. His Excellency enumerated the many items of expenditure that call for urgent attention in the near future and said that the balances would dwindle soon and should be disposed of cautiously and gradually."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 10th, 1911.

Indians in South Africa.

8. In writing on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 10th April, says:—"The opinion in India is that labourers are so much wanted for the development of India that few can be spared to emigrate into the colonies. In any case we must keep the door open to some extent and remove the unreasonable disabilities. We are so far glad that the position of the domiciled Indians in South Africa will, in future, be made less irksome. We hope they will not have any further complaint to make. As for further emigrants, for which there seems to be much demand in South Africa, we must stop the indentured system once for all and leave the employers and the employees to settle their terms by private contract. If the different parts of the British Empire should feel the bond of mutual sympathy and if India's extent and importance as the crowning piece of the Empire are recognised, then the disabilities imposed on the Indian immigration should be removed. Till then the Empire will be one of imperfect union an ill-developed idea.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 11th, 1911.

The Enlarged Councils.

9. In an article under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 11th April, writes:—"It is generally admitted that the Enlarged Councils created in effect of the Reform Scheme have given greater opportunities of discussing administrative questions and satisfying public wants. The tone and character of criticism, too, have improved and though the majority of the resolutions moved failed to obtain official approval, considerable moral strength has been acquired to the popular side of public questions. Nevertheless, there is to be seen some dissatisfaction in the people that the spirit of the Reform Scheme is not sufficiently recognised by the Government and popular opinions are not assimilated in the Government as readily as may be desired. . . . . The Reform Scheme was itself a spontaneous gift of the Government. Whether rightly or wrongly, the people in this country have been considered to be deserving of the same. The first year's experience has proved that the concessions made have been utilised in a manner worthy of approval. It remains for the Government of their own free will to remove the imperfections and defects in the rules of Council debate and in the policy of budget framing, so that, in result, the popular voice might find greater recognition than at present. We measure the success of the Reform Scheme in the beneficial results according to the people. The official predominence is maintained in all the Councils and no popular opinion can prevail in the end by virtue of the vote. The moral effect of the discussion and the generous impulses of the Government alone will count and thus the ultimate responsibility of making the Reform Scheme a complete success depends on the Government. And, on the popular side we must take care to represent the public voice in a moderate reasonable way within the scope allowed fully expecting generous treatment."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 11th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th April, says:—"The Council Regulations must come in for amendment before long; and the time is up, to seriously consider the amendments that are necessary to realise the fullest fruition of the hopes that it is permissible to build up on the Councils Act. . . . . In the meantime two points have to be emphasised as the essence of the reform. One is that it must be made possible for the best men in the country to be returned to the Council, and the other that as intelligent and as extensive an electorate as possible under the circumstances must be brought into existence. . . . . At the last elections it was found that many of the best men in the country were not members of any electoral body, and they could not, therefore, either vote or stand for election. The result has been that it is not open to an electorate to return to the Council the best man that

it can find, but has to be content with returning those upon whom the mark has been put in virtue of their membership of a particular body. It is obvious that some of the most distinguished men in the country have by this cause been kept out of the Council, and there can be no doubt that if such men had been privileged to a stand for election, the efficiency of the Councils would have stood far higher. . . . . The average ability of the new Council is certainly lower than that of the old, so that new restrictions have not effected any improvement. The class of men elected under the old Act were, even in respect of their position in the country and public life, generally superior to their successors of the present day. This will not help the plea that, without certain restrictions, all sorts of men are apt to get into the Council. On the other hand, it tells quite the other way, that it is best to leave absolute freedom to electorates themselves to elect anybody they like. It is far more important in our view that the electorates should have this freedom than that they should be extensive, although an extensive electorate will naturally draw into it a larger number of competent men."

10. The *Hindu*, of the 11th April, writes as follows:—"In the course of the final debate on the budget in the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao criticised the terms of the new permanent Provincial Settlement with the Government of India as to the financial resources and expenditure of this province and pointed out its inadequacy and unfairness as compared with the settlements arrived at with the other provinces. . . . . In the course of his speech, Mr. Andrew, after rightly complaining on the small share which the Madras Presidency got out of the non-recurring grants from the opium surplus, proceeded to refer to the terms of the Provincial Settlement. He complained not only that its terms were not as fair as they ought to be, but also that 'the budget for the coming year has been framed with reference to that settlement and without the views of the Madras Government as to the conditions and terms of the scheme having been previously obtained.' The Government of India, he added, 'have further stated that the entries made in the budget for next year are only for budget purposes,' and the Government of Madras therefore presumed that 'they will be afforded an opportunity of going into details before the revised settlement of 1908, before the modifications now suggested by the Government of India, is stereotyped.' . . . . Whether the Madras Government actually had the opportunity, which they failed to avail themselves of, of bringing the claims mentioned by Mr. Andrew to the notice of the Government of India by means of Secretariat inter-communication, as Sir F. Wilson implies, or not, we need not here consider. It is plain that our settlement does require reconsideration. We fully trust that it will be allowed, as it ought to be in the interests of the tax-payers of this Presidency, and that the whole of the details of the settlement will be fully considered and discussed on the basis of the principles laid down by the Finance Member, and the case for this province will now at least be fully laid before the Government of India. When this is done, we are confident that this province will get a more liberal and juster share of the revenues than the present unsatisfactory settlement has given."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 11th, 1911.

The Madras Provincial Settlement.

11. In a leading article under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 12th April, says:—"Whatever the Government might say to the contrary, the impression cannot be got over, that for the sake of more revenue they made liquor shops as popular as possible and it was only after the Excise Committee pointed out the necessity for restricting the sales some attempts were made to enhance the prices. The reduction of shops, the enhancement of prices and control of shop licenses by the local committees are the measures taken to control the liquor traffic, but till now these are adopted with moderation. So long as the excise revenue continues to rise, or, at any rate, does not fall, these measures will be adopted. But when the revenues are affected, it will be

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 12th, 1911.

Liquor licenses.

hard to induce Government to listen to the appeals of the temperance reformers. . . . If the masses of the people can save money and utilise the same on more healthy objects than intoxicating drinks, Government would surely be indirectly benefited. At any rate, revenue ought never to be made an excuse for the moral degradation of the masses of people. In this sense the excise policy should be made to harmonise with the ideals of the Indian people. The European ideal of moderate drinking is unsuited to India, which is in favour of total abstinence. Government must remember that they must be guided by Indian ideals and not Western ideals in this matter and therefore gradually they must adopt the recommendations of the people."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 14th, 1911.

The report of Mr. Cumming on emigrants who returned from Natal by the S.S. *Umfuli*.

12. In commenting on the report of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, on those who returned from Natal, by the S.S. *Umfuli*, the *Madras Standard*, of the 14th April, says :—"Here is Mr. Cumming denying any ill-treatment, as regards, at least, the coolies brought down by the *Umfuli* are concerned. Possibly, our Protectors have been recording such official notes, as every batch arrived. Mr. Cumming has satisfied himself that these men are contented and comfortable. And so, in the light of this authoritative official statement of the Protector, we and the Government of India have to revise our ideas about the treatment and lot of the Indian indentured coolies in Natal. Evidently, then, it is the vicious, Indian political agitator that has been spreading all such calumnies against the good planters of Natal, and making these Indians martyrs. And the Government of India has, perhaps, in a weak moment, given in to the persistent importunity of the Indian agitator. Does Mr. Cumming know that the 72 Sardars are the decoys sent by the planters, who have held forth heavy inducements to them to lure as many of their unwary and innocent countrymen as possible? And what else could these coolies, brought down by them and under their charge, have replied to the official question put by the Protector about the treatment received on the plantations? Does he not see that, in the present circumstances, when the inhuman treatment of the Natal planter is being condemned on all sides, that the answer given by the Sardars and the coolies should have been coached up? Mr. Cumming's statement that they are all anxious to return to Natal, which they will presumably do on fresh agreements before 30th June 1911, sounds almost like a challenge to the Government of India, and the Indians here who have been agitating the question."

III.—LEGISLATION.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 10th, 1911.

The Civil Marriage Bill.

13. In a leader on this subject the *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th April, writes :—"A Civil Law of Marriage will not enable a man to rise to or be admitted into a superior caste. It will give no title to a superior status in society. It will not declare a person to be of a superior caste because he marries from a higher caste. What it will do is to give every person the same freedom in regard to marriage as he has in regard to the observance of his caste, or adherence to his faith. Society cannot prevent a person from eating meat or changing his religion or proceeding on foreign travel. But it can keep him out, and refuse to re-admit him. The question, then, is whether the freedom which an individual possesses in these respects should be denied to him in respect of marriage. He does not ask society to make any sacrifices for him; he is prepared to sacrifice his own position and prospects in society, but he asks that he must be allowed by law to exercise his freedom in respect of marriage as he is in respect of so many other things which are repugnant to his society and are not sanctioned by it. The whole question hinges upon individual freedom to do what one likes without infringing the rights or privileges of any other person or of society at large. . . . . There are difficulties as regards succession which the Bill does not provide for. But, as Dr. Bannerjee

points out, it does not propose to raise the status of a person in society or caste. . . . . Further, he suggests that, following the analogy of the Widow Marriage Act, it may be declared that the issue of a mixed marriage will have no right of collateral succession. This will surely prevent any confusion or uncertainty such as has been referred to in the discussion on the Bill. It will not at all be expedient that the freedom of choice of an individual should in any manner or degree affect others. Its results, whatever they may be, should be limited to himself and to his descendants. This must disarm all opposition except that based on a denial of individual freedom; and the very principle of the legislation is such freedom which it is the tendency of the present times and of British legislation to protect."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The suggestion that a member of the Royal family should be appointed Viceroy of India.

14. Referring to the suggestion that India should have as Viceroy a member of the Royal family, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th April, says:—"Those who cry for a Royal Viceroy do not look beneath the surface. They are carried away by the glamour which royalty has among the people, but do not consider what it is that retains that glamour. The only condition on which a royal personage can be placed at the head of the Government of India is that there is the same constitutional safeguard as in England to make the Ministers responsible for his acts. The Indian constitution does not furnish these safeguards, and the result must be to accustom people to criticise royalty as much they now criticise the Viceroy. The conception which underlies the suggestion is that of a Royal Viceroy acting as a benevolent despot, governing the people in their interests, compelling every official in the country to follow his will, and enabling the people to gratify their wishes. Such a conception overlooks the conditions of Government in India, which are controlled by many forces operating from both within and without . . . . The only merit of the suggestion is that there will be a royal representative of the Sovereign among the people instead of one unconnected with royalty; and that by itself will not make much difference."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 12th, 1911.

Erratum.

For the last sentence of paragraph 1 in page 501, *substitute*:—

"The Indian community in South Africa is, as is its wont, up and doing, and we are bound to strengthen its hands by well-organised agitation here against the Immigration Restrictions Bill."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, April 8th, 1911.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th April, states that the first Criminal Sessions of this year is memorable in the annals of the High Court, for it brought to light the irresponsible and dangerous conduct of some of the police subordinates. No doubt there is abuse of authority in every department, but in the Police department such abuse does not appear to have any bounds. The unwise acts of the police subordinates sometimes lead to very disastrous consequences. The case in which certain persons were charged with giving false evidence in the Korukupet murder case and tried before the Sessions Judge in the High Court is an instance in point. Two of the accused were convicted and sentenced, and while the third was being tried, Mr. Cunningham, the Deputy Commissioner, who entertained some suspicion in the matter, sent for the records and, after very careful scrutiny, pointed out to the Court the humbug that was played by the police subordinates in the case. The third accused was discharged and the charge against the fourth was withdrawn. The Judge regretted the conviction of the first two accused and applied to Government for their release.

Miscarriage of justice.

The paper says that the heads of departments usually cover the faults of their subordinates as far as possible. In this instance, however, the Deputy Commissioner went out of the *mamul* and, carefully investigating the case, brought to light facts which eventually led to the acquittal and discharge of the accused. For this, Mr. Cunningham, says the paper, laid the people under a deep debt of gratitude. The paper, in conclusion, prays that the Government will ere long take steps to find out and adopt ways and means by which the people will be enabled to live happily under the guardianship of the Police department whose business it is to protect the lives, honour and property of the people.

(*d*) *Education.*

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Mar. 30th, 1911.

16. The *Qasim-ul Akhbar*, of the 30th March, writes that the Imperial Government has sanctioned the grant of two lakhs of rupees for the Aligarh College from the educational allotment of the current year's budget, and observes that the Hindu press and the Congress organs are quite displeased with this and are of opinion that the grant is nothing but as a reward for the Muslim loyalty to the British Raj, but there are others who say that they cannot understand the motive of Government in giving preferment to a special institution. The *Qasim*, in conclusion, says that the said grant is only an aid which has been given to the Aligarh College of which it is fully deserving. Other private institutions, colleges and schools receive the same aid from their Provincial Governments. All the advocates of education ought to be pleased with it and be grateful to the Government for the liberal aid which it offers to the educational institutions.

A grant of two lakhs by the Imperial Government to the Aligarh College.

(*k*) *General.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 31st, 1911.

17. Referring to the separation of the subordinate grades of the public service, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 31st March, states that the order of the Government, which is the result of a recommendation of the Decentralization Commission, is

Public service.

disappointing. That the highest post in the lower division should carry a salary of only Rs. 35 can never improve the existing conditions in the lower grades of the Revenue Department. The starting of officers in the upper division on Rs. 35 as Revenue Inspectors cannot develop the self-respect of educated young men. In these days when the English people themselves believe that the unrest and commotion in the country are due to educated young men not being provided with suitable appointments, reforms ought to be made after deep consideration. In their order, the Government have not considered the question of selecting officers after open competitive examinations, of more extended employment of Indians in the public service, and of the separation of the executive and judicial functions. As long as these are not satisfactorily solved, the administration of justice cannot but be defective. All departmental reforms should aim at developing the sense of honesty and justice in the lower class of officials who have long been accustomed to receiving bribes.

The order of Government in question does not apply, says the paper, to departments other than the Revenue Department, where also the evil practice of bribery prevails. As regards the Revenue Department, the lower class of Government servants cannot rise to be even Revenue Inspectors, and hope to draw more than Rs. 30 under the new scheme. There is already corruption existing under the old state of things where there are prospects of promotion to higher appointments. The paper fears that under the new scheme where there are no such prospects, corruption will undoubtedly increase. Corruption exists, says the paper, mostly in the lower grades of service. If the taluk shroff does not get his annual presents from each village munsif, the result is bad coins in the remittance sent by him to the taluk treasury. If the income-tax *gumastah* is not satisfied, every petty shopkeeper is represented to be a very rich merchant. Each Revenue Inspector has jurisdiction over 25 to 30 villages. He has to tour for 25 days in the month. His pay is Rs 35. Half of this he spends for the maintenance of his horse. He leaves his family in his house and cannot help taking his meals in karnams' houses. The other half of his income is too small for him to maintain his family and thus he is forced to obtain money by foul means. So, the paper says, reforms should begin with raising the present pay of the Revenue Inspectors to not less than Rs. 60. The clerks in the lower grades of service should have prospects of promotion to the Revenue Inspectors' grade. The higher grades should begin with that of the Revenue Inspector. The paper, in conclusion, states that the Government will do well to consult the people before introducing any reforms. Otherwise it says that the remedy may prove to be worse than the disease.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th April, writes:—It is satisfactory to note that Lord Morley and the Government of India are interested in cutting down the expenditure in India. But there is no use in only getting a report to show the items of excessive expenditure and the reasons for it. Expenses should be cut down in all the departments in which this can be done; and if it is necessary to increase the expenditure in some other departments, the Government should not hesitate to do so. As a large expenditure has to be incurred on education, sanitation, roads, bridges, hospitals, and the requirements of Local Boards, the Government of India should not be unwilling to do so.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 10th, 1911.

Increase of expenditure in India.

III.—LEGISLATION.

19. In commenting upon the Act which has just been passed for the prevention of seditious meetings, the *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 5th April, remarks:—When Lord Minto made this Act, he told us that it would be in force for a short time. But Lord Hardinge has now made it a permanent one. This Act was originally passed about a hundred years ago, and

VAJAYA VIKATAN, *Madras*, April 5th, 1911.

The Act for the prevention of seditious meetings.

then it disappeared. It has now appeared again on account of the change in the nature of the times, and it will not be cancelled easily hereafter. Owing to the cursed anarchism, hard laws, such as the Regulation of 1818, have been brought into force. But there is no need for these now, as there are already enough of laws to punish the wicked people. What is the necessity for this Act when the police are ready to seize the people even if they open their mouths? In this world there are wicked as well as good men. No one will admit that it is right to seek for the means of putting down the good people, simply because the wicked have to be put down. But as the Members of Government and the Head are of opinion that the Act must remain in force, we have also to accept it much against our will.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 6th, 1911.

The election of officials as members of Local Boards.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, says:—Of the resolutions which were moved in the Madras Legislative Council, the most important ones are (1) that Tahsildars should not be elected to the District Boards by the members of Taluk Boards, and (2) that village officers should not be elected as members of Taluk Boards. These two resolutions were not carried because Sir Murray Hammick and the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson spoke against them on behalf of the Government, and all the official members also gave their votes against them. Of those who voted against these resolutions, T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar, who was appointed to the Legislative Council by the Government, is one. Although he was practising as a vakil, he has lost his independence and thought that he should vote in favour of Government, because he was appointed by it. Had Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao been present at the meeting and had Mr. Shanmukham Pillai voted for this resolution, the majority would have been in favour of it. Mr. Shanmukham Pillai is not ignorant of the fact that when all the official members vote unanimously in favour of Government, the non-official and the representative members should be unanimous in giving their votes.

When those who voted for the resolution asked why it has been ruled that officials should not appear as candidates for membership in the Municipalities and the Provincial Legislative Councils, no answer was given on behalf of Government. When we see that the resolutions brought forward by Mr. Kesava Pillai were not carried, as there was an excess of three votes against them, we must say that the representative members have really succeeded in this matter. The *Madras Mail* also writes that the Government might have shown some liberality in this matter. If it is true that the people are not interested in local self-government, it shows as much want of esteem in the people as fault in the arrangements of the Government. But we do not admit that the people are not interested in local self-government.

SWADESAMITRAN *Madras*, April 7th, 1911.

The privileges of the representative members of Legislative Councils.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th April, observes:—The idea that, because the Legislative Councils have been reformed, some privileges would be given to the representative members in regard to the Budget accounts, has not been realized. Although there is a rule that these members may bring forward resolutions regarding these accounts, in most cases these resolutions are not carried. Although there is an arrangement that some of the members of the Provincial Legislative Councils may be formed into what is called the Budget Committee for considering the income and expenditure, many important matters are not brought before this Committee or the Legislative Council for their consideration. For example, the Madras Government has submitted to the Secretary of State for India proposals for increasing the salaries of the establishments in some of the departments; and some items of expenditure are permanently incurred by the Government every year. Three of the Honourable Members complained that the members of this Council had not been consulted in these two matters. But Sir Murray Hammick replied that it was the duty of the Executive Government to appoint officials and to increase their salaries and to see that they were efficient, and that the Legislative Council had no

concern with these matters. If that is so, the value of the reforms made in regard to the Legislative Councils ill wbe greatly diminished. We hope that the rules about this will be shortly considered and altered.

Compulsory elementary education.

22. Referring to the Elementary Education Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the *Mysore Star*, of the 10th April, writes as follows:—India stands very low in the scale of nations and the one reason of it is that education is making too slow a progress in our country. It is the first duty that we owe to our country to bring education within the reach of each and every boy and girl and unless it is made free and compulsory there is not much chance of its making any great head-way. It is high time that the Bill as brought in by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is given effect to and made law, and we hope that the Government will do its utmost to make his attempt a success.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, April 10th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Judicial Administration report.

23. In a leading article reviewing the annual report on the Judicial administration in the province of Mysore, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 13th April, remarks:—It is found that the Judicial authorities submitted their report to Government with due promptness this year and the fact that the Government allowed it to lie over for five months reveals the deplorable want of zeal and earnestness about work in the officials of Government. The report shows a considerable decrease in the number of crimes, but is altogether silent upon the causes which led to this result, and it must be admitted that it is both desirable and necessary that the public should have proper enlightenment on some of the matters appearing in the report. Again it is stated in the report that murders and similar other serious offences were committed only in the districts of Kolar and Bangalore. It is impossible to believe that such offences were not committed at all in the other districts of the Province. What, then, can be the reason of their not coming to light? Does this not suggest that the Police in the other districts are either inefficient or guilty of neglect of duty? It is highly desirable that the annual report should properly disclose the origin of this state of things. Another highly objectionable feature of the criminal administration in the province is the alarming increase in the number of arrests made by the Police. Of the 31,394 arrested during the year, as many as 21,099 were discharged by the Magistrates; and of the rest again only 6,497 were convicted. Again, the average time for the disposal of criminal cases (namely, 50 days) reveals the extremely sluggish ways of the judiciary in the Criminal Courts; and the Civil Courts are even more dilatory. The number of cases pending before the Courts is increasing every year and instances of cases being dragged on for years together are by no means rare. If the work is more than the present Judges can cope with, it is desirable that their number should be increased. It is urged that the Government, the Bench and the Bar ought to join and make a combined effort to render these law Courts more useful and less vexatious to the public. It is gratifying that the institution of the Honorary Magistracy in Bangalore and Mysore worked with great success and immense satisfaction to the public.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, April 13th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Drunkenness.

24. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 8th April, writes as follows:—The one danger that stares us in the face to-day is the appalling increase of intemperance in the country, and even a cursory examination of the Budgets of the Government of India discloses the rapid strides that the vice has made bringing untold misery and suffering in its train. It is futile to hope for any betterment to our country before strenuous efforts are made to root out the evil from our midst. The revenue derived from liquor alone amounts to 6 per cent. of the

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, April 8th, 1911.

total revenues of the Government, but our benign rulers that evinced such great solicitude for the well-being of the Chinese and made nothing of losing lakhs of revenue accruing from the opium trade with China, must in justice and in the interests of their own subjects make up their minds to forego these small receipts from the liquor traffic in India. Besides, the loss to the Government to be occasioned thereby will not be altogether a dead loss as in the case of opium, for it would, to a great extent, be made up by having to spend less on the Police, Jail and Court establishments. More than all, the task of administration of the country would be rendered much easier thereby, and the British Government would earn the lasting gratitude of multitudes of the Indian population for having saved them from imminent national ruin.

Issued, 18th April 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 17 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 22nd April 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record ..	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
29	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Semba Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
30	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	*4,759
30	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 47 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	650
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	580
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No.1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	450

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 30, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the editorial work.

No. 31, *Madras Times*. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14, *Hindu*, No. 19, *Indian Review*, and No. 40, *United India and Native States*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 2,500, and 400, respectively.

No. 61, *Nilgiri Church News*, and No. 62, *Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette*. The District Magistrate reports that the Registrar of Books has classified these two publications as books. They will be omitted from the current quarterly list.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	200
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	210
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{1,090 / 1,980}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 12, *Desabhimani*. The editor, P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, is reported to have died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.

No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

No. 26, *Le Soleil*. His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry reports that this paper does not seem to have a steady publication, for, after its revival in January last, it ceased to exist two weeks ago.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Keswa Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika *or* Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 36 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Canlady, M.A., American, 35 years.	660
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3,14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly .	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,640
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. K. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do.	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bhásha Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	350
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam or Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, abont 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 49 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press. Tirór, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	400
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, reports that there has been no issue of the *Madras Gurger* subsequent to 7th January 1911 and that it is temporarily discontinued.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. In an article under this heading, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th April, remarks:—"The lower ranks of the service, below the ranks of head constables, are the objects of public criticism and complaints. It is they who are mainly responsible for the estranged feelings between the police and the public. There can, therefore, be no hope of our having an efficient and honest police unless and until the lower ranks are reformed. There have been reforms, but the lower ranks are showing only faint signs of improvement. We gladly admit that now there is a slight reduction in the number of complaints. But it is our interest that our policemen should be real protectors of the people; and reforms should be directed towards that end. . . . . For a long time to come the Government will have to get their constables from the lower strata of society, but attempts must be made to teach the recruit his duties and responsibilities towards the public. At present his education does not go beyond a smattering knowledge of the police catechism. The recruit must be thoroughly educated in the training school in his duties towards the public. He must be taught that he is the representative of His Majesty and must not abuse the power delegated to him. His mental vision should be widened, and be made to understand that it is the public who pays for his maintenance. In short the present curriculum of studies in the training school must be revised and lengthened. If that is done and reforms carried out on the lines we have briefly indicated we will hear the least about police misdoings and vagaries."

Police reforms.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, April 19th, 1911.

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 21st April, says:—"The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, in his report to the Government of Madras on the formation of the Coimbatore circle in the Coimbatore district, says that according to the re-allocation proposals, sanctioned in 1905, the Coimbatore circle will consist of five police stations and four outposts. . . . Now, according to a recent Government Order the powers of the head constables in charge of these outposts have been increased. They can also hold inquests: If the re-allocation all over this Presidency is likely to increase the number of outposts, a large number of head constables will again be in actual station-charge with increased powers. We doubt the wisdom of placing such a large number in the level of Sub-Inspectors. These officers being uneducated, if not illiterate, and coming as they do from the ranks of constables, should not, in our opinion, be given such responsible charges. This step is against the spirit of the recommendations of the Police Commission. We hope we are not drifting back."

Increased powers of head constables in charge of outposts.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 21st, 1911.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th April, writes:—"We are inclined to think that the time has come when the assessor system ought to be treated as an anomaly. It never did any good in the direction of the intention with which it was created; for Judges never subordinated their own opinion to that of the assessors The latter always felt that they had no responsibility for whatever decision might be arrived at, and so they cast the sin of a wrong

Assessors in criminal cases.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 18th, 1911.

conviction on the Judge. Before God they felt that they stood vindicated: and before men they had no responsibility. If it is thought necessary to maintain the system as a means of training people, the jury system does it better. In the case of juries there is decidedly a far better sense of responsibility, because they know that except under certain circumstances, which infrequently arise, their decision will stand. It is a positive hardship on men who are summoned as assessors that they should be dragged away from their homes for the sake of sitting at a trial and giving an opinion which is of no consequence whatever, unless that opinion happens to coincide with that of the Judge, and when it coincides with that of the Judges it becomes superfluous. Perhaps if a batta is paid to these assessors they may not feel it a great hardship to be summoned to a distant Sessions Court. And men who now try to avoid being put in the assessor's list may then even apply to be included in it; for an assessorship will then have the same value as a District or Taluk Board membership. But in these days of economy, at least the cry for it, it is impossible to recommend with justice, a batta of that kind for the purpose of furnishing to country folk the same inducement to become an assessor as they have to become a District or Taluk Board member."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 20th, 1911.

The Howrah gang case.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 20th April, writes:—"The judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, in what is known as the Howrah gang case, will serve, it is to be hoped, as an important eye-opener to the English public as to the true character of many of the so-called political cases in India, the ruinous consequences of which are to be found in every phrase of Indian life. His Lordship observed that the accused were alleged to be members of a vast conspiracy formed to subvert the British Government and the scheme was to recruit men, collect arms and to start *Swadeshi* shops. The last item has surely an element of pathos in it. There was no overfact established by the evidence to constitute so serious an offence as that of waging war. The Chief Justice in his admirable judgment has laid bare the grave deficiencies in the mode in which the case for the prosecution was launched, and was carried through. The degree of hardship which a large number of the accused no less than thirty-three who have now been acquitted have suffered in the long course of the investigation by the police and in the trial of the case, the amount of public time and public money which have been wasted in the process of bolstering up the hollow case of the prosecution, and the intrinsically worthless character of the evidence to sustain the serious charge against the large majority of those put up for trial, constitute a grave public scandal, of which due notice will be taken, we trust, in Parliament. . . . . It is high time that those who are really responsible for this grievous state of things should be brought to account and made to meet their deserts, and the country restored to a period of tranquillity and repose."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 21st, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st April, says:—"The Government of India never did a wiser thing than when they provided for a special tribunal of the High Court for the trial of cases falling under the Special Crimes Act. In fact, it was this provision that reconciled the public to all the special features of the Act. It safeguarded the interests of the accused in a manner that nothing else could have done. A tribunal of three judges was deemed in every way superior to a single judge sitting with a jury; for a jury is not always exempt from the influences which sway the popular mind in times of political excitement and passion, whereas three judges of the highest court sitting alone is bound to proceed with the utmost caution and strict adherence to the principles of evidence. . . . . The special tribunal has answered the purpose of Government very well. All parties are able to accept its decisions without question; and no suspicion of injustice or unfairness can be entertained in any quarter. The police who prosecute cases will not be satisfied with the result of their labours; and when they are not careful in making up their case, they are bound to come in for rebuke and odium. . . . . The Howrah gang case, which is the latest to be tried, has been decided in a manner which, though it cannot be

very gratifying to the prosecution, enhances the special tribunal's claim to the confidence of the public. . . . . There can be no doubt that the police took immense trouble in the case. They strained every nerve to bring the charge home to the accused. They put forth approvers; they cited 450 witnesses. The result shows that all their troubles were misdirected and that they let off the real criminals and fastened themselves on men whom they suspected, but against whom they could not prove anything. It is a miserable collapse. . . . . The only judgment that can be passed on the police is that they failed from the first by taking the wrong track and persisting in it. It is a pity that the Bengal Government was not better served by the police or better advised by its law officers. But it must bear the entire responsibility for the mistake it was led into. That responsibility is great, and is not a whit diminished by the judgment of the highest court. There is now nothing more to be done. The crime has become old; the real culprits have not been caught; those wrongly caught have been let off. If the trial of innocent men can have any effect on criminals, it may be supposed to have done some good. Otherwise the net result is, in the words of the *Englishman*, a shock to the prestige of the local Government."

(c) *Jails.*

5. In a leading article on the reformation of convicts, the *Hindu*, of the 15th April, remarks:—"All the world over the lot of the convict is more or less the same. He is subject to similar restrictions and similar discipline varying, it may be here and there, to a small extent, in their intensity and rigour. But while in other parts of the world earnest and genuine attempts are being made to reclaim the criminal and lift him up in the social and moral scale, the opinion in Madras seems to be that finality has been reached in the matter of prison reform, that nothing is likely to be gained by suggesting or entertaining proposals to modify the Jail rules, and that the best way of effecting any good both to the criminal and to the society is to confine him for as long a time as the law would permit, lest he goes out and contaminates the innocent people outside by his undesirable contact. . . . . Two reforms are essential if criminals are to be reclaimed. The jail discipline must be more humane, the rules being framed with the view to deter the culprit from future crime and not to punish him for the past offence. The prisoner when discharged should not be shunned by the public but should be aided and helped to get employment. Work of this kind can be more efficiently done by a society like that in Calcutta. If both these things are done the reform of the criminal is inevitable. We hope that the Judges and the legal profession in Madras will form a Prisoners' Aid Society and work on the lines indicated by its prototype in Calcutta. There is great need for it. The number of criminals is increasing and so also the number of crime committed. A Prisoners' Aid Society should go a large way to check both, to deter the former and lessen the latter."

Hindu, *Madras*, April 15th, 1911.

Suggesting the formation of a Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

6. The *Madras Standard*, of the 17th April, writes:—"It was proposed by the Madras Corporation in December last to hand over these schemes to Government for execution within the estimates formed and without adding to the burdens of the people, and then for handing them over to the Corporation. This proposition was unanimously passed, because the Corporation felt the dual control to be most annoying and unbusiness-like. . . . . We understand now that Government have expressed their unwillingness to take the works under the conditions. . . . . The Government suggest the formation of an 'expert' committee and to place in their hands the schemes with power to suggest ways and means of completing the schemes. . . . . The Corporation are suffering enough in

Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 17th, 1911.

The Madras drainage and water-works schemes.

the hands of one 'expert', and they would certainly like to save themselves from a 'body of experts' again and surrender some of their own powers of local self-government into their nimble hands. . . . . But to ask the Corporation now to agree to the appointment of such an expert committee is to ask them to take a blind leap into unknown regions. No real body created under the local self-government scheme would consent to fall into this trap and we are afraid that attempts like these would reduce local self-government to its narrowest scope. . . . . The Corporation has a right to control all schemes for which it pays and to reject all that are too costly. The drainage and water schemes are of this order and it is clear that if Government insist on their carrying them out, they must pay for the deficiency. We cannot understand why Government are shirking this responsibility and seeking to take away certain powers of the Corporation and vest the same in a separate committee. . . . . We do not relish a semi-confidential suggestion of another 'expert body' and would like to know what the Government are really aiming at."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 20th, 1911.

Municipal administration.

7. In commenting on the address delivered at Tanjore recently by Dr. T. M. Nair on Municipal administration, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th April, writes:—"If the Government says that Municipal government is a failure, the fault must be more with it than with the public. Dr. Nair contends that Government is incompetent to control Municipal affairs because it has not the knowledge of Municipal administration which is necessary to enable it to exercise its control properly. The history of the Madras drainage scheme undoubtedly lends support to this contention, and the way in which Municipal affairs are controlled from Madras is none too satisfactory. Still we do not admit that it is impossible for men who have no habitual acquaintance with Municipal administration to control and regulate Municipal affairs. Indeed, Government must have expert knowledge at its disposal. But this does not mean that the person or persons that exercise control must themselves be experts. At that rate a lawyer ought not to be a minister for war, or a chancellor of the exchequer. Municipal government has been tossed about in this country, not so much for lack of knowledge as on account of varying views about it, shaped by varying prepossessions and sympathies. Municipal government is hardly administered according to the will of the body which exists for the purpose, but by the minds of different departmental heads the different divisional and district officers and by the Government whose sympathies and convictions are coloured and affected by all these. There is no fixed, common or consistent standard for the different self-governing bodies to follow. The central controlling authority ought to fix the standard and compel common adherence to it, and after fixing it leave every latitude to the bodies themselves. Responsibility and power are so divided now, and the powers exercised in so irregular and uncertain a manner, that it is impossible for municipalities to feel confident of favourable verdict on its work, however carefully it may do it."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1911.

The Madras Corporation.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd April, writes:—"The Corporation of Madras did a good day's business at its meeting held last evening. Mr. K. C. Desika Chariar's resolution, placing on record the surprise and regret of the Corporation at the action of Government in appointing Mr. Richards, the Special Assistant Engineer in charge of the new drainage works, to act as Engineer of the Corporation during the absence of Mr. Griffith, was passed by a very large majority, after an ineffectual attempt to explain the case by the President. It will be difficult to maintain after what has taken place in connection with this matter, that the strong remarks made by some Commissioners regarding the attitude of Government in respect of Municipalities, are not justified. It was only recently that Mr. Richards was given an increased allowance of Rs. 100, on the ground that his services were valuable in regard to the drainage works, and it stands to reason that he should not be transferred from a sphere of work for which he was specially got from England. The

whole trouble arises owing to the entire absence of any power in the Corporation to appoint the high officers whom, according to the existing Act, they pay, but the Government appoint. Unless the Act is amended so as to vest, as in Bombay, the power of appointing the Health Officer and the Engineer in the Corporation, things will continue as unsatisfactory as they are now."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd April, remarks:—"As the mover pointed out it would have been an act of fairness on the part of the Government to have consulted the Corporation before appointing him and upsetting the arrangement of the Corporation and leaving it adrift to find another with special qualifications. Dr. Nair put the truth plump and clear, when he said that the whole thing was mere scheming and jobbery and that it was the very best example for going to the Government and asking them to change the present arrangement whereby, while the Corporation had all the responsibility, the Government made the appointments. This is a topsy-turvy policy and it is only reasonable that those held responsible for any work should be given a free hand to do it. The Government would not take up the Drainage and Water-supply schemes. In the budget debate it would twit the Corporation for having failed to send its estimates in time and thereby lost a good grant from the Government of India; but, at the same time, it throws obstacles in the way of the work making any progress by taking away experts engaged, without even showing the common courtesy of formally consulting the Corporation."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd April, says:—"The Corporation puts itself to great expenses to secure Mr. Richards, and having secured him, in order to induce him to stay, it votes a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month. And when all this is done, and when the Corporation begins to believe that the drainage scheme will progress with a Special Engineer and a qualified assistant, the Government comes in and appoints the Assistant Engineer to another office, as Engineer to the Corporation, in the place of Mr. Griffith. The Commissioners know nothing about this transaction; and when they rise in protest, the President informs them that they are wrong in thinking that nobody knew anything about it, that he was asked about it and had given his assent to the Government's desire to appoint the Assistant Drainage Engineer as Engineer to the Corporation. It is, to say the least, extremely awkward that the Government should be acting in this way in regard to Corporation affairs. Government cannot escape responsibility for the present condition of the drainage scheme; and it is adding to its responsibility by such appointments as it has now made, against which the Commissioners reasonably complain. Dr. Nair used language which implies more than it expresses, although that is not Dr. Nair's way usually. The whole thing, he said, was mere scheming and jobbery. We are unable to say anything on this; but we are inclined to agree with Dr. Nair that when Government appoint officials whom the Corporation does not want, the Corporation should not be held responsible if things go wrong."

(*k*) *General.*

Military Assistant Surgeons.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 20th, 1911.

9. In referring to the question raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Kelly regarding the anomalous position occupied by Military Assistant Surgeons in India, the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th April, says:—"Mr. Kelly rightly raised two important points in his question; the cost of their education and the absolute want of any necessity for giving them the same, when India can afford to supply men trained at their own cost for State Service. Both these points, Mr. Montagu quietly ignored. . . . . There is no indication in the reply that Mr. Montagu will at least inquire. . . . . The Military Assistant Surgeons are fed, housed and educated at the expense of the State, and their expense forms a charge on the Indian revenues. There is no justification for their continued existence, and the time has come now when this

method of recruiting should cease, both in the interests of the Indian tax-payer and the Indian medical man. We trust that Mr. Kelly will not rest content with the meagre reply he has got; he ought, we think, in his usual way, hammer it out until he gets the India Office to treat it with becoming grace and seriousness. Indian medical men are much beholden to him for what he has already done in this line, but he will not have earned their thanks in full until he sees that the existing system of recruiting to the Medical Service in India is placed on a basis more in consonance with justice, equity and good conscience."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, April 20th, 1911.

The Madras Budget debate.

10. In referring to the debate on the Madras Budget, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 20th April, writes:—"Mr. Raghava Rao was fully justified in pleading for a more liberal irrigation policy on the part of the Madras Government. There are not a few districts in the Presidency where tank maintenance and restoration require to be vigorously pushed. Mr. Raghava Rao was one of those who urged the adoption of prompt and substantial measures for the extension of female education, and he laid stress on the necessity of maintaining schools exclusively for girls, as that was indispensable if girls were to be persuaded to continue their schooling into the higher stages. In the cause of the progress of the country, material and moral, observed Mr. Raghava Rao, female education deserves better treatment and larger expenditure and the rate-payer would not in the least grudge this expenditure. We do not know if this is exactly correct, but we hold that the progress of female education demands active work on the part of both the State and the people, and bearing this in mind, we trust there will be a suitable response to the appeal we print elsewhere in this issue for funds urgently needed for the spread of female education in our own town. . . . . Referring to Mr Gokhale's Bill, Mr. Subba Rao suggested that the Madras Government might encourage municipalities, in the first instance, in pushing forward step by step towards free and primary compulsory education. In this connection, he expressed satisfaction at hearing from Sir Murray Hammick that Rs. 25,000 would be distributed among the Local Boards for building and equipping primary schools. Another very reasonable suggestion by Mr. Subba Rao was that the Government should come to the rescue of our municipalities in the matter of medical relief and at least share equally the expenditure under this head. . . . . Mr. Subba Rao dealt with one or two important matters relating to the West Coast. He hoped that the Malabar Partition Bill, in a modified form, would evoke the sympathy of the Government. He further hoped that water-supply schemes would be provided for the towns of Calicut, Cochin and Mangalore, whose well water had been condemned as germ-infected by the Sanitary Commissioner. We fear the hope indulged in by Mr. Subba Rao is a forlorn one. From all we have been able to study of the subject, it appears to us as though the Government believes that many other towns in the Presidency need water-supply schemes much more urgently than the three chief towns on our own coast. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar strongly advocated a uniform system of weights and measures and pointed out how the poor and illiterate were the chief sufferers by the present want of uniformity, which want, moreover, was not confined to the different parts of one and the same district. It is really extraordinary that so important a reform has not yet been taken in hand by a Government, which has successfully tackled many problems of greater magnitude and complexity. As regards the excise system, Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar deplored the growth of the drink traffic as evidenced by the growth of the drink revenue, and recommended not only the development of the system of local option, but its extension from the Municipal to the non-Municipal areas. . . . . It will be seen from our review of the speeches of the various non-official members who took part in the Budget Debate that there are many large problems which must be confronted and solved before administrative efficiency in this Presidency can be said to be synonymous with public content and prosperity. The bulk of

these problems vitally affect the agricultural masses of the population. These masses labour under many distinct and tangible grievances and though it may be beyond the power of the Government to redress all these grievances and hurry up the millenium, we think that non-official members clearly indicated how not a few existing grievances and hardships could be either wiped out or minimised. It would be grossly unfair to charge the Government with deliberate and utter want of sympathy, but the Budget Debate has made it very apparent that there is a lack of judicious and intelligent sympathy. We trust that one of the fruits of the debate will be a more sympathetic perception by the rulers of the true needs of the ruled and of the best means whereby these needs could be met."

11. The *Western Star*, of the 20th April, writes:—"At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Temperance Federation held recently, Mr. A. R. Banerjee observed that intemperance was spreading not only among males but also among females. . . . . Whatever the Government might say to the contrary, the impression cannot be got over, that for the sake of more revenue they made liquor shops as popular as possible and it was only after the Excise Committee pointed out the necessity for restricting the sales, some attempts were made to enhance the prices. The reduction of shops, the enhancement of prices and control of shop licenses by the local committees, are the measures taken to control the liquor traffic, but till now these are adopted with moderation. So long as the excise revenue continues to rise, or, at any rate, does not fall, these measures will be adopted. But when the revenues are affected, it will be hard to induce Government to listen to the appeals of the temperance reformers . . . . As for financial loss involved in a greatly restricted excise policy, we have no hesitation in declaring that other sources might be pointed out. If the masses of the people can save money and utilise the same on more healthy objects these intoxicating drinks. Government would surely be indirectly benefited. At any rate revenue ought never to be made an excuse for the moral degradation of the masses of the people. In this sense the excise policy should be made to harmonise with the ideals of the Indian people. The European ideal of moderate drinking is unsuited to India, which is in favour of total abstinence. Government must remember that they must be guided by Indian ideals and not Western ideals in this matter and therefore gradually they must adopt the recommendations of the people."

The expansion of the drink traffic.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, April 20th, 1911.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd April, says:—"The separation of judicial and executive functions has nothing in it of an exceptionally novel nature. That there should be one set of officers for administering justice and another set for doing executive duties, and that both these require training and temper of two different kinds cannot admit of any dispute. In England they are separate; and in India where the dominating ideal of justice is the same as in England, and English methods have been freely introduced, the main question for consideration is whether the administration of justice will be impaired by adopting the division of functions. . . . . A strong and powerful Government like that of India can very well maintain its power and authority without the questionable support of a combination of functions, which in itself is admitted to be vicious. It is admitted that the combination is productive of evil, that it is apt to interfere with the proper administration of justice. If the Government of India are convinced of this, they need not wait for the further opinions of local Governments to give effect to its conviction. . . . . The Government of India must assume a definite attitude instead of allowing itself to be swayed by local opinions off and on. These local opinions are not always the same; for they change with the personnel of the different local Governments, and the opinion given in one year may be modified in another year."

The separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, April 15th, 1911.

Education in the Kapurthala State.

13. In an article on the educational policy of the Kapurthala State, the *United India and Native States*, of the 15th April, writes:—"Among the Native States of India, Kapurthala has deservedly taken a prominent place in the matter of education of the people. . . . . The Raja has all along been pursuing an enlightened policy in the matter of the mental progress of his subjects and for this he deserves to be congratulated. The following facts concerning the year's educational work cannot but form interesting reading to those wishing well of Native States. The Arts College has had a successful year, two of the scholarships having been awarded to the students of the college besides a number of prizes. The village schools have also been doing useful work The High School had about 700 pupils on its rolls while the girls' school had something like 330 students attending it. The speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja at the annual Educational Darbar affords a satisfactory indication of the liberal policy pursued by His Highness under the guidance of the competent educational adviser Mr. Lahghorcca, the State Director of Education. We have no doubt that encouraged by the results of the past year, the Maharaja will continue the same enlightened policy so that future years may produce results still more encouraging."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, April 15th, 1911.

The popularity of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

14. In referring to a letter from a correspondent, drawing attention to the unique position occupied by His Highness the Nizam, in the affection of his subjects the *United India and Native States*, of the 15th April, remarks:—"The Nizam's rule, it is well known, is as little irksome as possible to the people. It is less complex than British administration; but it is also less impersonal and in this lies the strength of the Nizam's rule. His Highness is one of the people and he loves and is loved by one and all of his subjects, be they Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis or Christians. He has not set up racial or religious disqualifications in the work of carrying on the administration. All sections of his subjects are trusted and are freely and impartially admitted into the State service. . . . . This happy state of contentment among the Nizam's subjects is due to the policy of sympathy, clemency and impartiality consistently pursued by His Highness during a period extending to more than a quarter of a century. The situation which has apparently puzzled a shrewd observer on the spot thus admits of an easy explanation. Sympathy and trust have been the watchwords of the Nizam's rule and so long as this policy is persevered in there is no fear of the Nizam's subjects losing the reputation they have earned for contentment and loyalty."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1911.

Two appointments in Hyderabad.

15. The *United India and Native States*, of the 22nd April, writes:—"Mr. Hydari's appointment as Home Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government has caused surprise in certain circles and set people thinking whether a square man has not been put in a round hole. . . . . For our own part we cordially welcome Mr. Hydari's appointment as Home Secretary for several reasons. . . . . It is an admitted fact that Mr. Hydari is intelligent, honest, and industrious, in the discharge of his duties. He is further a good disciplinarian, and what is of utmost value to Hyderabad, he possesses a genuine interest in the welfare of Mussalmans. In answer to certain doubts regarding the appropriateness of the appointment, we may point out that the Home Secretariat is a centre of heterogeneous functions, Judicial, Police, Educational, etc. But none of those require a special or technical knowledge. . . . . A man with unbounded common sense and high ability, combined with an elevated character and a genuine heart can well occupy the post of Secretary. He need not be one with experience of the inner workings of the several branches of the department. No one will deny Mr. Hydari's possession of the qualifications we have

mentioned for the office to which he has been appointed. We are very glad that Mr. Hydari will now have extensive powers for the play of his abilities, and we have not the least doubt that he will justify the choice of His Highness the Nizam. . . . . The results of Mr. Walker's administration as compared with those of his predecessors have conclusively proved that the financial destinies of Hyderabad for some time to come need to be guided by a European. It must be clearly understood that mere ability is not enough to carry on this branch of the administration of the State. There are undoubtedly Indian officials in this State, with abilities of high order, who are on quite a level with the best European officers. But the constitution of Hyderabad is such, that an Indian official, however able and zealous he might be, will be thwarted in his work while a European will be able to carry out his reforms. The Financial department for some time to come does require a European at the head and one backed by the Residency.

"Mr. Glancy is a civilian just as Mr. Walker was. If Mr. Walker was able to do his duties in the Financial department to the satisfaction of the ruler and the ruled, there is nothing to prevent Mr. Glancy from achieving the same success."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The cost of the Darbar.

16. In commenting on the questions which are being asked week by week in the House of Commons, as to the expenditure on the forthcoming Delhi Darbar, the *Hindu*, of the 17th April, says:—"It is obvious, as we pointed out long ago, that the expenditure now provided for is many times greater than that incurred for the Darbar in 1903, and Mr. Montagu wants us to believe that this is due chiefly to the cost of the Military review and the rise of prices and wages since 1903. We think it is high time that the public should be placed in possession of the detailed proposals for the Darbar and the expenditure in connection therewith, and that the representatives of the people should have an opportunity to discuss this matter and make suggestions with a view to lessen the burden which the Government's project involves to the Indian tax-payers, and thereby strengthen their loyalty and love for the Sovereign who is to visit them shortly."

Hindu, *Madras*, April 17th, 1911.

The Kistna-Guntúr Conference.

17. In discussing the presidential address delivered at this Conference, the *Madras Standard*, of the 17th April, says:—"Mr. Raghava Rao observed that the Congresses and Provincial Conference are educative centres and they prepare the non-official policy and help to shape their problems. It is here that the people can discuss questions from their own standpoint freely and when they have to be taken to the Councils, they have necessarily to be shaped to suit the semi-official atmosphere of that gathering. We therefore think that the Congresses and Councils are essentially different though, as Mr. Raghava Rao observed, they do not work against each other. . . . . He said that political education had not sufficiently spread among us and though a faint feeling of patriotism had been engendered in our minds, we still lacked the study, the knowledge, the fervour and the assertiveness which seemed material for civil life. Times required that more practical work should be done in the Council Chambers as well as in the Congress, which could be achieved only by an amount of ground work of knowledge and training which was centred in a few. It was necessary for the Congress to work throughout the year, through its Committees, for the spread of the Congress propaganda. This, we consider, is sound advice and the more we study the proceedings of the Councils, the more do we feel that popular education should proceed more briskly. . . . . Mr. Raghava Rao dealt with the Land Revenue problems, the importance of irrigation, the scope of Co-operative Societies, the lines of village panchayats and the value of education. These are subjects, by no means new to the public and there is nothing in them specially to deserve public attention. . . . . As regards the formation of village panchayats, Mr. Raghava Rao insisted on

Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 17th, 1911.

election of the members on the universal franchise principle, so that the constitution may be liberal. A Bill is likely to be introduced soon and we hope its scope will not be limited or narrow. The Kistna District Conference, like others of the kind, helps to disseminate political knowledge among the people and to ascertain their sentiments and express what they want in a direct manner. We hope their resolutions will embrace all questions of the day and their opinions will enable the non-official members to better represent popular wants in the Councils."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 18th, 1911.

India and the Empire.

18. In a leader under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 18th April, writes:—"That India is assigned but a subordinate, and sometimes even subservient, place in the British Empire is well known. It is also clear that attempts are being made to secure to this country better status and independence so far as circumstances permit. The ignorance of the great bulk of the population and their incapacity to take any part in the administration of the country account for it. Under the circumstances, and till the position actually improves, the governing policy introduces some novel features; and occasionally instances are noticed that tend to disturb the settled policy of the State. . . . . A feeling of thankfulness and hope is felt throughout India as a result of the Reform scheme and it is our good fortune that Lord Morley has now come back to the India Office During the remaining years of the present ministry, the Reform scheme will be promulgated and the way prepared for the voice of the country to be felt in all important matters of State more directly than ever before. The position of India, therefore, in the British Empire is considerably improved and its interest could not be sacrificed or even subordinated in future so much as in the past. . . . . In the case of this Presidency, Lord Morley's decision in abolishing the Industrial department has given cause for dissatisfaction, but it has satisfied English interests. This is another example of the compromise felt necessary in the adjustment of the ruling principle. But we deny that India has been sacrificed to England as some critics extravagantly plead. The abolition of the Industrial department does not tie down the hands of the local Government. They can do all that is necessary through the Education department. There is no limit to what the State cannot do to help the progress of industry through education. Without, therefore, sacrificing Indian interests, British interests are being satisfied in all large matters. But in some, we are made to lose and in the long run, we cannot very well complain of this, when we consider the difficult circumstances of the country. India is doubtless assigned a subordinate place in the scheme of the Empire, but it is not such a helpless subordination, as it was before. Things have considerably improved and the new régime has clearly raised the position of India in this respect. Though yet holding a subordinate place, India can raise her voice and make herself heard with effect in all matters of importance affecting policy or large measures."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, April 18th, 1911.

The suggestion that a member of the Royal family be appointed Viceroy of India.

19. The *Western Star*, of the 18th April, writes as follows:—"At a meeting of the East India Association held in London on the 10th instant, Lord Ronald Hay presiding, Mr. Vyasa Rao delivered a lecture advocating the statutory creation of a Viceroyalty of India to be held by a member of the Royal family and the separation of the functions of Viceroy and Governor-General. To any one who knows the Indian mind and the reverence which is paid to any one of Royal birth, the idea will certainly appear to be an excellent one; but, as conditions now exist in India both in regard to her governance and her acquiescence in that governance, such an appointment is impracticable, if not impossible. . . . . It has been assumed that once a member of the Royal family occupies the Viceregal throne, there will be no more political discontent in the country. But it must be remembered that people have no quarrel with the person who is the Viceroy for the time being but with measures for which he is responsible. . . . . To establish Royalty in the Viceroyalty

two things of equal importance must happen; first, the final decision must rest with the Viceroy and Governor-General and his Council, and the India Office must only deal with external matters operating in similar fashion to the Colonial Office. The time for such an innovation is not yet come. Secondly, Indians must prove by their behaviour that the person and the authority of the Viceroy are safe in their keeping. There must be no repetition of the past few years. Any recurrence would not only prevent the creation of a Royal Viceroyalty, but it would prevent any advance upon the lives of the suggested autonomy. Help must come from within as well as from without, and until these two aims are realized, we think most people will agree that a Royal Viceroy for India is an impossibility."

Overwork in Public offices.

20. In a leader under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 19th April, says:—"Recently we drew attention to the letter of a correspondent to the system of overworking officials that is largely prevailing in this Presidency. The matter is an important one affecting, as it does, the health of a large and useful set of His Majesty's subjects who are helping Government in the actual discharge of its functions, and deserves impartial consideration at the hands of the authorities. . . . . This subject was, if we remember, brought to the notice of Government last year in the Legislative Council by a prominent member, but the answer that the Government vouchsafed to him, and through him to the public, was the direct reverse of the sympathetic. We then expressed our surprise that Government should freely admit the evil complained of, but should shut its eyes to the remedies proposed. It is time, we think, Government seriously turned its attention to this subject, and tried to remedy the existing state of affairs"

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 19th, 1911.

The King's visit to India.

21. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 19th April, writes:—"Several suggestions have been put forward by several persons to commemorate the King's visit to India. . . . . To our mind it seems that the most appreciable boon will be the proclamation of a general amnesty to political prisoners and the total obliteration of the colour line in the public service. These two boons will certainly exercise far-reaching effects and bring contentment to the Indian people. We are not asking much, and the King would only be commemorating his name for ever and achieving an undying fame were His Majesty to grant us these boons. We are informed that these suggestions have found favour in high quarters, and we trust that they will not be given up in favour of others."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, April 19th, 1911.

The all-British shopping week.

22. The *Madras Standard*, of the 21st April, writes as follows:—"The all-British shopping which was organised a fortnight ago in London strikes the people in India as another form of Swadeshi movement, but whether it will excite the same enthusiasm in the people of Great Britain as it did in India remains to be seen. . . . . The Lord Mayor of London made a thorough-going Swadeshi speech, which in India would probably excite the suspicion of the authorities. . . . . The Lord Mayor of London must be a genuine Swadeshi like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and he does not hate foreign goods; his love for British products is so great that even his food and drinks are all British. He, however, observed that like the Indian Swadeshi, British Swadeshi is a bit more costly, but the patriotic people must pay for the sake of patriotism. . . . . If British Swadeshi should be promoted by such examples as the Lord Mayor of London explained, how much more should a similar sentiment dominate the Indian mind and guide the policy of the Government of India? But, as a matter of fact, the Indian Swadeshi is lifeless and watched with jealous eyes by those who are strong and healthy. Indian industries have perished and the people are so poor and helpless that industrial movements are quite necessary. Yet, even Swadeshi movements of the right kind are mistaken sometimes for seditious movements and during the last few years most of them have become practically extinct. The Swadeshi ardour of the Indian people has been cooled and once again the flow of foreign

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 21st, 1911.

goods in increasing quantities has commenced. We believe that the maxim 'Do unto others as you would be done by' is upheld by the British nation and when they understand the poverty of the Indian people, the want of indigenous capital and even of the skill and technical training, they must admit that Swadeshi movements are a hundred times more necessary in India than in Great Britain. The attempt made in Great Britain emphasises the need for genuine Swadeshi spirit in India, and it must be cultivated and promoted by organised attempts in the right direction."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1911.

23. In an article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd April, writes:—"A subject of some interest that has been dealt with in some Upper India papers in connection with the Darbar is closely connected with the royal right of bestowing gifts and titles, allowing remissions of sentences, the setting free of prisoners, and so forth. Some of the papers in England have rightly suggested also an amnesty to political prisoners. It is not known if the Government of India will seriously take up the latter suggestion, but it is to be hoped that considering the clemency shown on such great occasions, and the good effect on the country, we hope Lord Hardinge will seriously tackle this subject before very long. . . . . One thing His Majesty can and will, we think, do, and that is, he will by his words (as on a well-known occasion ere this) create an enduring peace in India and strengthen the growing tendency among the rulers and the ruled to understand one another better."

The Delhi Darbar.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

24. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 20th April, in an article on the alleged Russian atrocities on Mussalman subjects, states that the greatest blessings of the British rule is the religious toleration accorded by it to each community of its subjects without distinction of caste or creed. Moreover it does not interfere with their social affairs. In spite of this those that try to spread sedition in the country against the Government are most ungrateful.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, April 20th, 1911.

Alleged Russian atrocities on its Mussalman subjects.

The editor in drawing a contrast between the British and the Russian mode of administration, observes that the British rule appears the greater blessing. While one thinks of the Russian atrocities committed on its Mussalman subjects one trembles with fear. On the other side the treatment extended by the British Government to the different classes of subjects makes one glad and grateful.

It mentions on the authority of the *Paisa Akhbar*, which quotes the *Al-Liva* on the subject that the Russian Government not only extends all the severity of its rules and regulations to its Mussalman subjects and not only prevents them from improving their own knowledge but it has prevented them from acquiring religious knowledge, and from being benefited from trade. As for instance it has closed the Islamic College at Beloli and sent its teachers to jail. Previous to this Professor Chakeffendi, a learned man, was deported on the frivolous charge of inducing his students to take part in politics

The *Mushir* concludes the article with remarks that after hearing this the British Indian subjects should consider the British Government and rule as a great boon and blessing.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

25. Referring to the questions asked in the House of Lords by Lord Courtney regarding the Indian Police, and the answers given by Lord Morley, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th April, remarks:—"We need not say that such questions generally give dissatisfaction to the Government. It is to be regretted that Lord Morley has evaded the questions asked by Lord Courtney, without giving proper answers. His answers have caused nothing but displeasure to us. It seems that Lord Morley's intention was to impress in the minds of Lord Courtney and others that the system now adopted in the Indian Police was correct, that still the Government was trying to rectify some of the defects as far as they could, and that their efforts were successful to some extent.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 11th, 1911.

Lord Morley and the Indian Police.

It is a wonder of wonders that Lord Morley has merely quoted as an example in this connection the state of England in the medieval times, without saying anything about the reforms in the Police Department, which are the most important of all the reforms, at a time when all the great statesmen are considering the many reforms which have to be made in the Government of India. He need not have gone so far, as he might well have quoted the present state of Russia! But it seems that some of the British statesmen consider it dishonourable to compare India with the European countries. Sir Herbert Risley goes to Austria to seek for an example appropriate to the Indian Press Act! Mr. Earle turns over the past histories of the papers conducted in Europe for the purpose of the Government taking

possession of some of the Indian papers. Another thing of importance is that Lord Morley has not answered at all the question of Lord Courtney whether any reform would be made in the Indian Police, in the near future, in regard to the matters mentioned by him.

(*c*) *Jails.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 17th, 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and Jail reforms.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th April, says:—"When the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar went to Vellore and Cuddalore recently, he visited several parts of the jails there and said that some reforms could be made in the treatment of the prisoners. As he is now a member of Government, we think that he has given his opinions about the Jail reforms with timidity. Else he could have spoken of reforms in many other matters. In India when the Magistrates punish the criminals, and the Jail authorities imprison them and exact work from them, the intention of these officers is that the criminals should realise the gravity of the offences they have committed and endure hardship for the same We should admit that this is a good intention. But the chief object should be to make these prisoners follow the right course in their after-life and to see that no injury to the public is caused by them. A Reformatory School in Chingleput and a separate jail in Tanjore have been established for the purpose of teaching some industry to, and reforming the boys who have committed offences. For want of sufficient accommodation in these jails, many of these boys mix with the other criminals and learn their vices.

The prisoners may be instructed in the religion professed by them. If there is a society in Madras like the one in Calcutta to help the prisoners who are released from jails, it is possible that, at least, some of those who are accustomed to commit crimes might be reformed.

It will be good if the magistrates in passing sentence show their love for the criminals and refrain from punishing them with unnecessary severity. In the case of boys, especially, the magistrates should consider themselves to be in the place of their parents. The Indian magistrates are of opinion that the criminals who have been punished for a long time, cannot be rectified. This idea should be changed and they should think that such criminals can also be reformed as in other countries. Human nature is not one in the Western countries, and another in India.

(*d*) *Education.*

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, April 12th, 1911.

Special education rate.

27. With reference to the clause in the Elementary Education Bill which provides for the imposition by the municipalities and the district boards of a special education rate, the *Desamata*, of the 12th April, examines the educational policy of the other countries of the world in which free and compulsory elementary education is given, and comes to the conclusion that in most of them the people also contribute a certain proportion of expenditure for purposes of education. But it says that it does not necessarily follow that an education rate should be levied from the Indians too. Those countries are rich and the taxes there are not such as will impoverish the people. But in India the people are already overtaxed, and the very idea of an additional tax will undoubtedly be an additional hardship to them. But the vast majority of the Indian population are ignorant and their ignorance is a block in the way of their advancement. The rulers too have a desire to remove their ignorance by all means. But this they cannot do unless they reduce the present cost of the administration of the country and devote the money thus saved for imparting education to the ignorant masses. If the education given by the Government is not as extensive as it ought to be, the people, says the paper, should make up the deficiency by contributing funds to some extent.

28. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th April, in a leading article dwelling at great length on the necessity for the inclusion of vernaculars among the compulsory subjects of study prescribed for the University examinations, observes that whatever be the advantages to be derived by the early specialisation of the student's course of study or by his exclusive devotion to some particular branch of science, the practical utility of a sound knowledge of some one vernacular at least in every student can never be overrated For, it must be admitted that in the same manner that a good knowledge of English is indispensable in India for the thorough grasp of a scientific subject, so a substantial knowledge of the vernaculars is equally necessary for the diffusion of that knowledge among the masses; and unless students are compelled to acquire proficiency in the vernaculars there is little chance of the benefits of Western science and literature reaching to those classes of people which are too poor to afford the expense of University education. It is understood that the opinion of the University authorities on this question is altogether at variance with that of Government, and the fact that vernacular composition and translation are among the compulsory subjects prescribed by Government for the School Final examination, combined with the fact that Government insisted on vernacular composition being made compulsory for the Intermediate go to show clearly that Government wholly disapprove of the present attitude of the University towards the vernaculars. And an advanced knowledge of languages alone being not in general request it is hardly likely that any appreciable portion of University students will take up the language group under the new curriculum. There is thus great danger of vernaculars being altogether neglected by those receiving higher education. The policy, therefore, of leaving it entirely to the option of the students whether to acquire any proficiency in their vernacular or not will eventually prove a great impediment to the general advancement of the masses. It is urged, therefore, that Government ought to prevail upon the University to prescribe a few text-books in the vernaculars (either for detailed or for non-detailed study) as part of the compulsory subjects of the University course.

University examinations and vernaculars.

VEDAKARAMI, *Madras*, April 15th, 1911.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

29. The *Desamata*, of the 12th April, says that from an article in the *Punjabee* it appears that the Congra District Board in North India appointed a tea planter without educational qualifications as the District Board Engineer. The paper sarcastically remarks:—Without educational qualifications and scientific knowledge, is it impossible that a man may miraculously become an Engineer? How many great wonders do we not see in these days? This is one such wonder."

The appointment of a planter as an Engineer.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, April 12th, 1911.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

30. With reference to the suggestion that, to make the ensuing Darbar at Delhi a memorable event for all time to come, in the annals of Indian history, the principle of permanent settlement which obtains in the Presidency of Bengal may be introduced into the other Presidencies too, the *Sasilekha*, of the 18th April, says that on account of permanent settlement, the Presidency of Bengal is now quite free from famines, and the people there are rich, wise and happy. As the lands in the Madras Presidency are settled once in every 30 years, the ryots neglect to improve their lands. If the lands be permanently settled, every ryot, says the paper, will spend all his money towards improving his land and enjoying as much yield out of it as possible and be happy. Every family in every village will have this advantage and the people will ever remember the name of His Majesty King George V. If the people are rich, they will not feel it a hardship to pay the taxes, and the Government, says the paper, need not apprehend any decrease in land assessment. The paper, in conclusion, hopes that the people will submit the above suggestion for the consideration of Government.

Delhi Darbar.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 18th, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, April 15th, 1911.

Memorandum of instructions.

31. Writing on the subject of the Memorandum of Instructions regarding official intercourse between Europeans and Indians, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th April, states that there is no use if those who are responsible for carrying out the instructions, neglect them. Some of the Anglo-Indian officials, says the paper, appear to think that, belonging, as they do, to the ruling class, they have a right to be greeted with *salams* and to treat the subject races like slaves. As their behaviour is a fresh cause of the unrest in India, the Government should, from time to time, see if those who are responsible, observe the instructions contained in the memorandum recently issued. Otherwise, it is doomed to remain a dead letter. It is very much to be regretted that the disrespectful treatment accorded by Europeans to Indians in trains has not as yet become a thing of the past. The paper says that the Railway authorities generally side with Europeans when the case is between a European and an Indian. The introduction of racial differences in making arrangements for the convenience of Railway passengers is a potent cause of the disputes that arise between the Europeans and the Indians. The paper prays that the Railway authorities will arrange for the due observance of the instructions contained in the memorandum. If the subordinates of Government and other Europeans should, says the paper, pay due regard to the memorandum and act up to the instructions contained therein, the relations between the rulers and the ruled would become much happier, and British Government in India would become more stable The paper, in conclusion, thanks Government for issuing the memorandum in time, and prays that Government officials will gradually bring the instructions into practice.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, April 16th, 1911.

The Viceroy.

32. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th April, observes:—His Excellency Lord Hardinge's solicitude for the welfare of the student population, his frequent visits to students' homes and hostels, his anxiety to add to the comforts of students, his liberal grants to hostels, and his firm adherence to the cause of justice in the *Khulna* case are only a few among the factors contributing to the increasing popularity of the present Viceroy among the student population. It is also gratifying to learn that His Excellency recently announced that the Muhammadans can no longer be treated as a favoured community in the matter of the Council elections and that all privileges, to whomsoever granted, should rest on the basis of merit and not of class considerations

SADHVI, *Mysore*, April 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th April, in another article observes:—"His Excellency Lord Hardinge has been touring through the Punjab and has been receiving addresses everywhere. . . . . The replies made by His Excellency to one and all the addresses go to show the love of justice and fairplay that has invariably been marking His Excellency's utterances. In illustration of this, we wish to call the attention of our readers to a statement made by His Excellency in November last in reply to a welcome address presented to him by the Bombay Moslem League. His Excellency was pleased to observe that special privileges to one class were synonymous with corresponding disabilities to others. The observation was so statesmanlike that it gave unmixed satisfaction to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India and inspired them with a respect and reverence that no amount of religious education could rouse . . . . ."

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, April 19th, 1911.

Meeting of the Legislative Council in Madras.

33. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolution on village officers and Tahsildars standing for election to district and taluk boards, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th April, asks if this practice will ever give the people the advantages derivable from real self-government. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will be difficult for Government servants to differ from their superiors on questions of public interest. With

reference to the contention that the experience they gained in their official career make their presence quite indispensable at local board's meetings, the paper says that there are a certain number of seats reserved for officials and asks why the Government should not nominate such experienced men for those seats. The present practice of allowing officials to occupy non-official seats is a great impediment, says the paper, in the way of the spread of the methods of self-government among the people. The resolution was thrown out, but the paper hopes that the matter will be reconsidered by Government, and that the members of the Legislative Council will try to find ways and means whereby the official members also will be enabled to say what they think right instead of acting against their conscience.

Religious Endowments Bill.

34. With reference to the Religious Endowments Bill that was recently introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council but was thrown out on the ground that there did not seem to be any great agitation made by the people for any change in the existing state of things, a correspondent writes as follows in the *Satyadipika*, of the 19th April:—A stoic indifference to the passing events and a patient and quiet suffering even under the worst possible conditions has grown quite into a habit with the bulk of the Indian population, as a direct consequence of the harsh rule of the Muhammadan Sovereigns that denied them all freedom and political liberty. The sudden change in the character of the rule alter the Government passed into the hands of the British has brought about a state of mind in them which makes them think that a grumbling attitude is nothing less than rank disloyalty to the benign Government that has already been so very kind to them and given them freedom from the political slavery of the Muhammadan times. It is not that they are blind to the evils resulting from the bad management of the temple funds but they think it to be no business of theirs to interfere in all these matters as the Government itself has taken upon its own shoulders the responsibility of looking after the wise and efficient management of these endowments. Under these circumstances we think it extremely regrettable that the Religious Endowments Bill was not passed for the reason that there was not a strong consensus of public opinion evincing any desire for the same. It is urgently needed that the management of these charitable trusts should be placed on a better footing and we hope that the Government will see to it soon and bring about the necessary changes on its own initiative.

Satyadipika, *Mangalore*, April 19th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

35. The *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 19th April, in an article reviewing the annual report on the working of the co-operative societies in Mysore, observes that the steady growth of popular enterprise in this direction and the large amount of success achieved by these societies during the year under review are due mainly to the earnest and enthusiastic efforts of the responsible officer (Mr. M. Shama Rao) to whom Government had entrusted the guidance of these societies. The paper further observes that although it is highly gratifying to learn that Government are anxious to make these institutions really useful to the public and are willing to do all in their power to promote their success, yet the rate of interest, namely, 12 per cent., which these societies are allowed to charge on loans issued by them is admittedly very heavy, and while in the case of private money-lenders the risk that such lending carries with it justifies to some extent the high rate charged by them, there can be no excuse for these co-operative societies issuing loans to members on proper security to charge interest exceeding the Savings Bank rate. There can be no doubt that if Government were to insist that co-operative societies ought not to charge a heavier rate than that allowed on Savings Bank deposits, it would immensely add to the usefulness and popularity of these bodies.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, April 19th, 1911.

The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 20th April, referring to the same subject, observes that, although the rapid increase in the number of societies

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, April 20th, 1911.

registered during the year, the measure of profits derived by them and the jealousy with which these societies are regarded by the private money-lenders may be taken as healthy signs of a more successful future, yet it would be too early to assume that they will successfully escape the dangers to which infancy is liable. The paper says that the stability of these institutions depends entirely upon the moral integrity of the members and that the Government of Mysore cannot be too warmly congratulated upon the care bestowed by them upon the proper working of these societies.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, April 16th, 1911.

Agricultural Banks in Mysore.

36. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th April, observes:—It is erroneously believed in some quarters that the failure of the agricultural banks in Mysore is due to the grasping disposition of their members. This belief is altogether unfounded. The cause of their failure is this: The funds of these banks were all loans from Government and with these the members began to speculate and the banks were so constituted that public money could not flow into them; nor was there efficient Government control or supervision over them. Loans could thus be issued to persons of doubtful solvency or on insufficient security such as of coffee plantations which could not be rightly estimated at any definite value. These plantations failed and the banks sustained heavy losses thereby and had to be wound up. Thus it is easy to see that it is not entirely the members that are to blame. It is the want of proper Government control over the management that led to these failures. If these banks were confined solely to the needs and demands of the peasantry there could be no room for such failure. These banks, if converted into co-operative societies, would surely be productive of better results. It is hoped that Government would lose no time in effecting this change.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, April 17th, 1911.

Compulsory education in Baroda.

37. The *Mysore Star*, of the 17th April, in a leading article highly eulogises His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for introducing the system of compulsory elementary education into his State and exhorts the rulers of the other Native States to profit by the laudable efforts and success of His Highness the Gaekwar's experiment in this direction and expresses the hope that if the Native States were to take the lead in this matter of educational reform the day will not be far distant when the Government of India would recognise the benefits of such a policy and that the system of compulsory education will thus have been introduced into the whole of India before long.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, April 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

Volunteering in India.

38. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th April, in an article under this heading observes:—"True Imperialism consists in seeing that every man in the Empire has some work or other suited to him. There is no greater danger to the Empire than a policy that leaves a large number of people without proper work. . . . The cause of unrest in India is yet undiscovered. The cause is no other than unemployment. The military service in India affords splendid scope not only to educated men but also to the army of University failures. Uneducated men are less dangerous to society than hungry-educated and half-educated men. If the history of the world is examined, it is those who fail in the Universities and have no proper means of livelihood that swell the ranks of socialists, nihilists, Fenians and anarchists in the enlightened countries of the world. No amount of moral and religious teaching will help in reclaiming them. . . . . We therefore suggest the throwing open of the military service of India to such of the failures in the Universities as stand in need of employment, provided they answer the physical and other requirements of the service. Rules must be made facilitating their admission to the Volunteer Corps. We hope that His Excellency Lord Hardinge and the Commander-in-Chief in India will bestow their careful consideration to this subject and take such steps as are calculated to strengthen the foundation of the British Empire in India."

39. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar's visit to the public institutions at Vellore, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th April, observes:—It is satisfactory to note that an Indian Member of the Executive Council inspected so many institutions when he went to Vellore lately for the distribution of prizes in a school. This was possible because he is an Indian and belongs to the ordinary class of people. It will not be possible for Englishmen, who are Members of Council, to move so closely with the people and to satisfy them by doing so many things at a time. It is an honour to the Hindus that the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar should have believed that he got his high position for benefiting the people, and advised them by means of lectures whenever possible Having been long accustomed to speak on behalf of the people as a vakil, and having had much experience, as one of the heads of the Congress, in representing the views and wishes of the people to Government, he continues still to do the same. We are glad that the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar shows himself quite fit for the position he has attained, by his affection to the people, and by his earnest desire that India should reach in a short time the state in which she will be the chief of the countries in the world, performing a great duty.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 11th, 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar's visit to Vellore.

40. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th April, in a leader on the approaching Delhi Darbar, mentions that from the beginning of the Britannic rule in India no British Emperor has performed his coronation ceremony in this country. Fortunately for India such an occasion is fast approaching, when the King-Emperor George V will perform his own coronation ceremony at Delhi with a view to winning the hearts of his subjects. It says that on such occasions many favours are shown to the subjects who in return exhibit their loyalty to the crown. It suggests the grants of commissions to natives in the army, a declaration for according equal treatment to natives and Europeans in the army and in railway trains, titles to the respected proprietors of native papers, and measures to redress the grievances of Indians in British Colonies, and the grant of the Charter for the Muslim Aligarh University.

In conclusion, it advises the Hindus and Muhammadans to join hand in hand and by expelling all differences between themselves announce the fact at the Darbar through a deputation.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, April 19th, 1911.

The Delhi Darbar.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 18 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 29th April 1911.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record .. .	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
28	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
29	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	* 4,750
30	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times ..	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	650
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	586
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, B.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakônam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No.1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 30, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the editorial work.

No. 31, *Madras Times*. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14, *Hindu*, No. 19, *Indian Review*, and No. 40, *United India and Native States*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 2,500, and 400, respectively.

No. 61, *Nilgiri Church News*, and No. 62, *Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette*. The District Magistrate reports that the Registrar of Books has classified these two publications as books. They will be omitted from the current quarterly list.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henrí Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	300
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No 30, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	210
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{ 1,090 / 1,980
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	373
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
39-A	Nyáyábhimáni	Nyáyábhimáni Press, Karikal ..	Weekly.	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300

No. 12, *Deshabhimani*. P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

No. 26, *Le Soleil*. His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry reports that this paper does not seem to have a steady publication, for, after its revival in January last, it ceased to exist two weeks ago.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 67 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 36 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	660
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	860
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 2? years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly .	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	550
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	350
41	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	397
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmashu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	493
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 53 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, reports that there has been no issue of the *Madras Gurger* subsequent to 7th January 1911 and that it is temporarily discontinued.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Madras Standard*, of the 25th April, has the following:—"The crux of the opposition to the Baghdad Railway is the chance of the opening of a new route to India, or towards India, thus increasing the danger of the British position in the east. Any scheme, tending to make the Persian Gulf a highway for the shipping of nations, will weaken the predominant position of the British in that land-locked sea. The construction of a great strategic railway through Asia Minor and Mesopatomia is a perpetual menace to British power in India and the British authority in the Gulf. But the degree of the menace to this country depends upon where this new line stops. . . . . Every commercial and shipping expert, who has examined these regions, agrees that Basra must inevitably become the commercial terminus of the railway and that all trade will concentrate there even if the line is continued to Koweit. The reason of Germany insisting on the line reaching Koweit must be that she wants to reach the open Gulf in order, at sometime, to threaten Britain's paramount power. Koweit may easily become the naval base and although Great Britain might secure the predominant control of the southern section of the line, an effective protection of the intervening portion of the country will entail a heavy military burden and will, perhaps, be impossible. . . . . From our standpoint, if the British Government should allow the Baghdad Railway to proceed to Koweit, there is a chance of our military experts raising the cry that the Indian Empire is in danger and calling for more Military expenditure, occupation of strategic positions and for increased fortifications. That is one aspect of it. But there are others. The opening up of a short cut to India, especially a land route, is bound to produce a change in Indian life and conditions. India will be connected closely by a railway with those regions, which have yet remained an unknown land to the Indians and the influx into India of a large number of people from Europe and the intervening portions of Asia will not be without its consequence. It is urged that the closer connection of the Indian frontiers with Persia and Asia Minor, by means of the railway, will start a fresh trade in which India will be a gainer and the short cut to India in times of exigencies is advanced as another argument for British participation in the scheme. We do not know how far the opening up of these new countries by improved communication will stimulate Indian trade. At least, we, Indians, have not much to create any beneficial trade relations with these tracts, while Germany, having taken all the trouble to finance and push up the scheme, will not fail to force open markets for her goods."

India and the Baghdad Railway.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 25th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. Referring to a question asked recently in the House of Commons, on the subject of confessions, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th April, says:—"The Police Commission found that the practice of working for confessions was exceedingly common, that confessions were extorted from accused persons while in the custody of the police, and that they are thus taken before the Magistrate to repeat them. The answer of Lord Morley to this was that the law provided

The police and confessions.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 24th, 1911.

against a confession not voluntarily made being admitted by the Magistrate. The law is all right, if it is observed. But there are circumstances which make it doubtful whether the law is really respected. A Magistrate who is called upon to record a confession is expected to satisfy himself that the confession is voluntarily made. This he does by asking a question to the accused whether he makes it voluntarily. The letter of the law is observed; and the Magistrate cannot go behind the statement of the accused. If he does, he is sure to be reported against by the police to their superior officers, and by the superior officers to the District Magistrate. The charge of obstructing or interfering with police work is not infrequently made against the subordinate Magistracy, and Magistrates are therefore content to do what is prescribed by the law. Recording of confessions, therefore, is a mere formality. And accused persons who are taken back by the Police, after putting them up to make a confessional statement, know that if a confession is retracted by them, the means which extorted it will be available to the Police again. Nothing but an adequate change in the law will suffice; and it is to be hoped that the amendment proposed will be made in such a manner that it will not be possible in any way to evade the intention of the law. By proper amendment of the law, and by issuing instructions the observance of which can be easily enforced the evils which are complained of can surely be minimised. But the attitude at first assumed by the Secretary of State was not calculated to secure this end, or to allay criticism."

(b) Courts.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 24th, 1911.

The Howrah gang case.

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 24th April, remarks:--"The Howrah conspiracy case of Calcutta has ended in a most dismal manner and will undoubtedly create great satisfaction in the public mind. Indeed, from the first, it was difficult to believe that there was such a great, and withal foolish, conspiracy organised by the 39 men, of whom only 6 were convicted who were accused with preparing to wage a war against the King. . . . . His Lordship is said to have blamed the prosecution, and we believe the Bengal Government must have been too ready to sanction almost all police complaints of suspected sedition. While, no doubt, true cases of sedition should be tried and offenders punished, we cannot help feeling that Government, not only in Bengal but everywhere, have been unnecessarily hasty and harsh in drawing the worst possible inference from suspicious circumstances. We hope the fiasco of the Howrah case will effect a healthy change in the attitude of the Government and the policy of the police, and if only instead of being too hasty to condemn, they will enquire into facts more impartially, they would be more happy and make people also happier. With the introduction of the reforms, a change of policy in the police attitude and Government outlook is necessary and we trust that the recent failure of some big cases will bring about the desired change."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 27th, 1911.

Commenting on the failure of this case in the High Court, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th April, remarks:—"The pity in this case is that the Bengal Government have been blamed for launching the prosecution, although they did so only on the representations made to them. In our view, the police are even less to blame than the law officers of the Government. The police, as the really prosecuting party, may be excused for not observing the requirements of evidence in an adequate degree. But the law officers who know better, and ought to know better, have no such excuse for not correctly estimating the value of approver's testimony and of the confessions, which were retracted, of prisoners. According to the judgment of the High Court, there was absolutely no warrant for framing against the accused a charge of waging war against the King. The persons concerned and the weapons in their possession were clearly unfit for so grand a project. Here, at all events, the law officers might have known more than the police."

4. In a leader under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th April, says:—"That people living under the jurisdiction of Courts inferior to High Courts are not satisfied with the existing arrangements is a well-known fact. . . . . It goes without saying that to establish a High Court in every province will be to raise the efficiency and tone of Judges. The efficiency and tone of the highest tribunal so raised, public confidence in its justice will be correspondingly enhanced. High Courts are further more independent of local Governments, and they can afford to be so, while Chief Courts occupy a rather subordinate position which is somewhat inconsistent with their position as the highest Courts of appeal. Local Governments can more easily intervene in the internal discipline of Courts which are not independent of it; and if the executive and the judiciary are to be kept independent of each other, it follows that the highest judicial tribunal must control the entire judiciary. . . . . In the event of difference with a local Government, a High Court can always better assert itself than a Chief Court. Its dignity and prestige are greater, and the fact of its Judges being appointed by the Secretary of State confers on it the claim to appeal to that authority in case its opinions are disregarded by the local Government. It is this that ensures to High Courts a measure of independent authority which makes it so respected by the public, and that enables it to exercise so great a moral power. Few local Governments would provoke a conflict with the High Court; but few would hesitate to settle in their own way a difference with the Chief Court."

High Courts in India.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 25th, 1911.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 28th April, says:—"We publish elsewhere the full text of the judgment in the Masulipatam burglary case, to which it was sought to give an exaggerated importance as an instance of the so-called political burglary in South India. The clear and careful analysis of the facts of the case in the judgment would leave no doubt whatever in the minds of the public that there is a good deal more which must have happened behind the scenes in this case than appears on the surface. Their Lordships have found not that the accused were not proved to have committed the offence, but that no offence at all has been proved to have been committed. They have thrown considerable suspicion on the elaborate attempts made by the police to connect the currency notes found in the possession of the accused with the commission of an offence of house-breaking and theft at Masulipatam as to which the owner of the property was by no means able to testify directly. The singular omissions on the part of the prosecution to furnish evidence which would have thrown further light on the case and the unsatisfactory evidence adduced by the police have been commented upon by their Lordships, and they have justly laid down the principle that the accused is not bound to explain until *primâ facie* evidence of his guilt is tendered."

The Masulipatam burglary case.

Hindu, *Madras*, April 28th, 1911.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. The *Madras Standard*, of the 25th April, writes:—"There can be little doubt that the official mind has been unfortunately prejudiced against any large extension of primary education and the decisions of the Allahabad Conference seem to confirm it. If the Government can be made to think that education will be greatly appreciated even by the ryots we shall have a better scheme to adopt almost immediately. Mention is made of village centres where well-equipped schools can be established, and fed by simpler forms of schools around the area. This large expansion of lower primary schools would in due time develop into upper primary schools, and we note that the curriculum is very rudimentary, viz., the three R's and the village map. We should certainly prefer the world's map to the village one in order to serve to expand the narrow view of the village folk. But in course of time these schools ought to develop. The training of teachers of an efficient type should be first proceeded with on a large scale and, as they are supplied,

The Educational Conference.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 25th, 1911.

schools ought to be multiplied. But there does not seem to be any vigorous or extensive campaign of knowledge recommended by the Conference and the course suggested is very halting and due to great hesitation. We do not think that the public will be satisfied with this slow progress, but even this would be welcome in the absence of a more liberal scheme. . . . . If the scheme is definite and is comprehensive, we have reason to welcome the expansion promised; but public opinion must be concentrated on receiving first a good and substantial primary education to all—on the compulsory system—and then we are sure that technical, secondary and all other education will come in due course."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

HINDU, *Madras*, April 25th, 1911.

The Madras Corporation.

7. In writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 25th April, says:—"The resolution which was passed by the Corporation of Madras on Friday last requesting the Government to reconsider their order appointing Mr. Richards as Acting Engineer of the Corporation, was apparently a proceeding on their part in the nature of shutting the stable's door after the horse had been stolen. A bare narration of the facts shows in what a cavalier manner our Local Government deal with the Corporation in the Presidency town. For we find that though notice of this resolution was given early in March and was included in the agenda for the March meeting and advertised in the dailies in their issues on the 14th March last, the Government have made the resolution worthless by an order dated the 6th instant, appointing Mr. Richards as the Engineer of the Corporation, permanently. . . . . The Commissioners had a right at least to have the order of the 6th instant communicated to them at least at the meeting where they proceeded to pass a resolution which has been now rendered useless thereby. . . . . The Commissioners will, we trust, fully ascertain how they have been kept uninformed of the proceedings of the Government in this matter, why the stipulations under Mr. Richards' agreement have been ignored and what becomes of the arguments used when Mr. Richards was asked to be given a special allowance in order to retain him for the special works. It is easy to imagine—a consideration which does not seem to have struck the Government—what sort of harmony would exist in future in the relations between the Commissioners and an Engineer who has been forced upon them in the teeth of this protest."

HINDU, *Madras*, April 26th, 1911.

The Madras Corporation and the Government.

8. Referring to the special meeting of the Madras Corporation held on the 25th instant, the *Hindu*, of the 26th April, writes:—"The unanimous resolution which the Corporation of Madras passed as its special meeting yesterday, rejecting the suggestion made by the Government to create, by legislation or otherwise, a Special Commission or Board of Trustees to take charge of the drainage and water-supply schemes of the city, has given expression to the strong feeling among the Commissioners that the step proposed is one subversive of the rights and functions of local self-government which this city has exercised for a long time. . . . . The only purpose for which a Special Board of Trust could be expected to be of use in connection with the drainage and water-supply scheme of the city is that which its present promoters seem to desire, secrecy in action and selection and smallness in constitution. Dr. Nair rightly protested against this idea as being opposed to all notions of self-government and to the fundamental principles of popular Government, viz., publicity of discussion and responsibility to the tax-payers or rate-payers. We are reluctant in this connection to go into the history of the drainage question again as connected with Mr. Madeley personally, but it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the drainage scheme for the city is as far from having been definitely settled as ever, even at the end of nearly three years after the Government gave the Corporation a Special Engineer for the purpose. The Government's attitude

in the matter has been far from consistent throughout, and the position they have now taken up is far from being clear. It amounts, if anything, to an invitation to the Corporation to abdicate an important portion of its functions, because it preferred to ask the Government to undertake the construction of the new scheme instead of allowing itself to be set at naught by continual interference by the Government. Under the circumstances, it was but fitting and right that Dr. Nair reiterated the competency and willingness of the Corporation to undertake this work, provided the Government refrains from interference of the sort against which the Corporation have often protested—and which have led to mistakes and miscalculations resulting in heavy loss to the Corporation—and provided the Government give them the full measure of financial assistance which they have a right to claim in common with other Presidency Municipalities."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 26th, 1911.

In writing on this subject the *Madras Standard*, of the 26th April, remarks:—"Instead of mending its own mistakes by coming to the help of the Corporation, the Government comes out with a strange proposal, which, as we have pointed out in a previous issue, is an encroachment on the powers and duties of the Corporation. The body proposed to be foisted on the Corporation, to control and direct the drainage and water-works, two of the primary duties for which a Corporation exists, cannot be a merely advisory body of experts. If that were so, the Government has any number of experts whose advice it can seek with regard to those special works. As we have remarked on a previous occasion, the object of the Government is not quite so plain and its resolution gives no clue to it. Under these circumstances the Corporation did well in adopting Dr. Nair's resolution *nem. con.* The reason for handing over the works to the Government was not the inability of the Corporation to carry out the schemes. The circumstances of the delay are well known to the Government and people. If the Government would not take up the works, then the alternative is plain. The Corporation has to do it, only, as Dr. Nair pointed out, it should not be rushed. If it is given a free hand to decide the manner in which it would go about the business, in the light of its previous experience, and with necessary care and caution and with the necessary expert advice, which it is the duty of the Government to provide, we fail to see why the Corporation cannot successfully manage the works."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 26th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th April, says:—"It is evident that the Government have been interfering too frequently in a manner that the Commissioners do not like and do not think to be in the best interests of the city or most conducive to the early completion of the scheme which has been unconscionably long in an uncertain state . . . . In the light of the history of the drainage scheme, the Government have assumed a heavy responsibility by their interference, and they cannot now get out of it without taking upon themselves other responsibilities. The Commissioners are perfectly justified in their attitude, seeing that they have not been allowed to have their way according to their own judgment. The Special Engineer finds it inconvenient to deal with the Commissioners. He thinks that his work will be facilitated by having a special committee which will not be responsible to the Corporation. Practically his plan is to work independently of the Corporation, but virtually in its name and on its responsibility. This the Corporation rightly refuses to agree to. The Corporation has had enough of friction with the Government; it wants to terminate it as well as it can. That, said Dr. Nair, was their sole object, not that they were unable to cope with the work or unwilling to bear the responsibility. The spectacle has by no means been edifying of the Government and the Corporation pulling in opposite directions in a matter involving the expenditure of many lakhs of rupees and of very serious consequence to the tax-payers. The history of the drainage scheme is none too creditable. . . . . A way must be found out of the present dilemma; but it is difficult to suggest how this can be done. The whole scheme must still be deemed to be in a state of chaos, and its future is as uncertain as anything can be. . . . . To allow the friction to continue

will be to seriously interfere with the progress of the drainage scheme which has already been too long in a most unsatisfactory and uncertain state so as to constitute almost a scandal. We must add one word to the Government in this connection. Dr. Nair surely made a strong indictment against the Government yesterday, and the Commissioners without a dissentient voted for his proposition. The impression is left that the Government have been always going the wrong way in regard to Corporation affairs. It is not desirable that Government should so frequently place themselves in this position. Either the President or some of the nominated Commissioners should be able to present the Government side; or if Government have nothing to present, they must avoid conflict with the Corporation."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, April 19th, 1911.

The proposed Indian University.

9. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 19th April, says:—"These All-India schemes seem to us as merely calculated to satisfy a sentiment and not to serve a specific purpose. The rest of the country will derive no practical benefit and the people of other provinces must be excused if they do not grow enthusiastic over a university whose habitation is at Allahabad or Benares. May we ask Mrs. Besant in passing, if the influence of the Central Hindu College, Benares, has appreciably extended beyond the United Provinces, though it is an excellent institution in itself of which the whole India must be proud? We do not know how the University is going to be better in this respect than the college. . . . . We suppose the Indian leaders whose support Mrs. Besant and the Pandit count upon for their Universities are on the senates of the existing Universities and if they realise the soundness of the new scheme, it will not be difficult to induce them to introduce in them those features which are to distinguish the proposed University. At any rate, it will prove an easier, and more practicable task than trying to start a new institution and build it up to the ideal sought after. It will serve a more useful purpose if Mrs. Besant and the Pandit will exert their undoubted influence and energy in rousing up the various provinces to realise what a university should be and make the necessary provision to bring up the universities of the respective provinces to modern ideals and thus fulfil their noble mission. Instead if they left the existing universities to drift and turn their attention to a new scheme with no certainty of success, it will only be a sign of impatience in idealism which cannot do any practical good."

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, April 26th, 1911.

In commenting further on the Indian University scheme, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 26th April, says:—"As to the proposed University, we take no delight in prophesying failure, though the chances are that the promised lakhs may be unconscionably long in coming, and weary waiting is certainly not conducive to enthusiasm But if the subscribers are earnest about the affair, we should ask them in the public interests if they have really satisfied themselves that a University of the kind proposed is an immediate necessity and won't afford waiting, and if the existing Universities can never be made to approach the ideal in view, before they choose to part with their thousands, if not exactly lakhs. . . . . The lakhs so spent will further the cause of higher education in the country more surely and more rapidly than a single University or College at one centre in a huge continent like India, however magnificently equipped it may be. It cannot reach a wide circle and its good must be confined to only a fortunate few. We cannot help thinking that this idea of an Indian University is more of an impulse than anything else and it is not an enterprise to be lightly embarked upon."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 24th, 1911.

The forthcoming Provincial Conference.

10. The *Madras Standard*, of the 24th April, writes:—"The Madras Provincial Conference has been announced to meet on the 8th May and we have only a couple of weeks before us to make all the necessary arrangements and see that the Conference is a success. . . . . The criticisms of certain Anglo-Indians that Congresses and Conferences

have been rendered unnecessary by the enlarged Council are not accepted by the people in this and other Presidencies. . . . . The feeling in every Congressist in India, after the enlarged Councils, is not that his activities should cease, but that they should be increased, so that the representation of popular voice in the Legislative Councils, both local and Imperial, may be effective and fruitful. Every patriotic citizen in the Madras Presidency has, therefore, to feel more interested in the political work of the country and in co-operating with the Government to make it more progressive and popular. . . . . It is through the various political associations of the country that this will have to be done—not by a few—but by as many as possible. . . . . There are more than one reason why this year we should concentrate all our forces and make a strong and unanimous representation at the coming Conference. In the first place, His Majesty the King-Emperor will be coming over to India for the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, and this event marks a new era of royal beneficence to India. . . . . At the Provincial Conference we have to voice the public feeling and give expression to our sense of gratitude to the royal solicitude. Secondly, we have had some experience of the new Councils and the scope given in them to voice public opinion and the measure of success attending on it. . . . . Thirdly, we have to anticipate some of the measures that have been under consideration of Government, such as, the various reforms embodying the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, the many executive schemes for the agricultural, educational, industrial progress of the country; and on all of them popular opinions will have to be concentrated and expressed in an effective manner, with a view to help the Government to properly shape their schemes. . . . . Then again there is the special representation of Indian opinion in England through Provincial delegates, which has received special importance, since Lord Morley has emphasised the direct Parliamentary control of India. It is to the British Democracy in England that we have to finally look for justice and to them we must constantly look for assistance. . . . . It is unnecessary to give examples here, but a systematic delegation from this Presidency will do a vast amount of good in keeping the British Democracy and other British friends informed of the popular side of important measures; and we think that time has come for us to discuss this subject and make a full provision for the same at the Provincial Conference. . . . . For these reasons and some others which we need not discuss here, we consider that the coming Conference will be of more than ordinary importance, and we look to our countrymen in all the districts of the Presidency to do their duty—their patriotic duty—to attend the Conference, even though at some sacrifice, and display that political vivacity and zeal which will make us fit for ultimate self-government."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th April, says:—"There does not seem to be much enthusiasm for the coming Provincial Conference in Madras. Although there is only a little over two weeks for the Conference to assemble in Madras, very few District Congress Committees have elected their delegates. . . . . If the Madras Conference this time proves the success it ought to be, the credit will belong more to the mofussil than to the metropolis. We look forward, therefore, to the mofussil to come to our rescue. . . . . In our opinion the most important practical question which the Conference will have to deal with is the revision of the Council Regulations. The revision will have to be undertaken before the Conference meets next year. By December next year all the Provincial Council elections will have to be held; and at least six months before that the Regulation will have to be finally framed and published. . . . . If the Madras Conference cares, and if our leading politicians are willing, a complete scheme can be formulated with all necessary details. If they do not do this, the coming Conference will pass off as a useless function, and nobody will be a whit better for it. . . . . We want the Council to be broadened, making a larger number of seats non-official, and increasing the number of elective seats,

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 24th, 1911.

so that there may be an actual majority of elected members. That is our minimum, and has been, for many years. If we are not able to realise this, even under the Minto-Morley reform which was specially planned to this end, the reform will not have taken us very much further from where we are. Not only a majority of members must be non officials and elected, but the principle of representation must be broader than has been acknowledged in the nominations made. If Government desire to recognise the claims of a small section of the people to special representation they must reserve official seats for the purpose, and each small community should be given representation by turns. The elective seats must be separate and dealt with differently. An exception has been made for the Muhammadans. But we believe the Government do not intend to extend the principle of Muhammadan representation to any other community or electorate. . . . . The next point we have to urge is that the electorate should be as extensive as circumstances will permit, and the intelligence and public spirit of the people will warrant. One hundred members of the Senate or 36 members of the Corporation ought not to be the entire electorate of the educated class and the City of Madras with its intelligence, public spirit, and vast interests. If it is intended as a privilege of the University it ought to be enjoyable by all its graduates, of at least a certain standing, and if the City of Madras, at least a large bulk of its citizens of high intelligence and wealth should have the right of voting. The present system of confining the franchise to a handful of men is absurd and indefensible. It makes a mockery of the reform, which is intended to give the widest satisfaction possible to the public. How both these ends we have indicated are to be secured is the only question; and the Conference must formulate a scheme which will be practicable and at the same time sufficient to represent the best intelligence and the most substantial interests of the country."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 26th, 1911.

The cheap rupee and high prices.

11. In a leader under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 26th April, writes:—"Whatever may be the official evidence that may be collected to support the preformed official views of the high prices in India, the non-official opinion formed not only after long deliberation, but from practical experience, is that, in a large measure, it is connected with the cheap rupee. . . . . One of the surest evidence, that this view is correct, will be found in the fact that the general increase in the prices of commodities is almost exactly proportionate to the artificial increase in the face value of the rupee. There are, of course, other economic influences in operation, such as an increase of population, the levelling effect of the world's price in effect of Indian free trade connections with most countries of the world and so on. . . . . The main cause of the high prices movement must be looked for in the currency changes and the bulk of the thinkers on the subject seem to be agreed on this point. But there is considerable truth in the suggestion made that the closing of the Mints in 1893 and the subsequent manipulations of the silver standard by the Government have been directly influenced by the conditions of the foreign trade. . . . . The Mints being closed between 1894 to 1899, there were no large issues, but afterwards Government adopted a new policy of re-issuing the coin, from which time the high prices began to take a definite shape. . . . . The country was flooded, so to say, with cheap rupees and every one knew that its intrinsic value was only two-thirds, and the people were paid in silver for their exports. Had the prices not risen the people would have suffered enormous losses and it would have been impossible that the exports would have continued on the usual scale, but for the general prices rising almost to the same extent as the artificial value given to the silver currency. . . . . It is suggested that the only remedy is the issue of gold coins in large numbers to maintain the position of the silver standard and we notice that both officials and the commercial bodies are agreed on this point. They cannot but agree, because there does not appear to be any other alternative. The difficulty, however, arises when we consider that the issue of the gold sovereign may be handicapped by the

too rapid absorption of it in the country. . . . . It seems to us that the effect produced by the currency operations of the past and the present record of high prices can only be met by continuous and large influx of gold, and if this is not facilitated by the Government by the issue of gold coins, a very slow process of gold absorption will proceed, all the same, but it will be spread over a considerable time, during which the present state of anxiety and uncertainty will probably continue. . . . . All that the country requires is the establishment of a fair ratio between the gold and silver value in the currency of the country and till this ratio is brought about the anxieties of the Government and the commercial bodies will not probably stop. The free coinage of gold in India and a larger importation of gold to re-establish the steadiness of the currency will have the effect of restoring prices to their normal rate, though this will also depend, to a great extent, on other economic causes such as the extent of demand in the market and production in the country."

12. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 26th April, writes:—"The *Positivist Review* discusses the effect of subjection on India and gives expression to certain ideas which need to be corrected, especially at the present day when there is no end of misapprehension regarding the work of Britain in India. . . . . The writer in the *Positivist Review* tells us that 'the situation in the India of to-day does not reveal the little progress that has been made as the work of the governing race but as emerging through native enthusiasm while the overlordship of the rulers has combined with psychological inability to understand the Indian character in merely dwarfing and depressing the minds within its influence'. How far from the truth we can only exclaim. If there is one outstanding feature in the India of to-day it is the rapid expansion of the minds within the influence of the British race, and the ever-broadening intellectual horizon which the western civilization has opened up to India. To talk of the Indian mind being dwarfed and depressed by British influence is to blind oneself consciously or unconsciously to those features in the situation which even he who runs may read. At every turn one may come across the broad and visible effects of western culture on the Indian mind. Every movement in the country bears the unmistakeable impress of that contact which has roused a whole nation from its intellectual and moral lethargy and has started it on a career of progress whose ultimate good we cannot contemplate without feelings of deep and fervent gratitude."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, April 26th, 1911.

The effect of subjection on India.

13. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 28th April, writes:—"In a recent article we drew attention to the fact that not a few Englishmen and Anglo-Indians have developed at the present day an unusual solicitude for the imparting of moral and religious education in Indian schools and colleges. . . . . The efforts made in several parts of the country to impart denominational religious teaching, and to eschew studies relating to political science cannot, in our opinion, be viewed without serious misgivings as to the future of the country by thoughtful minds. We have, at the present moment, proposals for the establishment in this country of a Muhammadan University, a Hindu University and a Christian University. . . . . What are the objects for which the schemes for separate denominational Universities in India have now been put forward before the public? They are the very reverse of those aimed at in the most enlightened and progressive countries of the world. One of the objects is—as Mrs. Annie Besant, who claims the credit of having been the first to project and formulate the scheme of an Indian University, has expressly set forth—to relieve the Government of the burden of finding funds for the promotion of higher education among the people. It would be seen that this ground cuts at the very root of the claim for pre-eminence which has been accorded to the German Universities by Professor Sadler. Another important feature of the new Universities will be the imparting of religious and moral instruction. In a country like India

HINDU, *Madras*, April 28th, 1911.

Denominational Universities.

where so many great religions have adherents with deep rooted prejudices, it is easy to imagine that each denominational University will become, in course of time, the nursery ground of religious differences and animosities and the cause of social alienation and strife. . . . . The inauguration of a system of separate universities in India, based upon religious principles, is the very negation of sound sense, because it must ward off and defeat all ideas of national consolidation and unity. Our politics in future will depend upon religion. . . . . We feel bound to say, in conclusion, that we have read with much surprise the statement contained in the petition for a charter submitted to His Majesty the King, viz., 'Your petitioners believe—in accordance with the declarations of the Imperial Government on many occasions—that higher education should more and more devolve on private and voluntary endeavours, thus lessening the burden on the State.' The petition is signed by Mrs. Annie Besant, and by the following distinguished Indian gentlemen among others: Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, K.C.I.E., Madras, Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, Bombay, Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterji, Lahore, Sir Guru Das Bannerjee, Calcutta, Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee, Calcutta. We may point out that the statement that the Government should gradually disconnect itself from higher education is opposed to the oft-repeated declarations and remonstrances of the Indian National Congress, and is intrinsically unsound."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

14. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th April, publishes a contribution of a correspondent at the island of Crete to the *Adl* of Astāna (Constantinople) of which the following is a gist. It is deplorable that the condition of the Mussalmans is becoming both delicate and pitiable. The educated Mussalman youths are prohibited from reading Turkish newspapers. Greek has become the medium of instruction even in the Girls' schools. The Turkish language has been grouped as optional in all schools. Turkish suzerainty over this island is day by day being reduced to a mere nothing. Greek flags have been hoisted in all places and centres. In all public offices, the flag of Greece has been hoisted, and the parliament has been opened in Crete in the name of the King of Greece. In spite of these degrading conditions the Mussalmans yet think that the island is their own and that they are living in peace and tranquillity. The present tyrannical Government of Crete is committing all sorts of atrocities against the Mussalmans, who are quite disgusted with it. Their salvation lies in emigration alone. But they cannot do this for want of money. Oh Mussalman brethren! The co-religionists of Crete are involved in serious troubles. Their treacherous and ungrateful countrymen are making constant encroachments upon their property, trade, wealth and honour. Men and women alike are prohibited from singing patriotic songs. Thousands are starving and thousands have given up their vocations. The Mussalmans are being trampled down under instructions from Athens, the capital of Greece. Before the commencement of these horrors, the Mussalmans were very industrious and well-off, and were experts in agriculture and arts. Such men are now wandering from street to street begging for their bread. To crown all, the Turkish fort has been dismantled and on its ground shops are being constructed for developing the Greek commerce. Many Mussalman landholders tired of these excesses, have sold at cheap rates their belongings and possessions. The Greek Government has ulterior motives against Turkey. The Mussalman farmers are not allowed to go to their farms. If they do try to go, they are fired at or killed with a sword, and the police takes no notice of such murders. May God have mercy on the afflicted Mussalmans!

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Madras, April 24th, 1911.

The Mussalmans of Crete.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

15. With reference to the questions put by Lord Courtney in the House of Lords about the Indian Police, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 26th April, states that the answers given to them by Lord Morley are not worthy of him. They are likely, says the paper, to encourage the police in their misdeeds indirectly. It is not the object of Lord Courtney to find fault with the Government of India as Lord Morley appears to think; for, what could the Government do if their police subordinates are given to mischief? If it is enacted, says the paper, that confessions will not be admitted as evidence, there will then be no room for the police to extort confessions by foul means. The paper hopes that this matter will soon be moved and discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council. It is very much to be regretted that the Government, who, in other departments, require passed candidates for even peons' posts, have not ordered that only candidates who have educational qualifications should be

Andhraprakasika, Madras, April 26th, 1911.

The Indian Police.

appointed to the responsible posts of police constables, the main object in appointing whom is to provide for the safety of the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, April 22nd, 1911.

Increase of grave crimes in Calicut taluk.

16. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd April, writes that in the Calicut taluk there has been of late an abnormal increase in murder cases and other grave crimes The spread of education and civilization has tended to decrease the occurrence of such crimes in other taluks, but in Calicut the oppression of the poor by the well-to-do and the failure of the authorities to detect the real culprits and bring them to book have created a tendency to lawlessness. The authorities are requested to put forth earnest efforts to find out the real murderers of one Kaviatt Gopalan Nayar recently done to death in an atrocious manner and to be careful that innocent people are not made to suffer simply because they were on enmity with the deceased who was a terror to the people of the locality. It will be a great pity if, for want of evidence, the real offenders in this serious crime go unpunished.

(b) Courts.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, April 19th, 1911.

Bassein murder case.

17. Referring to the Bassein murder case in which the accused, a European belonging to the army, was tried for the murder of a cartman and was acquitted by the Bombay High Court, the *Desamata*, of the 19th April, states that, while acquitting the accused on the charge of murder for want of sufficient evidence, the Judge also thought it fit not to convict him on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder although there was evidence for it. While admitting that the Judge ought to be careful in trying Europeans accused of serious crimes and have an eye on their welfare, the paper opines that he should also do justice to those that suffer at their hands in as much as their lives are as dear as the lives of Europeans.

(d) Education.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 25th, 1911.

The Madras Text-Book Committee.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th April, reproduces a letter published in the *Andhrapatrika* of Bombay, which contains the following remarks on the present constitution of the Madras Text-Book Committee :—As far as English, Tamil, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Latin, etc., are concerned, there is every hope that the chairmen and members, who are all well versed in the languages for which they are chairmen or members, will prescribe the text-books they consider best. But the Telugu language is not similarly blest. For this language Mr. Yates, the Principal of the Kumbakónam College, is the Chairman, and Mr. Rangacharya, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, and Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Principal, Vizagapatam College, are the members. Telugu is not their mother tongue, nor is it the language of the countries from which they came. Mr. Yates is a European. Mr. Rangacharya belongs to Mysore where the prevailing language is Canarese. Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar is a Tamilian although he can speak Telugu. It is a surprise that Mr. Yates, who, while he was Inspector of Schools in the Northern Circle, tried his best to correct literary Telugu, is the Chairman for that language. Are not Mr. M. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A., who is an Inspector of Schools, Mr. M. Kameswara Rao and Mr. V. Venkataraya Sastri competent to be members of the Telugu Sub-Committee ? We do not mean to say that the Telugu Sub-Committee, as at present constituted, will not exercise due care in prescribing text-books. But we are at a loss to know why the authorities should appoint, as members of the Telugu Sub-Committee, persons who learned the language merely for purposes of conversation, while men who have made a critical study of the language are available. We hope that the Government and the people of the Telugu country will deeply consider the matter and make arrangements similar to those that have been made for the Tamil language.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

District Boards.

19. In commenting on the resolutions moved in the Madras Legislative Council (1) that village munsifs should be prohibited from standing for election to the District Board and (2) that Government officials should be prohibited from standing for election to the District Board, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th April, states that the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick is quite in opposition to the recommendation of the Decentralization Committee that the number of the official and the nominated members should be as low as possible. Although it may be true that the village officers are very helpful to Government, the paper says that it could not bring itself to believe that the village officers and Tahsildars will express their independent opinions. When the Government and the representatives of the people differ in their opinions, village officers and Tahsildars, who are Government servants, cannot be expected, says the paper, to side with the people. It admits that it is true that Tahsildars furnish correct information connected with their respective taluks. But it does not see any reason why their presence is desirable in the meetings of the District Board especially when there are the District Board Engineer, the Headmaster, etc., to furnish such information to Government. If it is intended by the establishment of District Boards to educate the people in the methods of self-government, the present system has to be totally changed and the number of officials in the District Boards has to be reduced as far as possible. Unless that is done, says the paper, the object of these institutions can never be attained.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, April 14th, 1911.

The mid-day gun.

20. In the news columns of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 21st April, there appears a short note setting forth the great inconvenience caused to the public of Mangalore, South Canara, on account of the sudden stop put to the every-day practice of firing the gun at mid-day, which was being done punctually for a number of years. It appears that the contractor, who was entrusted with the business of firing, has not been able to obtain a fresh license from the District Collector to manufacture the required quantity of gunpowder, and the paper urges the necessity of granting the requisite license forthwith.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, April 21st, 1911.

(k) *General.*

Sanitation and the people's welfare.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th April, writes:—It was resolved in a meeting convened by the Government recently at Simla that a Malaria Board should be appointed in each province; and accordingly there is a Board established in Madras. But as the members of this Board are not good physicians and non-officials, it has to be presumed that the Government is not much interested in this matter.

If the Government is not interested in sanitation, it is difficult to improve it. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick said that the Government has given 68 lakhs of rupees to the Municipalities and the District Boards during the last six years. Although this is a large sum, it was possible owing to the pecuniary help given to the Government of Madras by the Government of India. The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar said that 51 Municipalities have applied to the Government to help them with money for introducing the pipe system of water-supply. It is surprising to see that this Government, knowing this, has applied to the Government of India for a grant of only 14 lakhs of rupees. The Madras Government has applied for this small sum, while the Bengal Government has asked for 184 lakhs of rupees and the Government of the United Provinces for 100 lakhs, because the Madras Government has got in hand 153 lakhs. As 100 lakhs are to be spent in the city of Madras alone for drainage and pure water-supply, we hope that the Government of Madras will take care to apply for an adequate grant at least in the next year.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 14th, 1911.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 21st, 1911.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st April, says:—There are many difficulties in the matter of the Indians using gold coins. Firstly, because the people of India are poor, there will not arise occasions for using gold coins. Ordinarily, they will use only rupees and copper coins. The use of coins in the rural parts is still less. There are not many among the people there who have seen the rupee. All the business conducted with coins there is done with small coins. Three-fourths of the people buy the things they require in exchange for grain. Although there has been a change in their condition by the advance of civilization and the increased connection of the villagers with the towns, our villagers are not in a position to use either the rupee or gold coins. Even in the case of the residents of towns, who do not form a large portion of the Indian population, the occasions in which their transactions are effected in gold coins are rare. Gold coins will be in use in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, and one or two other towns. In Bombay and Calcutta, especially, gold coins will come into use as the people there have close contact with foreigners. Until the people are prepared to use gold instead of silver coins, it is difficult to circulate gold coins in India. The mania of using gold for jewels has not left the Indians yet. For this there should be an increase in industries. The people should be desirous of investing their savings in industries or of depositing them in banks. Till then, gold coins will be useful in India only to foreign merchants and the Government, and not to the majority of the Indian population.

Gold coins in India.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1911.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd April, feels highly gratified at the news that the Government will establish a mint in Bombay for minting gold coins of the value of Rs. 10 each for use in India. Facilities, it says, should be afforded in every country for saving large sums of money. In the great commercial centres of Europe and America, there are banks and firms in which the people have the greatest confidence. They deposit their savings in them at a reasonable rate of interest and the banks in their turn do their business in an honest manner and justify the confidence reposed in them. India is not a big commercial country. The public have no confidence in banks and firms. It is not always safe to keep a large stock of currency notes and Government bonds, for they are liable to be destroyed by fire. Rupee bags are not easily portable. Under such circumstances, it will be well, says the paper, to mint gold coins of the values of 10, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and bring them into currency in India.

Gold coins in India.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, April 22nd, 1911.

23. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd April, referring to the recent appointment of a commission consisting of official and non-official members to consider over the standardisation of measures and weights in the Bombay Presidency, remarks that though the necessity of introducing a uniform standard of measures and weights in Malabar has often been urged in public prints, no tangible result has yet followed. The inconvenience and trouble consequent upon the want of uniformity in this respect is an admitted fact. The Government of Bombay have realised the evil effect of it on trade and have taken the initiative. In Burma and Central Provinces the Municipalities have bye-laws regarding measures and weights and a uniformity of standard is maintained in those places. In most of the important towns in India attempts are being made to obtain the same results. But in Malabar though the need is keenly felt, the people have not done anything practical to attain the desired result. There is no doubt that if the local boards and municipalities in the district work in real earnest they will get all necessary help from Government.

The necessity for a uniform standard of measures and weights in Malabar.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, April 24th, 1911.

24. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th April, writes an elaborate article on the newspapers patronized by Government, of which the following are the gleanings:—"The Bengal Government holds a view of the

Newspapers and the Government patronage.

press that is quite contrary to that held by the public. The press is generally defined as being representative of the people and the mouth-piece of the country, a medium for cultivating cordial relations between the ruler and the ruled, and go a means of giving to the Government an idea of the public feelings and views. According to the views held by the Bengal Government, newspapers are 'a part and parcel of the Government and a means for the diffusion of public views. On this presumption they have sanctioned liberal grants to certain newspapers, on the understanding that they do not insert anything in their papers but what contains praise of Government and serves to enlighten the people concerning the orders and policy of Government, and that they shall, in no case, detract from the policy adopted by their Government. They are, in fine, the official interpreters, and thus they cannot be supposed to discharge their duties efficiently as long as they do not uphold their Government. On the other hand, the Bengal Government has not called for an expression of the views of people before coming to a definite conclusion on this subject. Such papers as have sworn to uphold the policy of Government and do nothing else, cannot command influence with the people. The effect of the writings of such patronized papers, about loyalty to Government, will be but a temporary duration.

It is the moral duty of every loyal person to preach loyalty. None can deny the manifold blessings conferred by the British Government. It is nevertheless true that the hue and cry of the agitators disturbs the public peace and makes the press awake to the sign's of the times. Yet the remedy of eradicating this evil lies in the hands of the leaders of the community who are none other than the newspapers, and there will be no difficulty in suppressing the agitation. It is surprising to find that the Bengal Government has ignored the loyalty and fidelity of the newspapers. There are several papers which are fully sensible of the difficulties of Government, papers that discharge their functions as interpreters between the ruler and the ruled, in an admirable way. It is true that certain newspapers have proved themselves hostile to the British Government, inasmuch as their writings had been the cause of spreading agitation in the country, but the public will never value them. The writings of the newspapers that are loyal and longstanding have tended to kill off the parasites of agitation. The Bengal Government has only patronized newly-started papers and the other provinces have also followed suit. It is not obvious why the old and experienced newspapers are deprived of this royal grant: for they have always been moderate and loyal in tone and never endeavoured to stir up the feelings of the public at any time.

The policy of Government ought not to have been a policy of purchasing praise from the newspapers, or a policy of purchasing the liberty of the tongue and the pen, and selling it to the public. It is passing strange that the Bengal newspapers are considered as advocates of the Government and have been given liberal grants, and that the Punjab and Madras newspapers which represent loyal and faithful communities should be deprived of these liberal grants. The Government of Madras has till recently been patronising the Urdu newspapers by paying to them a monthly subscription of Rs. 4 and Rs. 2, and this has now been withheld under the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley. The local Government now receives gratis two copies of each of the Urdu papers, and even the postal charges are paid by the papers themselves. Will not Government now reconsider its previous order? This is a matter which is deserving of immediate attention.

III.—Legislation.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, April 14th, 1911.

Hindupur shooting case.

25. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th April, fears that the answers given by Government to the interpellations in the Ligislative Council respecting the Hindupur shooting case are likely to encourage soldiers like Private Tubby in their mischief. Although the Army Regulations permit the carrying of arms by soldiers while travelling on duty, still, in view of the many murderous

outrages of which they have been guilty, they ought to be subjected to greater restrictions by means of legislation. The paper hopes that representative Indians will urge upon Government the necessity of such a step on the part of the legislature at an early date. As regards the question of paying compensation to the relatives of the deceased, the paper says that no worthier people than they can be found to deserve such help at the hands of Government.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, April 24th, 1911.

Revenue money-order forms.

26. The *Mysore Star*, of the 24th April, speaks very highly in praise of the recent introduction of the system of Revenue money-order forms in the Province of Mysore as in British India, as the absentee landlords had to suffer much on account of the want of facilities to send in time their assessments to the proper authorities.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, April 27th, 1911.

The Public Works Department of Mysore.

27. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 27th April, complains of the tremendous waste of public money by the Public Works Department of Mysore in the construction of massive buildings, and considers that if the monies had been utilised for irrigation purposes, the people would have been immensely grateful to the Government.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, April 21st, 1911.

The Puttur Landholders' Association.

28. In the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 21st April, appears a detailed account of the 3rd Sessions of the Puttur Landholders' Association held at Vitla, a village in the Puttur taluk, South Canara, on the 15th instant under the presidency of Mr. S. Raghunathayya, a retired Sub-Judge, who dwelt at great length on the present conditions of Indian agricultural and manufacturing industries and as to how they may be furthered by mutual co-operation and representation of the just grievances of the people to the proper authorities. After the presidential speech was over, a number of resolutions, dealing with a variety of topics, such as the Delhi Darbar, the ryots' grievances, the danger of wild elephants, the reserved forests, were moved by different gentlemen and passed unanimously.

Connected with the same subject and in the same paper, there appears a communication from a correspondent who signs himself as a "Poor landholder," saying that in these days when so much activity is displayed by people in all directions and deep interest evinced in agricultural concerns, it is sad to notice that the one real grievance is completely lost sight of, which poor landholders like himself have to be constantly subject to by unfortunately happening to possess small plots of land situated in the midst of lands owned by a single big landed proprietor, who teases them in all sorts of ways and humiliates with the ulterior motive of buying them off at considerably lower prices. He says that the different Landholders' Associations and Revenue officials can do nothing better to promote agriculture than afford every possible protection to helpless small land-owners like himself from the rapacity of the big ones.

[Issued, 2nd May 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 19 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th May 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record .. .	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1 420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
28	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
29	Madras Mail . ..	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	*4,759
30	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European 54 years.	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	650
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	580
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	50
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 30, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the editorial work.

No. 31, *Madras Times*. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14, *Hindu*, No. 19, *Indian Review*, and No. 40, *United India and Native States*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 2,500, and 400, respectively.

No. 61, *Nilgiri Church News*, and No. 62, *Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette*. The District Magistrate reports that the Registrar of Books has classified these two publications as books. They will be omitted from the current quarterly list.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henrí Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar. Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do., do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan .. .	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	300
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No. 3[illegible], Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	270
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{1,090 / 1,980}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
39-A	Nyáyábhimáni	Nyáyábhimáni Press, Karikal ..	Weekly.	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300

No. 12, *Deshabhimani* P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

No. 26, *Le Soleil*. His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry reports that this paper does not seem to have a steady publication, for, after its revival in January last, it ceased to exist two weeks ago.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasaraya-puram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	650
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	750
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu. Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	330
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	550
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manóráma ..	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunnath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	493
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Ráhman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 53 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, reports that there has been no issue of the *Madras Gurger* subsequent to 7th January 1911 and that it is temporarily discontinued.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. Referring to a telegram recently published, that negotiations are in progress between Russia and Persia for the construction of a railway from Julfa to Tabriz, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th May, says:—"A Russian Railway in North Persia, whatever the conditions laid down with regard to its capital or working, is a menace to Persian independence. The Anglo Russian Convention has been a menace in itself, but a railway would be a silent and a sure menace. It would be like holding Persia in the palm of her hand. Great Britain, the other signatory to the convention, has not been slow in her movements, for she has enough shrewd statesmanship not to let go an advantageous opportunity. A railway in her sphere of influence would serve her as useful a purpose as one in the north would serve her ally. . . . . The construction of the Russian Railway sanctioned, the sanction to the proposal made by England is only awaiting time. A British note to Persia, couched in very delicate terms—the assertion will be emphatically made in it that there is absolutely no idea of territorial acquisition—could expedite the Persian sanction. With railways in the land, their extension would come as a natural thing, and has not the European traveller in Persia repeatedly asserted that the development of that country is possible only by quicker and safer and more extensive means of communication? England and Russia have been pursuing a game in Persia that pictures European diplomacy in a very disagreeable light Their policy in Persia thus revealed is not at all the policy outlined in the Anglo-Russian Convention."

Railways in Persia.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 5th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. In commenting on a letter from a correspondent on the subject of the reclamation of criminal gangs by the Nellore Police, the *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd May, says:—"What drives many to a criminal life is the want of remunerative occupation, and this may be brought about by want of a suitable organisations or want of industrial occupations. In the present condition of India there is everywhere a demand for labourers both skilled and unskilled. The former are readily employed in factories and mills and workshops, and the latter are even in greater requisition on railways, public works, agriculture, docks, goods, yards and innumerable private callings. The only thing that would convert a wandering and unused gang of hereditary thieves into useful, law-abiding workers is a suitable organisation. If we only create this organisation, which would, in the course of a year or six months, instil the love of homely, settled, peaceful life of industry, then the problem of crime would be solved and Indian jails would grow thinner. . . . . The Government have various facilities of finding work for the men in the Public Works and other departments. They can employ them in the forests, they can grant them plots of land and make agriculturists of them and, after some training, these men might, if desire, emigrate to foreign lands and earn their living. We are sure that if the Police department, who know a great deal about these gangs, can direct the necessary organisations in every district, they will be successfully preventing a very fruitful source of serious and undetectable crimes in the mofussil."

The reclamation of criminal gangs.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1911.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 5th, 1911.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th May, writes:—"In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Under Secretary of State for India said that Police work in India was no longer judged by statistical results, but by the actual work done in relation to crime. We hope this is the case, though we cannot forget that there are difficulties which the Police are not at present capable of coping with in eliminating the statistical test altogether from the estimate of Police work. . . . . An essential thing in the event of abolishing the statistical test is close and constant supervision by officers who can be in touch with the people. We doubt whether the department, as it is, is equal to this work. Indeed, the introduction of a better class of officers, both European and Indian, must improve matters; and in course of time their number may so increase that through them it may be possible to judge every policeman, not only on the strength of reports which he himself prepares, but also on the general popular estimate of him, formed from the knowledge of his character and work among the people. But merely to give up statistical tests and to rely on reports would not very much improve matters."

Statistical test of Police work.

(*d*) *Education.*

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, May 3rd, 1911.

4. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 3rd May, writies:—"The Government have published a summary of the proceedings of the Educational Conference that sat for four days last February at Allahabad. The proceedings show that the problems connected with education have been discussed by the members with due regard to their importance, and justify the creation of a separate department for education. Unless the head of a department is an enthusiast and takes a lively interest in his work, there can be no real progress and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that the first Member for Education is imbued with a genuine desire for satisfying the educational needs of the country. To Mr. Butler we owe the Conference and if his five years' tenure is to be marked by the same spirit that has animated him till now, we are sure a great step forward would have been taken in the educational advancement of the country. . . . . If the Government would continue in earnest starting elementary schools in every big village or in groups of small villages, we shall have taken a decided step in introducing elementary education without the aid of compulsion. . . . . The conference did not neglect the vexed question of moral education and the third day was devoted to long and interesting discussion on the subject in which a large number of members took part. There was, however, no general consensus of opinion except as regards the Muhammadans where the representatives agreed that no moral instruction was practical without religion and that no religious instruction was desirable except that of the orthodox Muhammadan faith. . . . . On the whole, the work done was of a very satisfactory character and it rests upon Mr. Butler to convert his colleagues to his views and get these resolutions translated into action."

The Educational Conference.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, May 1st, 1911.

5. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 1st May, remarks:—"There is a tug of war between the Municipal Corporation of Madras and the Madras Government over the drainage scheme. It is a pity that the Government do not consider it prudent to leave the scheme to the Corporation to work out. They have thrust upon the Commissioners a Special Engineer who is not wanted. The Commissioners and the Engineer under the circumstances cannot pull on together smoothly. The Engineer knowing his situation demands a special commission to help him in the work independent of the Corporation, and the Government is quite ready to sanction his proposal. The Corporation has passed resolutions throwing the whole burden on the Government, but the latter would not accept the condition that no extra

The Madras Corporation and the Government.

taxation should be levied and that they must keep to the original estimate. Again the Corporation is willing to undertake the responsibility if the Government will not unduly interfere. But the Government will not consent to it. The position taken by the Government is untenable. In any case the tax-payers suffer on account of the laxity in the execution of the drainage scheme which involves the health and wealth of the city to an enormous extent. If matters stand like this even in the Presidency town, what hope have we here of the force of independent unofficial opinion regarding the Madura scheme ?".

(*g*) *Forests.*

6. The following appears in the *Madras Standard*, of the 5th May :— "A notable statement is made in the quin-quennial summary of the Forest Administration of British India for 1904—1909 that the forest offences, in spite of larger areas being exposed for grazing and concessions given to the people, are rapidly increasing . . . . This is a very serious state of affairs, especially when we consider that forest offences are punished severely and the burden of proof of innocence is invariably thrown on the suspected accused . . . . When we ask the people why they, in spite of restrictions, go to the forests and avail themselves of the grazing and other advantages, they invariably say that agricultural industry would otherwise be impossible. In the matter of obtaining certain manure leaves from the forests in certain agricultural seasons, in felling fuel for domestic consumption, in grazing cattle and in obtaining certain timber for the making of ploughs and other implements, the ryots have to be given a greater facility than the Forest department allows . . . . Considering that the agricultural demands have been increasing year after year and that the prosperity of the ryots depends largely on the well-kept live stock, there is need for giving away large portions of suitable forests to the management of the ryots themselves. This will probably prevent forest fires to a greater extent and economise the Forest administration. The Madras Government have already passed orders creating village forests, and it is hoped this will be given effect to by the Collector in a liberal spirit. There is a tendency to deny that there are able men in the prominent villages who can manage a local forest, but experiments on a liberal scale have to be conducted and the people told how to conserve and grow a forest, while at the same time making use of the produce for agricultural purposes. It is hoped that this principle of decentralisation will be largely adopted in future, so that the forest offences may decrease and the economic treatment of forests promoted."

Forest offences.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 5th, 1911.

(*k*) *General.*

7. The following appears in the *South Indian Mail*, of the 1st May :— "The separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in our administration has long been a desideratum. The Congress has been crying for it ever since its birth. Now a despatch is reported to have reached the Viceroy from the Secretary of State recommending some important innovations. We are in the dark as to the nature of the recommendations. In such a case of unusual public interest, it would have been a better course if Government published these recommendations at this stage before they become unalterably settled facts, so that the actual system might be moulded in the light of public opinion. There are very few subjects which are supported by such an unanimous public opinion as goes to back up this proposal. Much, however, depends upon the practical form the proposal takes. It is remarkable that this most popular scheme has been waiting wearily for fulfilment during quarter of a century and over, while the Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act, even the Partition of Bengal and other unpopular measures were too speedily passed. Better late than never. We shall wait to see the outcome of the interesting despatch."

The separation of the Executive and Judicial functions.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, May 1st, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Educational Review, *Madras*, April, 1911.

8. In commenting on this subject the *Educational Review*, for April, writes:—"It is a sign of the times that Indians are adopting measures to start universities independent of the Government. The existing Indian Universities are all controlled by the Government and are subject to the Indian Universities Act of 1904. It is good to have universities under private management with a royal charter to confer degrees. Even this charter may not be necessary, if once people have become inspired with confidence in the proper conduct of the university. . . . . We see no *a priori* grounds for objecting to the establishment of the proposed Muhammadan University at Aligarh or the proposed Hindu University at Benares. We welcome such universities and we wish them every success. We wish that it were possible to have as many teaching universities in India as there are important vernaculars. In this presidency we ought to have a Telugu university for the Telugu districts and a Tamil university for the Tamil districts, and so on. One Hindu university is not likely to satisfy the demands of all India. . . . . The objects of the proposed Hindu University of Benares are to establish a residential and teaching university to promote the Hindu shastras and Sanskrit literature, to promote learning and research generally, to advance and diffuse scientific, technical and professional knowledge, to promote the building-up of character of youth by religion and ethics, an integral part of education, and to affiliate, maintain and establish colleges, schools, etc. The medium of instruction will be generally English, though vernaculars may be used when practicable. . . . . The success of the proposed university will depend wholly upon the Indian professors who man it and create knowledge in it We do not believe in the prestige of an indigenous Indian University being raised by foreign professors who may be connected with it. This fact must stand prominently before the eyes of the originators of this proposal. If this fact is ignored, we might as well have no Hindu University. It may be that the Indian professors of the proposed university have received their training in foreign countries; all the same, there is a glory in having Indians doing all the work of an Indian university, which claims to be wholly indigenous."

The proposed Hindu University.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, May 1st, 1911.

The *South Indian Mail*, of the 1st May, writes:—"The draft memorandum of association of the society for the establishment of the proposed Hindu University at Benares has been published. The society shall be called the Hindu Vishvavidyalaya, Kashi. Among objects are, to establish a residential and teaching university at Benares, to promote the study of Hindu Sashtras and Sanskrit literature, to promote learning and research in arts and sciences, to diffuse technical education, to prepare text-books, etc. Instruction will be imparted through the medium of English and gradually through vernaculars. The objects are no doubt commendable. The general draft is liable to changes in the course of public discussion. It is to be noticed that Law does not find a place among the branches mentioned."

Hindu, *Madras*, May 1st, 1911.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 1st May, writes as follows:—"The depressed classes form over one-sixth of the total population of India, and we are much pleased to note that strenuous efforts are being made in various parts of the country to elevate them. The depressed classes mission, established in Bombay four years ago, has grown with the times, and its development is in direct proportion to the feeling and anxiety on the part of the public to uplift their less fortunate brethren. The mission has now a number of branches affiliated to it, and the latest annual report of its working furnishes the most satisfactory proof of the steady progress it is making. . . . The Madras branch came into existence in January 1909, with the object of providing education and work to the depressed classes, of giving them moral and religious instruction and of remedying their social disabilities. . . . . It has been recognised that a good deal of the depressed condition of the community is due to

The depressed classes.

intemperate habits and attempts have been successfully made to induce them to practise temperance and cleanliness. Nothing need be said about the financial condition of these several institutions. They are bound to receive increased support from the people. and it is enough if the upper classes keep in mind the words of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, 'in elevating the depressed, we are elevating ourselves.'"

The question of a Royal Viceroy for India.

10. In referring to a paper which was read by Mr. Vyasa Rao at a meeting of the East India Association recently on the question of a Royal Viceroy for India, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 3rd May, says:— "Mr. Vyasa Rao has put in a new garb an old theme and there is something novel in his proposal to separate the Viceroy from the Governor-General. This division of responsibility is no doubt feasible and may relieve the Governor-General much of the ceremonial work with which he is now overloaded. . . . . Royalty has always allied itself with democracy whenever the power of aristocracy has grown strong and in the place of aristocracy is the executive in India. Even if there were a Royal prince doing absolutely nothing in India a certain tone and confidence will be given to the people in their efforts to secure greater rights to themselves. But how far a member of the Royal family will be willing to serve as a figurehead without leaving his individuality on the administration is difficult to say. Queen Victoria and King Edward have been forces to reckon not only in the administration of the British empire, but also in international politics and it is probable that every other member of the Royal family would be anxious to emulate in their sphere. We do not think they will consent to be silent representatives in India and that is where the difficulty will arise."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Tvichinopoly*, May 3rd, 1911.

Denominational Universities.

11. In a leading article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd May, writes:—"While there is certainly need for more Universities in India, it is a question whether new Universities should be established on a denominational basis. The higher thought which is gradually dominating the Hindu mind is decidedly antagonistic to sectarian ideals, and there have already been expressions of dissent in some quarters from the conception which underlies the two rival movements that are now prominently before the public. So far as they mean an extension of educational facilities on the broad basis of English Universities, they are to be welcomed; but where they tend to revive or perpetuate sectarian ideals or practices inconsistent with Indian national progress, they will not find universal agreement among Indians themselves. . . . . While the *Statesman* would recognise the claim for a Muhammadan University because as a religious community Muhammadans are in a minority, it would object to Hindus getting their claim recognised on the ground that all the objects which fall within the legitimate activities of a University are already included in the curricula of existing Universities, and that the contemplated Hindu University at Benares will merely be a duplication of existing institutions which are maintained at great cost and which were held, until the Aga Khan began his agitation, to satisfy the needs of Hindu students. The last statement is quite incorrect as Pandit Madan Mohan had publicly proclaimed his idea years before the Aga Khan started his, and even Mrs. Besant's efforts had begun long before it. If sectarian Universities are in themselves objectionable, it is impossible to make a distinction between one sectarian University and another; but if they are not objectionable, it is equally impossible to contend that one must be treated differently from the other. It is unfortunate that any idea of religious rivalry should be associated with the two movements now before the public; and we should very much like if both were made independent of religion which naturally provokes differences. But the principle has to be acknowledged that a University is intended to advance learning in the broad sense. . . . . In our opinion, the best justification for new Universities will be found in the scope and facility they will afford to promote a varying

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1911.

intellectual development which is now prevented by all being put into and pressed in the same mould, without regard to the varied nature of the material which is put into it and which, in many cases, is hopelessly suppressed by reason of the utter unsuitability of the mould."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 4th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th May, writes:—"It is to be regretted that a small minority of public men in India have openly expressed their opposition to the schemes of Hindu and Muhammadan Universities in India on the ground that they are based on religious teaching. They are denominational Universities and are formed by the people who are urged by caste or religious or other sectarian impulses, and therefore it would be unwise to grant them a charter. This is the way in which this class of critics argue and the most notable opposition has come from an unexpected quarter—the *Hindu Patriot*. . . . . These critics are doing an incalculable harm and mischief to the constructive genius of India and to the peaceful progress of the country. What right have they to dictate their own culture and educational aims to the whole nation? They are welcome to choose their path of progress without interfering with the genuine wants of others. Any movement in India which stirs up sectarian prejudices is certainly to be deprecated, but are we to put down the Hindu and Moslem schemes of University as promoting sectarianism? Do they not proceed to organise a scheme of liberal education and are all these efforts to be condemned by one word sectarianism or religion? Critics would be lacking in fairness if they should discourage large movements to educate the people merely because we make use of the existing communal institutions to co-operate in the work and teach philosophies and religion to such of the students as are willing to learn them. As for political motives, the suggestion is really beneath notice and in view of the universal support given to the movement, it is hoped that morbid sentiments like these will be restrained. The Government would make a great blunder by looking at these with any suspicious intent and thus withdrawing its support from the well-thought-out schemes of the two large communities."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, May 6th, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 6th May, says:—"The scheme promoted by Pandit M. M. Malavayya has had the support mostly of the orthodox, whereas the one promoted by Mrs. Besant has been largely backed by the more modernised and heterodox sections of the Hindu community. Both parties, however, appear to have realised already that two schemes mean a risky division of forces, and that if three petitions are submitted to the King-Emperor, the only result may be the rejection of all three. As a consequence, a compromise appears to have been decided upon, by which there will be one common scheme, for the establishment of what is to be called the University of Benares. In this scheme, we understand, there will be virtually nothing which could give serious offence to orthodox Hindu sentiment, and what is most important, from the point of view of the larger proportion of the educated Hindu community, there will be little fear of theosophical influences dominating the proposed institution. All circumstances considered, therefore, there is the now very reasonable expectation that His Majesty should he find time, will lay the foundation stones of both the Moslem University and the University of Benares. That will indeed be a proud day for India, since the country has never before witnessed anything even approaching so ambitious a national effort towards national advancement. . . . . Of course, Government aid may be depended upon, provided the universities conform to the conditions which the Government may find it necessary to impose, but it would be wiser on the part of the people to look more to themselves and less to the State, which has other claims besides university education upon its resources."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 4th, 1911.

12. In an article, written by their own correspondent, under this heading, the following appears in the *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th May:—"The heavy annual drain for which no equivalent in money is paid and which, in consequence, has all the evil effects of a forced yearly tribute; the

Indian industries and their revival.

enormous outlay in the employment of Europeans in India; the growth of civil and military expenditure; and the harshness of the hard revenue exactions are the prime factors of India's poverty. But what has made India entirely helpless, with nothing to fall back upon in times of distress, is the destruction of her industries. In architecture, in fabrics of silk and cotton, in goldsmith's work and jewellery, we were, in days of old, unsurpassed. But by an unjust system of protective tariffs, by the advance of the West in the applied sciences, by the application of steam and the employment of machinery, the cost of production in England was so diminished that the English were enabled to undersell our artisans in our own markets. The result was, as could be expected, and as was desired, the decay and collapse of Indian industries to the rapid development of those of England. Another disastrous consequence to India, of this unequal commercial contest, was that her artisans and labourers had to resort to cultivation, the one industry we have now got . . . . This helpless dependence of our people upon one industry is cited in the Famine Commission Report of 1879 as the main cause of Indian famines and the chief difficulty in the way of promoting relief in an effectual shape to the famine-stricken districts. Mr. Hume, while he was the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Agricultural department, pointedly remarked that agriculture in India had become more and more a system of spoliation. . . . . What, then, is the remedy, for this lamentable situation? The first thing to be attempted is to develop in the country industries other than agriculture by the introduction of a diversity of occupations. Thus the surplus population may be led away from agriculture and shown how to earn the means of subsistence in manufactures or some similar employments. We have, indeed, bright prospects of happy results in the production and manufacture of articles for our daily use, in the manufacture, for export, of substances now made in the countries to which we export raw materials, and in the manufacture of articles not now made in India. Hence to lay out a plan of erecting new industries and fostering and diversifying the existing ones, must be the prime concern of those who are eager to benefit our mother-land by their wealth, exertion or experience—be it ever so limited and humble."

Supplies to Government officers.

13. The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th May, has the following:—"The practice of making supplies to touring Government officers in villages and towns has on numerous occasions been complained of by the public as being demoralising and causing very serious inconvenience to the people. Moreover, village officers are obliged to find supplies, and the methods they adopt are not at all just, in a majority of cases. . . . . Government, too, have been well aware of the abuses that the system leads to, but they have not been able to adopt an alternative method which is not open to objection. It is said that local contractors could not be appointed to make the supplies, but has the system been tried anywhere? We believe that if the trade contract system be tried, it would be found to be easily workable and the present official responsibilities can be dispensed with. . . . . In the Madras Presidency, the evil is very common, and the rural people are enduring the loss involved by an antiquated and injurious system of making supplies. We think that the matter is serious enough to engage the attention of Government, and, if possible, some of the members of the British Parliament should be appealed to, to put the question to the Secretary of State. Various proposals have been made to give certain popular concessions on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation. If the obligation to make supplies to touring officials were done away with as an act of concession—the millions of village people would be deeply grateful to the Government."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 4th, 1911.

The problem of female education.

14. In a leader under this heading, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 4th May, writes:—"It is a matter for abundant gratification that several of our representatives in the Madras Legislative Council undertook to urge, during the recent

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, May 4th, 1911.

Budget discussion, the still neglected claims of female education in a Presidency where far too large a proportion of our women and girls are being suffered to grow up, either without any education at all, or with only a smattering of education, which can serve them no useful or practical purpose in after life. . . . . Some days ago, we printed in these columns an appeal on behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Education among women. This is a society whose objects are unexceptionable and worthy, but so far, the few earnest and far-seeing men with Mr. Appu Nedungadi at their head, who are striving to further the objects of the society have not received even an inconsiderable fraction of the public support that they so richly deserve. . . . . Some can help with their brains, and so far as the society in question is concerned it is well off in this particular respect. The great essential, however, is money, and this must come mostly, even if not entirely, from the pockets of the wealthy. . . . . When the society was first started several rich gentlemen came forward, to be sure, with a fair amount of help, but the fact remains that there are, both in our town and in our district, several more, who, to put it frankly, have yet failed to recognise their moral obligation to a benevolent and necessary public movement."

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, May 4th, 1911.

The training of Indian Chiefs and Zamindars.

15. The following appears in the *Muhammadan* of the 4th May:—"It is time we dwelt in detail on the training that is generally given to our Indian Chiefs and Zamindars. It is in most cases defective and, without any exceptions, a failure. The Government is not free from blame in the matter. The policy it has adopted in treating the Indian States, as totally distinct from British India, except for their connection with the political officers and the Foreign Office has not helped to make our Indian Chiefs responsible for the internal management of their States. The result is that very often than not the State is left in charge of a minister who can please his Chief, and reap his own harvest. The Chief instead of being, or becoming an administrator of his State, very often sinks to the lowest depths of immorality. During the years of their stay in the Court of Wards they become prominent polo-players and pig stickers, but very rarely is the chance given to them of knowing and studying the administrative problems that may confront them in their after-life. Failure to cope with these issues is very often the cause of the ruin of many prosperous States. If the system at present in vogue in these Training Schools and Colleges is modified great good might be done, and it ought to be done to reflect good credit on the paramount power which is responsible for the building up of the character of our Indian Chiefs left to their care during the minority. The Madras Government has the greatest necessity to move in the matter."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 6th, 1911.

Indians in Canada.

16. The *Madras Standard*, of the 6th May, writes as follows:—"While the position of the Indians in South Africa is thus settled in some satisfactory way, we must turn our attention to the position of Indians in Canada. Unfortunately it is just where the Union Jack flies gloriously that Indians have 'disabilities' and they are looked upon as savages. The Canadian law wants Indian immigrants to come directly from the Indian shores while knowing such a passage is impossible. We want the Canadian Government, as a self-governing colony under a common sovereign, to be more reasonable to fellow-British subjects. What does it matter to the Canadians whether Indians proceed directly from India or through other ports? Mr. Robert William Clark, apparently one of the Canadian members of the Senate, has written a letter to a local paper pointing out the series of unfair restrictions against Indians, and he says that while the Japanese, who are not British subjects, are allowed to enter Canada under better terms, the British Indians are given severe treatment. . . . . Mr. Clark proposes that these disabilities and acts of unfair treatment should be removed by the Canadian Government and also about 300 Indians in a year should be allowed to visit the Colony, to see the friends and relations, who have settled down there and there should be no sort of restriction. Similarly in the case of professional men and tourists

the restrictions should be removed. These appeals are no doubt just and fair, but when the Canadian Government is swayed by prejudices and feelings of jealousy, we can hardly expect reform to begin from within. The remedy must come from the Imperial Government as the authority that is responsible for the unity and solidarity of the British Empire. If all the self-governing colonies are united in shutting out Indians and yet claim to belong to British Empire, then we must say that the building of the British Empire with India excluded as an undesirable unit would certainly not offer a very desirable picture of a great and unifying Empire. British citizenship in any part of the Empire should have a certain value with duties and rights attached to it irrespective of colour, religion or race."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 26th, 1911.

The Indian Police.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, says:—It is because the Members of Parliament incessantly ask questions about the Indian Police that the injustice of the Police in India is keeping within bounds. This system of asking questions in the Parliament is not liked by the Anglo-Indian officials. Even Lord Morley has expressed his indignation in this matter. But if the Parliament keeps quiet, without interfering with the Indian affairs, there will be no means of the unjust deeds committed in India being brought to light. If our representative members try to elicit answers to such questions in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the number of questions asked in this Council will increase a hundred fold.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Malabari, *Tirur*, April 26th, 1911.

Suggesting the location of the Sub-Court, Tellicherry, at Kásaragód.

18. A correspondent in the *Malabari*, of the 26th April, referring to the transfer of the Court of the Subordinate Judge from Tellicherry to Mangalore, says that the location of it at Kásaragód a little to the south of Mangalore would tend to the convenience of the public in general and to that of the people of Tellicherry in particular.

(*d*) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 4th, 1911.

Religious and moral instruction in schools.

19. While commenting on the announcement by the Minister for Education in the Jammu State that hereafter religious and moral instruction will also be given in all the schools of the State, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th May, observes:—It is really gratifying to find that some Native States, while adopting the principles on which the British Government is conducted in India, even go beyond what has practically been done in British India in giving effect to those principles. What is being done by these States in the matter of education is evidence enough to show that some things which are thought to be impracticable in British India are found to be possible in the Native States.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 27th, 1911.

The appointment of Mr. E. P. Richards as Engineer to the Corporation of Madras.

20. Referring to the appointment of Mr. E. P. Richards as Engineer to the Corporation of Madras, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th April, remarks:—The Government of Madras does not seem to have any high regard for the opinions of the Commissioners of the Madras Corporation. In the face of the notification published in the papers that the question of the appointment of Mr. Richards as their Engineer would be considered by the Commissioners in their meeting of March, the Government has appointed him to this post in its order of the 6th April and did not even send a copy of this order to the Commissioners. When the Commissioners have taken upon themselves the sole responsibility of completing the drainage works, how can they discharge this responsibility successfully, if the power of appointing the officers rests with the Government? Moreover, how can there be a friendly feeling between the Commissioners

and Mr. Richards, whom they do not like? It is really regrettable that there should be a frequent difference of opinion between the Government and the Commissioners and that Municipal works should be hampered thereby. We think it is necessary to amend the present Municipal Act, so as to vest an independent responsibility in the Commissioners.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th April. states that although all the so-called tea-shops at Calicut are licensed under the Municipal Act, no attention seems to be paid to the conditions the licensees are bound to observe, either because few of the licensees understand the English language in which those conditions are printed. or because the inspecting agency is lax in enforcing them. The insanitary condition of tea-shops in general requires the immediate attention of the authorities concerned, as the public health in Calicut at present is far from satisfactory. The attention of the chairman is invited to the matter; and the article suggests the suspension or cancellation of the licenses for neglect by licensees to observe them. It further suggests that the conditions should be printed in Malayalam for the information of the shop-keepers

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, April 26th, 1911.

Tea-shops in Calicut.

(*h*) *Railways.*

22. The *Mushir-e-Dakkan*, of the 26th April, in inviting the attention of the Railway authorities to the paucity of the second-class compartments on the Hyderabad line, observes that the Hyderabad Railway has no intermediate class as the other Indian Railways have. Passengers who have the means to travel in the intermediate class are obliged to travel in the second-class compartments which are crammed with passengers and thus cause great inconvenience to the travelling public. The *Mushir* hopes that the Railway authorities will increase the number of second-class compartments and thus prevent over crowding.

Mushir-e-Dakkan, *Madras*, April 26th, 1911.

The paucity of second-class compartments.

(*k*) *General.*

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, takes objection to the confidential nature of the enquiry conducted by the committee appointed by the Government to investigate and report upon the cause of the rise in prices and says that the report submitted by this committee cannot be so valuable as it will be if a non-official member were on the committee and the enquiry was conducted in an open manner.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 1st, 1911.

The work of the "High Prices Commission."

24. Referring to the coming Provincial Conference at Madras, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th April, states it as the opinion of some that the Legislative Councils having been reformed and enlarged, it is superfluous to hold the District and Provincial Conferences any more. That questions asked go in vain in the Legislative Councils, says the paper, is positive proof that the people have not as yet derived any benefit from the reforms introduced into the Legislative Councils by Lord Morley. Although the conferences are of no practical good to the people, still they are useful in so far as they bring home to the minds of the members of Councils the grievances of the people, which they in their turn will represent to Government. Lord Morley has stated that the British rule in India should always be under the scrutiny of the Parliament in England. The destinies of India thus being in the hands of the British Parliament, it is necessary that Indians should seek redress at their hands. They should not hope for such impossible things as self-government, for which they are not quite competent, but should seek the help of Parliament in obtaining more easy things such as permanent settlement, the restoration of the ancient system of village panchayats, etc. For doing this, it is necessary, says the paper, that these conferences should continue as before.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, April 29th, 1911.

Conferences.

KISTNA PATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, April 21st, 1911.

Kistna-Guntúr Conference.

25. With reference to the Kistna-Guntúr District Conference of this year, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 21st April, says that it was anything but successful. It was poorly attended owing to short notice being given of it by the Reception Committee, who are to blame for it. The paper says that these political conferences appear to be more or less a farce lasting for three days, and not useful institutions working for the progress of the country. Far from being real representative bodies, they conduct their proceedings as they like and never consult public opinion. The representatives will do better to give up these conferences than to propose and pass their own resolutions and then sleep over them for ever. Politics should not be made use of as a subject of platform oration and as an instrument to attain fame. It should, on the other hand, be dealt with in a religious spirit. Although the Kistna District Conference has been held for the last twenty years, the people have no confidence in it for the reason that they derive no benefit from it. The Government are prepared to listen to representations, but it is a pity that there is none to make the representations. If the District Conferences are to be useful at all, there should be appointed men to work exclusively for them. Each conference should have two paid secretaries, one to tour about the villages and ascertain personally the grievances of the people and communicate them to the office at the head-quarters and the other to represent them to Government. The paper emphatically asserts that if funds do not permit the appointment of two secretaries, there should be appointed at least one secretary on a salary of Rs. 30 with travelling allowances.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, May 1st, 1911.

Public honours.

26. With reference to the title of Rai Bahadur conferred upon Mr. Shamrao, the Survey Superintendent of Mysore, a correspondent writes as follows in the *Sadhvi* of the 1st May:—When we saw the name of Mr. Shamrao in the New Year's Honours list it was believed in all quarters that the recipient of the title could be no other than Mr. M. Shamrao, M.A., the Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies, who had done such yeoman service to the State of Mysore in various capacities and whose advice was sought by the high and low alike. But it now turns out to be quite another Shamrao—the Survey Superintendent of Mysore, who has nothing to his credit to merit this honour, but his own exceptional good luck, and, if we may say it, his extreme want of tact and offensive bearing in the Representative Assembly of the State.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, April 28th, 1911.

Grievances of the clerks in the Registration offices.

27. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 28th April, referring at great length to the pitiable condition of the clerks in the Registration department, states that they are unable to cope with the heavy work in the offices and that the salary paid to them is quite inadequate to the amount of work turned out by them. The clerks in the Taluk offices were in a similar position; but their pay and prospects have, of late, been very much improved. Owing to the accumulation of work in the Registration offices, the clerks have sometimes to work day and night and even on holidays at the sacrifice of their health. The suggestion is therefore made that in offices in which there is heavy work, temporary hands should be employed until the arrears of work are cleared up, or the strength of the staff in such offices is permanently increased. The article concludes with a hope that the land complaint which it gives vent to will not be a cry in the wilderness.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, April 29th, 1911.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Bill.

28. The *Desabhimani*, of the 29th April, comments as follows, in English, on the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill recently introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council:—"The first Co-operative Credit Societies Bill was, as the public might perhaps be aware, introduced in the Viceregal

Council by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, in the year 1904. In the year of the introduction of this Bill and on the Council floor, Sir Ibbetson gave expression to a set of striking doubts as to the future of this movement in a country like ours. In fact, he foretold that certain failure would overwhelm it and to his mind success for this measure was never to be had. As usual with sanguine prophesies of this sort touching national or communal ventures, private or public, aided or unaided by the powers that be, Sir Denzil's forecast was a happy failure. He spoke and emphasised in his remarks that India lacked the spirit, temper and disposition to take on hand any co-operative work and that it abounded in character for disunion, discord and distrust; the land had no discipline or training for running organised work or institution and that her sons have not developed the habit of punctuality in giving back what they have taken on loan and that the society be authorised to take summary measure and adopt swift methods of recovering its money from borrowers. What an indictment it was upon the land and her children and what a dark prophet of futile fancies the Honourable Member was, latter day facts discovered amply and happily; and in 1911, March 12th, when stock of the situation was taken, the new Bill has reckoned upon the experiences gained and has therefore started the movement forward on a fresh career of usefulness and profit. The tone of the member in charge of the Bill is marked by success won, triumphs achieved, and the safety that lies in the future for hitting upon changes in the operation and character of the movement. The new Bill lays down three changes from the principles of the old Bill. In the first place, the former distinctions between rural and urban societies have been swept away, except in the matter of limited and unlimited liability of societies. The second alteration is of greater moment and import. Up till now, the members of the societies were allowed to borrow money on credit from the societies of their membership. With the passing of the present Bill, the societies will be enabled to turn to agriculture and promote industries in the land. The third and last change is still more useful and striking one in that it proposes to weld into a union a given number of societies within a chosen area and constitute the amalgamated societies into a big company, the object being to enable the New United Society to advance funds to its branches on credit, and, above all, to supervise and control their working and conduct. With these new changes and the policy and spirit it embodies, the movement enters upon an extraordinary career, bidding fair to put forth its organic and renewed forces into the field, sally forth, meet and overthrow the selfish, hard and cruel-minded money lenders, rescue, save and support families, societies and other combinations of human folks, on all lines, the blessing of the present and future generations being for ever more showered on the authors of the great measure, so fraught with untold happiness to the toiling millions of this ancient land."

Special Marriage Act.

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th April, publishes the resolutions passed at the Kistna-Guntúr District Social Conference this year, one of which runs as follows:— SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 27th, 1911.

"That this Conference requests Government to give their assent to the Bill brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu in the Imperial Legislative Council, to amend Act No. III of 1872 so that it may apply to marriages among Hindus.

"That the President is hereby empowered to communicate the above resolution to the Government of India, to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and other members."

Writing on the same subject, the *Desamata*, of the 26th April, makes the following remarks:—Orthodox Hindus may think that the proposed amendment of the Special Marriage Act is likely to affect their religion seriously. But they need not do so, for did the Widow Marriage Act affect Hindus? It was enacted for the benefit of the parties to such marriage. They were happy under its provisions and it did not affect others at all. So also the Bill in question has been brought forward with the object of making those people happy who DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, April 26th, 1911.

desire to contract marriage outside the sect or caste to which they belong. Its purpose is to give such people the same rights that we enjoy, and it is never intended by it to affect other people. If Hindus do not like such marriages, they may excommunicate the parties to them, but it is not right to interfere with their freedom of action. It is, of course, proper to guard one's own interests, but it is unjust to interfere with the freedom of others. Unless everybody enjoys sufficient freedom, our nation, religion and country can never progress. And so every one in our country should try to help the mover of the Bill and see that it is passed into law.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, May 1st, 1911.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

30. The *Mysore Star*, of the 1st May, in reviewing the report of the proceedings of the 27th Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly which met in October last, observes as follows:—We regret very much that the authorities could not manage to publish a report of the proceedings before full six months have expired after the assembly met and that the same lack of promptitude is to be noticed in every department of Government. The system of election of representatives to the Assembly is not at all satisfactory, as it makes it possible that out of a total of 270 representatives as many as 70 should be officials of Government who surely cannot be expected to urge their own views in the face of opposition. It is very much to be desired that men of influence and independent position in the country should, as far as possible, be elected and, more than all. the Government should make it a point to give more courteous and sympathetic answers to popular representations than the usual "we shall consider over it", or "we shall make a note of that", as such replies are calculated to damp all enthusiasm in the people.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, May 1st, 1911.

The caste panchayat system in Baroda.

31. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st May, writes as follows in English:— "We learn that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is in favour of legislation for bringing caste panchayats into existence. We do not see the feasibility of organising such panchayats. If castes are to have panchayats, sub-castes must likewise have them. . . . . How can all of these have panchayats in the present state of disintegrated popular forces? At the present state of progress in India, the shackles of caste bind all the most ignorant, the most bigoted and the most superstitious. Men of light and leading rise above petrified superstition and bigotry. They are small in number. These panchayats will have the effect of imposing fetters on these progressive people. Would they tamely submit to be governed by bigotry and superstition? His Highness the Gaekwar is a typical instance of men who have risen above their fanatical and bigoted surroundings. Would he consent himself to be bound, hand and foot by the irrational rules of conduct, framed by an irrational body of men who have seen little or nothing of the world? . . . . Castes and sub-castes are slowly and yet steadily beating their funeral marches to the grave. We ought to give them a solemn burial and prepare the way for the rise, on the ruins of these castes, a superior caste of a rational type—a caste distinguished not only by birth but also by sanctified and righteous thoughts, words and deeds"

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, May 1st, 1911.

The Indian Chiefs.

32. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st May, writes as follows in English:—Our contemporary of the *Lahore Tribune* has published in his issue of the 26th April a general criticism of the Indian Chiefs. But we, at the same time while endorsing the opinion expressed with respect to many Native States, have no hesitation in stating that the Province of Mysore is beyond the touch of this criticism. The 31 years of the administration of Mysore has clearly established the fact that, when a Native State is administered by a set of trained and patriotic native officers, the results are in no way inferior to those obtaining in British India. The general testimony of both European and native statesmen is a thing too well known to be repeated."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

33. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 28th April, in the course of a leading article, writes as follows:—"Every credit is due to the Puttúr Landholders' Association that is doing its work with quiet, earnestness and great regularity at Puttúr and its example deserves to be copied in every taluk of the South Canara district. It appears from the reports of its third session held early in April last that the reserved forests form the subject of the most important grievance of the Puttúr landholders. It is an irony of fate that what was distinctly meant for the good of the agriculturist population should itself turn out to be a source of considerable trouble and anxiety to them, as forming the very den of wild beasts and the hot bed of a variety of pests. The Government had been good enough to send in a first-rate shikari to Puttúr, but the appointment seems to have been made not quite opportunely and the trouble continues not a whit mitigated. The association urges upon the Government the desirability of framing separate legislation as regards the payment of increased assessment on *mulgeni* lands so that the full burden of the same may not press too heavily upon the pattadars, which is extremely unfair and unjust, in cases where the enhancement is in respect of improvements made by the tenant and enjoyed by himself. We trust the pattadars of the whole district will take up the question and make a proper representation to the authorities.

The Puttúr Landholders' Association.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, April 28th, 1911.

The one reason why agriculture does not make any appreciable progress in our country is the gross ignorance of our agriculturists which makes them positively hostile to the idea of introducing improved methods of cultivation and blinds them to the advantages accruing therefrom. It is high time that local boards should think of enlightening them by the gradual introduction of primary schools in villages. As observed by the chairman, these are days of strenuous competition and struggle for existence in which the fittest alone survive. The Indian industries have long been dead and in the matter of purely agricultural commodities, even such as tea, coffee and rubber, it is extremely regrettable that the Indians are being slowly driven to a corner and the Westerners are taking their place and reaping the best fruits. We wish every success to this association that is doing its best to bring these plain truths home to our minds and stir us to activity for promoting the welfare of our country.

34. The *Mushir-e-Dakkan*, of the 26th April, writes that the public are calling to notice Lord Minto's speech on the occasion of the State dinner at Hyderabad, in which His Excellency publicly acknowledged and appreciated the excellent services rendered to the State by Mr. Walker in the Department of Finance, and are asking what reasons there are for not abolishing the appointment if, as pronounced by Lord Minto, Mr. Walker's services have come to a successful termination, for why should it continue as an unnecessary expense to the State? The *Mushir* observes that the above question is not easy to answer.

Mr. Walker's services in Hyderabad.

Mushir-e-Dakkan, *Madras*, April 26th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st May, observes:—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that during the review of the troops to be held at the Delhi Darbar by His Majesty the King, he will grant a special privilege to the Commissioned officers in the Indian Army which they nave not been enjoying before. A list is being maintained to show the officers who should be chosen for service in times of war and it is only the European officers that were included in this list till now. Now, it is said that this privilege will be extended to the Indian Commissioned officers also. The grant of such a

Grant of special privileges at the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor at Delhi.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 1st, 1911.

privilege will no doubt be welcomed by the Indians in the Army. Whatever may be the experience and valour of the Indians in the Army, they were till now considered to be inferior in rank to an English officer of the lowest grade, and this was naturally felt to be a real grievance by the Indian section of the Army. We are glad to learn that this grievance will now be redressed in a way. We also agree with Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, in thinking that the Coronation of His Majesty at Delhi will be a fitting occasion for him to confer a boon on his Indian subjects in general by permanently prohibiting the slaughter of cows.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 2nd, 1911.

Lord Minto on the system of governing India.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd May, writes:—In the course of a speech delivered by Lord Minto at Edinburgh, on the best system of governing India, he is reported to have stated that, to secure the stability of the British Government in India and the British influence in Asia, the rulers should devote their attention to and arrive at a solution of the problems connected with the industrial and general education of the Indians and with the efforts to give a moral and intellectual training to the Indian youths and also wisely recognise the existence of the movement which is on foot throughout Asia regarding political and social questions. This statement is evidently the outcome of an intelligent and statesmanlike grasp of the real condition of India. The industrial problem is the most important problem in India The first thing to be done, in order to improve the industries of the country, is to impart general and industrial education to the villagers. It is also necessary that higher education, both general and industrial, should be grounded on a scientific basis. To gain this end, not only should a college be established at a central place for imparting industrial education practically on a scientific basis, like the Research Institute at Bangalore and the Agricultural College at Pusa, but ordinary industrial schools should also be opened in different places. Besides this, the Government should try to remove those defects in the character of the people, which are obstacles impeding the material progress of the country, by infusing a spirit of mutual confidence and co-operation among them. This can be done by improving, still further, institutions of the stamp of Co-operative Credit Societies, by reducing the burden of taxation and making it possible for the people to save some money and by establishing banks in different places. Though all these things can be done mostly by the people, there is also much for the Government to do. If famine, disease and frontier warfare do not detract the attention of Government, there is no doubt that the Government of India will be conducted on the lines laid down above during the next decade.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1911.

Delhi Darbar.

37. Referring to the coming Coronation Darbar at Delhi, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd May, hopes that as a mark of Imperial favour on a grand occasion like this, His Majesty King George V will be pleased to prohibit the slaughter of cattle in India from the very day on which he steps into this country as Emperor. Agriculture, says the paper, is the very backbone of this country, and cattle form a factor of supreme importance in it. If His Majesty is pleased to prohibit the killing of cattle for purposes of food in India, he will be doing immense good, it says, to his Indian subjects and will attain everlasting fame for his beneficence.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, May 1st, 1911.

The vernacular press.

38. With reference to an article contributed by a correspondent which recently appeared in the *Madras Mail*, strongly urging the necessity and desirability of giving proper encouragement to Englishmen for editing vernacular newspapers, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st May, writes as follows:—There is no question that Englishmen possess in them all those qualities which go to make good journalists, while their love and loyalty to the British Government are beyond suspicion. They are incapable of doing anything that is calculated to lower the prestige of the British rule in the eyes of the people by seditious and inflammatory

writings. But that is all that can be said in their favour. If the British rule is to endure for ever and be made acceptable to the ruled by its faults being pointed out and its unjust measures effectively criticised in the interest of good Government, that is a task for the ruled alone, as it is the wearer that knows best where the shoe pinches. If Englishmen were to be favoured by subsidies to conduct vernacular papers, the British Government will, in our opinion, only be digging its own grave.

39. The *Veerakesari*, of the 1st May, writes as follows:—The question of several denominational universities which are to be newly added to our already existing universities is looming large before the public mind at the present moment and very much engaging the public attention. While admiring the great zeal and enthusiasm of their promoters and their spirit of self-sacrifice in the interests of their motherland we are not very certain as to the good that will actually result to the country thereby or that they will even serve the ends which their organisers have in view. If, on the other hand, they should all be amalgamated into one Indian university and bye-laws made to secure and safe guard the individual interests of each community that is now striving to have a separate university of its own, we have no doubt that it will be a grand success and prove a veritable boon to posterity.

The new universities.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 1st, 1911.

On the same subject, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st May, writes as follows:—"The subject of talk all over India to-day is the establishment of new universities. . . . . His Highness the Aga Khan is going to have his university at Aligarh. Mrs. Besant and the Pundit mean to have their university at Benares. Friends have begun to advise them to amalgamate their universities an locate it at Benares. We do not know why they should be advised to do so. India ought to have as many universities as possible. Mrs. Besant may have her university in Benares. The Pundit ought to have his university at Allahabad. These universities should be scattered all over India in some central place where people can take advantage of them. Southern India should be made to have a large number of universities. We, in Mysore, should have one. Education, both literary and industrial, will advance only in proportion to the multiplication of the universities. There is a mania all over the world that these universities should be donominational and that religious instruction should be imparted in the schools and colleges affiliated to them. Time will cure this mania. Religion is entirely the concern of man with God. . . . . We, in Mysore, at any rate, would do well to have a university of our own and have the curriculum of studies uncontaminated by the questionable dogmas of false religions. We hope that this will engage the attention of His Highness the Maharaja.

SADHVI, *Mysore* (English columns), May 1st, 1911.

No. 20 of 1911.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 13th May 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indians	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years ..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record .. .	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
28	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
29	Madras Mail ..	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	*4,759
30	Madras Standard ..	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European 54 years.	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including triweekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	650
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	586
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No.1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 30, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the editorial work.

No. 31, *Madras Times*. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14, *Hindu*, No. 40, *United India and Native States*, No. 50, *South Indian Mail*, No. 53, *West Coast Reformer*, No. 54, *West Coast Spectator*, and No. 79, *Wednesday Review*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 400, 800, 760, 700 and 800, respectively.

No. 61, *Nilgiri Church News*, and No. 62, *Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette*. The District Magistrate reports that the Registrar of Books has classified these two publications as books. They will be omitted from the current quarterly list.

No. 64, *Independent*. In its issue dated the 6th May 1911 the publishers announce that, from the beginning of the current month, they have started their own printing press called the "Modern Press" in Bazaar Saint-Laurent Street, Pondicherry, and that the paper will henceforth be printed and published there.

No. 72, *Swadharma*, has discontinued since the 6th January 1911 and has been incorporated with the *Travancore Standard*.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	TRAVANCORE.				
72-A	Travancore Standard ..	P. J. Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum.	Weekly.	.. *	.. *

* Information called for.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alam	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	200
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No 3, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	270
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{1,090 / 1,980}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
39-A	Nyáyábhimáni	Nyáyábhimáni Press, Karikal ..	Weekly.	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300

No. 12, *Deshabhimani* P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

No. 26, *Le Soleil*. His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry reports that this paper does not seem to have a steady publication, for, after its revival in January last, it ceased to exist two weeks ago.

No. 49, *Swadesamitran*. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, now reports that the correct circulation of the paper during the quarter ending 31st December 1910, was 2,660.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Rái, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	660
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. K. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF CANARESE AND ANGLO-CANARESE NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 27, *Virakesari*. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, now reports that the correct circulation of the paper during the quarter ending 31st December 1910, was 428.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu. Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	550
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam or Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manóráma ..	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirúr, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Eshava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasáya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
19-A	Kerala Kaumudi ..	Varna Prakasam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly.	C. Krishnan, Hindu, Iluvan, about 26 years.	800

No. 20, *Kerala Patrika*, No. 21, *Kerala Sanchari*, No. 28, *Malabari*, and No. 37, *Manorama*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 600, 600, 500 and 500, respectively.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	493
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, reports that there has been no issue of the *Madras Gurger* subsequent to 7th January 1911 and that it is temporarily discontinued.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 11th May, writes:—"The cessation of the opium trade towards which a most powerful agitation among the Missionary and Non-Conformist bodies was directed is now within measurable distance of realisation. Nobody will be sorry except the people immediately interested in it, that the scandal of a civilized State giving material and moral support to a noxious trade is now going to be removed. Nor will it be denied that China has a perfect right to insist that a trade so harmful to the minds and bodies of her population should cease. . . . . Now that the trade is in a fair way of being discontinued we may take stock of the probable effects. The shock to the Indian exchequer will be none the less severe because it was expected, and it is possible the effects will be felt sooner than was anticipated by the Indian Finance Minister. At a time when money is needed for many urgent objects the curtailment of the revenue in this direction would mean a serious set back to the cause of progress. Since the objection to the traffic was mainly heard in England and since the cessation of the traffic has been practically imposed on the Indian Government by the 'Non-Conformist conscience' strongly represented as it is in the Cabinet it is only the barest fairness that England should pay the cost Moral rectitude is an excellent thing, but your motive is apt to be misunderstood when others have to pay the price of your virtue."

The opium agreement.

Hindu, *Madras*, May 11th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 13th May, says:—"Few people in India can really follow the reforming zeal of Great Britain in the matter of opium trade in China. . . . . When we ask Government in India to close drink shops and extend local option, our administrators become angry at once. They say we are asking too much and they have to protect the interests of the 'legitimate drinkers.' They say that people cannot be made sober by act of Parliament. Contrast this attitude with the wonderful zeal displayed to reform the Chinese habits. The English nation evidently want to pose as great reformers in the world's eyes and earn the gratitude of the posterity in China. But India has to pay the cost! It is an exceedingly wise plan of carrying on philanthropy. The new opium agreement between Great Britain and China is intended to remove the mistakes of the past and to carry out the original design of making the Chinese nation give up opium habits. . . . . Article 9 of the new agreement lets the cat out of the bag. It says, after affirming the principle of systematic diminution of opium consumption by both China and Britain, 'the agreement may be revised at any time with the mutual consent of the parties.' So this pledge is not now intended to be final. Articles 2, 3 and 4 show that the work of reform should go on as if by a rival process. In the first place, Great Britain must be quite satisfied that China is really becoming sober. . . . . Each party undertakes to examine the other to satisfy each other that the one is trying to become sober and that the other is correspondingly trying to make the other more sober! It is something like practising *Yoga* by modern Indian enthusiasts. The realisation does not come until the *Yoga* is practised with sufficient severity and the incentive for severe practice does not exist unless the realisation comes soon enough. We know the result, and if British statesmen are any more optimistic than the Indian Rishis of the present day divinely engaged meditating in their well-furnished *Ashramas* in palatial residences, we can only say they are human. In the meanwhile, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will have serious troubles in adjusting the finances of India."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 13th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, May 8th, 1911.

The Howrah gang case.

2. Referring to the failure of this case in the High Court, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 8th May, says:—"The Criminal Investigation Department which laboured in vain to secure a conviction, however seem to have shown a dereliction of duty in not preventing the formation of a formidable conspiracy which they pretended to have discovered after about five years of its alleged birth. A couple of 'worthless men' aided them to come to the conclusion that the 33 accused formed a conspiracy. And the Law officers of Government did not possess much insight to find out the flimsy nature of the evidence. Lastly the Government had too much of superstition in the nightmare of political gangs to take a calm and deliberate view of the case. At the end the case collapsed and the innocent young people who were put to the inconvenience and exhaustion of a protracted trial and a year's jail life, were acquitted. Some lakhs of public money and the time of the Court were also wasted."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 11th, 1911.

The Madras High Court.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th May, observes:—"The chronic congestion of work in the High Court has, for years, been ever evident to lawyers and litigants. More Judges have been appointed from time to time; and there have indeed been larger disposals. But the work coming up day by day has steadily kept up the old state, every appeal and original suit taking, on the average, from 18 months to two years. This period has not varied since more Judges began to be appointed. For a long time the High Court got on with five Judges. . . . . Still the cry is for more Judges; and we do not see any other practical remedy. . . . . The Government have been reluctant to move too fast in the direction of additional expenditure. A new Judge means an additional half a lakh, and the view is not altogether uniform as to the causes of arrears. In some quarters there is an idea that the present strength of the High Court should show a larger outturn of work. But delay in the disposal of cases cannot be helped. The High Court cannot dispose of cases in the way that some mofussil Courts do. A certain degree of patience is expected from High Court Judges; and lack of patience is not regarded as a virtue. . . . . In India there is the statutory requirement that High Court Judges should be selected in fixed proportions from the Bar and the Civil Service, and the remainder, alone, if any, from other sources. . . . . The classes best familiar with the work are Vakils and Judges of Subordinate Courts who have had all their training in judicial work. But they cannot be appointed in infringement of the statutory proportion. How this is to be remedied is a matter for consideration."

Muhammadan, *Madras*, May 11th, 1911.

The appointment of Honorary Magistrates for Madras.

4. The *Muhammadan*, of the 11th May, says:—"*Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 9th May, announces the appointment of Honorary Magistrates for Madras. We are glad to find among them the names of half a dozen notable Muhammadans of Madras. . . . . We congratulate every one of them, and we beg to express to the Government our complete satisfaction on the selection; a better choice the Government could not have made. We are glad to find that the Government has shown such care in having selected many of those whose connections with Moslem progress in this Presidency have been so marked. This is one of those happy features which must assure us that the Government is with us in every move that we make towards progress. That the Government's action is well meant and that it means to work sincerely in helping the communities of India in their serious effort for progress in the right direction is amply proved by this one instance."

(*h*) *Railways.*

5. The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th May, remarks:—"Elsewhere we publish the opinions of the Railway Board which has asked the railway companies to prosecute such of the railway passengers or others who obstruct the entry of other passengers into railway compartments which do not contain the stated number of passengers. No doubt, this habit of shutting out the travelling public prevails in this country and should be prevented. . . . . The railway servant or passenger who is found to cause a similar inconvenience of crowding in a train must be prosecuted, too, and unless this instruction also is issued simultaneously with the one above, we fail to see the justice of the proceeding. The Railway Board cannot be unaware of the every-day cases of passengers being packed in compartments to the greatest inconvenience of the passengers and discredit of some companies. We invite the attention of the Railway Board to this defect and urge them, in fairness to the public and in justice to their position, to be equally strict in the matter pointed out".

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 9th, 1911.

The Railway Board and the travelling public.

(*k*) *General.*

6. In referring to the report on Co-operative Credit Societies for the year 1909–1910, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 13th May, remarks:—It is satisfactory to learn that the co-operative credit movement, which was started in this country only a few years ago, is making steady headway in several Provinces. Co-operation is what India greatly needs for the expansion of her existing industries and for her industrial development generally. In agriculture, as well as in other industries, a vast deal could be done by co-operation. We have seen this in connection with irrigation projects in our own neighbourhood. . . . . Seeing that, in some Provinces, the Official Registrars are disposed to be extremely cautious in permitting the rapid increase of societies, the advance made last year is all the more gratifying. However, in our own district, we have yet to see the first step taken towards the establishment of co-operative credit societies. We certainly have scope for the successful working of such bodies, and there are a great many industrial activities which would be profitably furthered were the principle of co-operation firmly planted in our midst. There is some little amount of irresponsible co-operation, but it is of scarcely any value as an incentive to industrial development.

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, May 13th, 1911.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

III.—LEGISLATION.

7. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 12th May, writes:—"At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to be held on Monday next, at Ootacamund, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick will present the report of the select committee on the Hackney Carriage Bill and move that the Bill and the report be taken into consideration at once. . . . . It was observed by the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, at the time of its introduction in the Council, that the Bill itself was so clear that he did not think it required any words from him to explain it. He then went on to point out the chief merits of the measure, and he mentioned foremost the fact that it dealt with carriages kept at private livery stables and let out for hire at any time they might be sent for—carriages which could not be reached under the existing Act. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this feature of the Bill was thus emphasised:—'Carriages kept at private livery stables, and let out for hire at any time they are sent for, though not professing to ply for hire in the streets, are at present not controlled in any way by the Act. The Bill provides that such carriages shall come under control as hackney carriages.' The expression, hackney carriage, was accordingly defined in the Bill to include the private livery stable carriages. A livery stable is a stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire. A livery stable carriage is not specifically defined anywhere, but it is commonly understood as a carriage

HINDU, *Madras*, May 12th, 1911.

The Hackney Carriage Bill.

let out on particular occasions or for fixed periods to individual customers . . . . In the earlier stages of consideration, the present Bill was referred to the Corporation of Madras and a special committee of that body, in the course of their observations, pointedly remarked that it was not clear why carriages which were let out by the month should be exempted from the provisions of the Act. It seemed to them desirable that these carriages should be subject to inspection and control, especially as it was believed that many of them from time to time plied by the day also, and were liable to escape registration before so doing. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was also of the opinion that carriages hired by the month should be included in the definition of hackney carriages. With these and other opinions before them, the framers of the measure defined a hackney carriage in the Bill as originally introduced, 'as any wheeled vehicle, of whatever description . . . . which plies or is kept or offered or let for hire by the hour or day or according to distance.' It was in this form that the Bill was submitted to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for approval. Thus, it was one of the most clearly expressed objects of the Bill to bring the private livery stable carriages within its purview, and this object was openly avowed at the time of the introduction of the Bill by the Honourable Member in charge of it. The Bill went before the select committee. And what is the result. . . . . ? The select committee, on the interested representation made by stable keepers, have decided to exclude their carriages from the operation of the Bill. The change which the select committee have thus effected goes to the very root of the Bill, and repudiates the foremost principle sought to be given effect to by the new measure. The Police and the public are the best authorities to judge as to what class of carriages require legal control. We are certain that the Commissioner of Police, if he had not been prevented from offering his opinion after the select committee stage, would have opposed tooth and nail the exemption granted to the livery stable keepers, for he knows best what trouble he has from these carriage-owners and carriage-drivers. The invidious distinction which the select committee have made between the poor and the rich hackney-carriage owners should have been noticed by the Additional Members of Council and suitable amendments moved at the time of the passing of the Bill. It is much to be regretted that the matter should have altogether escaped their attention. . . . . It seems to us that the select committee on the Bill have made a momentous blunder, and it now rests with the Government to set matters right by so reframing the Bill as to effectuate their original intention in proposing the present legislation."

IV.—Native States.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, May 13th, 1911.

The Travancore deportation.

8. The *United India and Native States*, of the 13th May, says:—"The Travancore deportation is the title of a Malayalam pamphlet which gives in a clear and lucid language by the deportee himself a brief and connected story of how he came to be sent away from Travancore to find a home in British India. The frontispiece shows the deportee in his academic costume, and it is easy to see on his face clear indications of strength of character and will power. The book contains also the Royal Proclamation and the Press comments of the event and its sequel. If the deportation caused a sensation at the time, its history as detailed by Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai will serve to heighten the impression that an innocent man has been severely dealt with by a usually generous ruler for having had the courage to tell some unpleasant truths."

Travancore Topics.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, May 13th, 1911.

The Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.

9. The *United India and Native States*, of the 13th May, writes:—"A correspondent in one of your Madras contemporaries puts in a defence of Dr. Mitchell and his policy against our criticism. He says that 'reading between the lines one can detect an outrageous sense of anti-English

feeling' in our remarks. . . . . We are among the most loyal to the British rule and where we thought Englishmen would do better, we preferred them. What does the correspondent say? He admits that Dr. Mitchell's educational policy has objectionable features about it. The press in Travancore, the intelligent section of the people of all classes and more than all the Travancore Popular Assembly have condemned Dr. Mitchell's Educational Code and his methods of working it. And yet here is a critic who while admitting all this says Dr. Mitchell is an heaven-born Educational officer who should be beyond all criticism. Never during the existence of the Travancore Educational department has it been more thoroughly condemned and on no occasion more deservedly so than now. . . . . We know what a tremendous set-back has been given to education in Travancore since Dr. Mitchell has been put at the head of the Educational department. He knows nothing of the State, its people and its conditions. He may have a very high opinion of himself, but the question is what the people think of him. Since the Travancore Assembly reflecting public opinion threw light upon his errors he has made some attempts in the direction of reform, but we will now suspend judgment and watch the course of events."

10. Referring to the administration of the Travancore Police, the *United India and Native States*, of the 13th May, says:—"Mr. George, the new Superintendent of Police, is gaining golden opinions all round. He is a patient, industrious and resourceful officer under whom the Police department is sure to increase in efficiency. We are told that he has got a scheme of reorganisation in view. Now reorganisation in Travancore generally means disposing of among a few lucky individuals who happen to be in the good graces of high officials the increase to the revenue from various sources wrung out from the poor tax-payer who sweats out his energy in the fields. But we are in hopes that under Mr. George the reorganisation of the Police department will be effected on the most approved lines so that honesty, integrity, detective ability, capacity to preserve the peace and bringing the wrong doers to justice may have their reward and recognition.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, May 13th, 1911.

Re-organization of the Travancore Police.

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Mr. George has already spotted the undesirables in the department and some are already in the black book and very deservedly so. Against one Inspector of Police for instance a public enquiry has been conducted by Mr. George, the result of which is keenly awaited. If Mr. George only makes an example of the old bandicoots in department he will have begun the work of reformation at the right end."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th May, writes as follows:—"To a writer in the *Hindustan Review* who deals with the often-discussed problem of Indians and the Army, the first point that suggests itself is: Why should England distrust the Indians? The policy that is pursued to-day can be attributed only to distrust, and that distrust could be traced in its turn to the Great Indian Mutiny. That mutiny was certainly due to the outbreak of a section of the Indian Army, but the mutiny was quelled more by the exertion of the Indian Army than by the English. Had not the Sikhs and the Gurkhas rallied round the British Standard, the mutiny would not have been, to say the least, so easily quelled; yet the suspicion that, at any time, an armed Indian may turn his arms against a European has been allowed to grow. At any rate, that is the only explanation why so proud and so extensive a service as the army should have been practically shut to them. Except for a microscopic minority, there is no scope there, and this minority is not picked up from a higher class of the population. Indians could not forget—those who have given a thought to it could not help remembering with humiliation—that they are not trusted as they would like and know that they deserved to be. So far as the question of the Indian Army is concerned, it is not a

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 8th, 1911.

Indians and the Army.

question of distrust, but of open suspicion . . . . It may not be easy to all at once to improve the condition of the Indians in the army. The repeal of the Arms Act may also be no easy task. But in the system of volunteering that prevails in India, Indians could easily be allowed to play their part. Their rigid seclusion from even this harmless and exceedingly useful practice is a grievance. Every able-bodied man likes to handle a gun, and he would like it all the more when it is mixed with the consciousness that one day, if occasion arises, the experience and training would be devoted to the defence of his country."

HINDU, *Madras*, May 8th, 1911.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

12. Referring to the addresses delivered by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Madras Provincial Conference, the *Hindu*, of the 8th May, observes:—"We quite agree with Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, that congresses and conferences of a political nature are essential in the present circumstances of the country, and that the enlarged Legislative Councils should not be regarded as having rendered these gatherings superfluous. . . . . In truth, the work done at these conferences partakes now-a-days more or less of a pale reflex of what is discussed in the Legislative Councils, Local and Imperial, and this must become more and more the case when the meetings of the Legislative Councils are held oftener than now. The real remedy for this state of things is the introduction and practical working of a system of organized local activity in public affairs by agencies working under the direction of the provincial conference and the national congress or other central organization. It is a field in which the members of the Servants of India Society have an extensive scope of necessary work which they would do well to take in hand, and we hope to see some tangible results obtained in this direction before the next conference meets. . . . . One of the chief reasons, in our opinion, in support of the employment of Indians in the higher appointments under the Government, in lieu of Europeans, is the fact that the knowledge and experience derived by such persons when in the service remain in the country and are capable of being utilised for its good even after their retirement; whereas in the case of Europeans or other foreigners who are in service, their knowledge, experience and future good services are entirely lost to this country after their retirement when as they invariably do, they leave the land of their adoption for the land of their birth. It need scarcely be pointed out that when retired officials of the antecedents and standing of Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariyar take upon themselves the task of representation of popular grievances their action must be acceptable both to the Government and to the people. On the one hand, the Government will accord to such views a more sympathetic and attentive hearing as coming from one who has acquired the practice of viewing matters from the bottom upwards, and not in a superficial aspect only and without coloring and exaggeration. The people must, on the other hand, welcome co-operation from such of their fellow-countrymen as are retired officials, as they would bring to bear in the handling of subjects all the knowledge, experience and insight acquired in their official career. . . . . The president of the conference rightly suggests that the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission about the constitution of village panchayats should be given effect to by the local government. He attaches great importance to the exercise by the people of the powers of local self-government in taluq boards and municipal councils. He is of opinion that officials from the village munsifs upwards should be disentitled to stand for election. . . . . Mr. Ramanujachariyar points out that nothing can be a better test of our fitness for self-government than the management of financial undertakings such as joint stock banks, mutual benefit funds and co-operative credit societies. He is entitled to speak with some authority and confidence on this subject as he has been largely instrumental in starting and successfully working the union bank at Kumbakónam of which he is the secretary. . . . . The president has also some well-considered remarks on the recent Government order regarding the mode of recruitment of men for posts

in the Revenue Department. Upon this matter, public opinion is unanimous in regarding the Government's view as retrograde and unsatisfactory. In regard to the impolicy of appointing a Judge of the High Court to be a Member of the Executive Council, the view of the president of the conference seems clear, though his meaning may have been expressed less obscurely. In a country like this in which judicial and executive functions have not become completely dissociated and where those in charge of the Government do not see the need for their separation, it is intelligible that the less instructed and the less far-seeing among the people who adapt their views to the prevailing tone of the Governmental authority, fail to see the importance and value of the principle involved. There seems no doubt, however, of the view of the Secretary of State on the matter, and there will, in future, be no excuse for an English politician of any school of politics to take a reactionary view of it when dealing with the affairs of this country."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 9th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th May, writes:—"The two addresses, with which the provincial conference opened yesterday, have appropriately referred to the Hindu-Muhammadan problem. It is a question of vital importance, one on which the future harmonious progress of the country depends, and it was only proper that reference to that subject should have been made in both the addresses. The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar has handled the subject with the deftness and delicacy that the present situation requires. . . . . The president, in referring to this problem, appealed to the people to accept in a loyal spirit the Government's decision in favour of separate electorates and to co-operate with their Muhammadan friends in the advancement of the country's interests. This appeal to the Hindus is, in our opinion, superfluous. The Hindus have ever stretched out their hands to their Muhammadan brethren for co-operation and comradeship. They have always recognised the common interest, and the necessity for uniting in all those spheres of activity where the interests of the two great communities are identical. Even with regard to separate electorates, while regretting the decision of the Government and the probability of a sense of separatism likely to develop in various communities, the Hindus have in a spirit of sacrifice reconciled themselves to it. . . . . So far as this presidency is concerned, we have no Hindu-Muhammadan problem worth the name, unless the All-India Moslem League succeeds in creating one. Differences, if any, relate to religious observances and processions during the Moharrum and unless some capital is made out of them by the authorities in the district, such occasional gusts blow over without any harm to anybody. Both the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and the president emphasise the creation of conciliatory boards. An attempt of this kind was made recently in Nellore and, so far as we know, the result has been all that is desirable. We trust that more of such boards will be created and all possible chance of any misunderstanding will be averted. . . . . In the course of his address the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar drew pointed attention to two questions which require special mention in view of the important bearing they have in the future reconstruction and progress in our political goal. . . . . First, he referred to 'our losses'—meaning thereby the loss of the services of those who take up the work of the Government. Whenever any public worker is asked to take up service in the Government some are apt to put them down as practically dead to the country and they are reckoned as our losses. . . . . There are men who consider that even their working on the judicial side is a loss to the country, because had their whole attention been diverted to the popular side outside of the official line, the progress of the country would have been more rapid. . . . . But the prevailing opinion seems to be that between Government service and the people's service, great leaders of the people should be wholly retained by the latter. The country, endowed with small strength should not impair itself by lending its best men to the Government, even though it be to assist it with popular opinions and feelings. We hardly think it is a wise decision. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar did not allude to the paucity of public leaders in the

country. He did not say anything about the training of the men to serve the country. But he pointed out that in future 'our losses' would probably be greater, and in regard to them we should not be biassed in judgment. They ought to accept the service of the Government and serve it loyally too: but they ought not to forget or ignore the popular welfare. They should adopt a golden mean and, in fact, as we have pointed out before, there should be a compromise—a constant adaptation and compromise between the popular and the bureaucratic principles. . . . . We think this is, in the main, correct. It is difficult to say how the 'golden mean' will be actually adopted. . . . . The real difficulty seems to be the paucity of men who make a deep study of politics and administration and are prepared to serve either the people directly or the country through Government. The remedy obviously lies in creating larger opportunities for the political training of young men so that we may always have a number of efficient experts who can utilise all available opportunities to advance the interests of the country. In the first place, we deny that the interests of the people and of the Government are so irreconcilable as to regard with suspicion a sad feeling 'of loss' when popular leaders accept important offices in the State. We believe the changed political circumstances of the country renders this even more plain and it is one of the recognised fields of useful work to accept high Government office and co-operate with those already engaged in the administration to make it as popular and efficient as possible. In addition to this there is the open field of work among the people and with them. We have to increase our output of able men when there is a great demand for them, and we do hardly think that either intelligence or will is wanting in this direction. Wholetime politicians serving the people are practically unknown in this country. Excepting the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, it is difficult to find others, who devote their undivided energy and attention to the cause of the country."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 9th, 1911.

In discussing the needs for conferences and congresses, and referring to some of the problems touched on in the addresses, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th May, writes:—"The provincial conference deals not so much with matters of high politics, as with the practical needs of the presidency. Yet successive conferences have failed to attract large numbers of men from different parts of the presidency, and certain districts have even been left altogether unrepresented. Even the conference that assembled yesterday is not better than the previous conferences in the number of delegates. . . . Still we must admit that Madras has, on the whole, been better treated by the districts than she has a right to expect from her previous conduct towards the mofussil. . . . . The foundation of our work, as Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar indicated, lies primarily in our conferences. It is the attention to local needs and grievances that rouses the interest of local population in public affairs. This attention must be extended to every district and every local area; and there must be an organisation to focus the local sense of various local needs. Some districts hold district conferences, but not regulary or systematically. In our opinion it will not be without advantage if these district conferences are merged in the provincial conference, each district in its turn inviting the provincial conference to its principal centre. Both require expense and efforts almost of an equal degree; but the influence of a provincial conference on the local population will be greater than that of a district conference at which they meet only local men and not those from other and distant districts. . . . . Those who argue that the reform of the council has rendered the congress and conferences superfluous do not show a proper appreciation of the conditions of public life. So far from their being rendered superfluous, there is greater need for their existence now than before. When the Legislative Council had no power of effective action, it was open to the authorities to ignore the congress and the conferences. In fact they were ignored, and it was easier to ignore them when they could do nothing else but pass resolutions. But now a resolution passed by an organised political body can, if ignored, be brought up before the

Legislative Council, and a division demanded upon it. No doubt, the resolution may be rejected; but it cannot be ignored as before. As Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said, the unrecognised political body prepares the brief; and it is necessary that some body must prepare it. Individual members of a Legislative Council cannot have the means and the opportunity to gather the kind of information which delegates from all parts of the country bring to the deliberations of the conference. All this information honourable members cannot get without special efforts and without special agents all over the country; and they have hardly the time to undertake this kind of work in addition to the work they have to do in the Council. His Excellency the Viceroy showed a far better insight when he advised the congress deputation to bring up the resolutions of the congress in the form of resolutions before the Legislative Council. Lord Hardinge recognised that that was the legitimate way of pressing them on the attention of Government. The advice is being followed up, and will, we have no doubt, be increasingly followed up, both in the Imperial and in the Provincial Council . . . . . Great attention was paid at yesterday's meeting to the problem of the depressed classes. As yet, however, no practical steps have been taken, and although the president of the conference was able to suggest some definite step that might be taken to ameliorate their condition, it is plain that much cannot be done in that direction except by organised and enthusiastic efforts. That again would rouse the old call 'where are the men?' The need is for young and energetic men, amenable to discipline and able to enter into the spirit of the whole scheme for the elevation of the depressed classes. To the Christian missionaries will belong the credit of having done something practical in this respect. They have started small industrial schools where the children among these classes are taught useful arts like weaving and agriculture, thus equipping them against the battles of life. Even with their vast resources the missionaries have not been able to do very much in this direction. It is time that some substantial achievement is made in the elevation of the depressed classes, that would be an example for others to follow. . . . . The reference made by the president in his address, to the bright possibilities of the village panchayat system, opens several interesting points before a vivid imagination. . . . . As an effective training in local self-government no better institution could have been thought of. The panchayat will naturally concern itself with the every day life of the village, and much naturally is expected of them in the matter of making the prosperity and the contentment of the village. That it would settle disputes, without putting good people to the necessity of wasting their fortunes in their attempt to obtain justice in the law courts, is one of the foremost expectations of the panchayat, to which reference was made in the course of his address. . . . . With capable men taking part in the working of the panchayat, the difficulties would disappear in connection with the ready weapon of oppression in the hands of the village head. The village head being what he is described to be and his functions being what they are, the suggestion from so experienced a retired Revenue officer as Rao Bahadur Ramunajachariyar that the panchayat should be independent of him will readily appeal to the authorities. The great possibilities that one can couple with this village institution would disappear or would be present only in a lessor degree did the head of the village, with his multifarious functions and with his influence with the superior officers of the Government, claim any leading part in its working. Nothing that would militate against the usefulness of the panchayat should exist, and the institution will grow, because the cultured intellect, and the active mind can find enough scope for employment in making the village the ideal place that one can imagine."

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, May 13th, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 13th May, writes:—"Over a decade has elapsed since the conference had previously met in the Presidency city, and, as we know, important political and administrative changes have taken place during the interval. There is a feeling in some quarters that one of the immediate effects of these changes has been to bring about a diminution in

political activity in the country, and, if we are to judge by the attendance at this week's conference, the feeling is not altogether unreasonable, for we notice that only about 100 delegates attended both from the city of Madras and the mofussil, and, moreover, on the eve of the gathering, the interest evinced was very much less than was the case until a couple of years ago. The President of this session was Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariyar, retired Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Settlement Department, and, as an experienced official, who had abundant opportunities of studying the inner workings of the administrative machine and of understanding aright the true aims and intentions of the rulers, it was only natural that in the very forefront of his address, he spoke of the manifold benefits of British rule in India. . . . . We are in agreement with the President's suggestion that the old village panchayat organisation should be resuscitated in a modified form to suit present-day conditions and that these bodies should be invested not so much with judicial powers, as with the power of settling disputes amicably and, therefore, inexpensively. There are difficulties, however, in the way of the successful working of such a system. We do not know if it would be proper and equitable to make the findings and awards of panchayats final. Without this, panchayat tribunals would merely prove to be Courts of First Instance, and the mania for litigation would scarcely be discouraged. However, there would be no harm in giving the proposed system a trial. There will probably be found areas in the country, where the system would confer substantial good upon the people, and if successful, panchayats would incidentally be good training grounds for the people in self-government which is a far more difficult art than many of our clamorous politicians would seem to realise."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, May 10th, 1911.

The Madras Provincial Conference and Malabar.

13. Referring to the indifference shown by most of the politicians of Malabar, in regard to the Provincial Conference, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 10th May, writes:—"It is with feelings of deep shame and humiliation that we have to admit that our district has so far as its public life is concerned, fallen into a state of stagnation. Excepting Palghat, where the enthusiasm of some young men keeps the old spirit still alive, no other town in Malabar has so far as we know sent any delegates to Madras. We are afraid the average Malayalee is still a political invertebrate. . . . . We wonder when Malabar, with its proud traditions and the recollection of its ancient greatness, will take her proper place in the ranks of the progressive districts of India. There are people who believe that the congress and conferences are superfluous now that the Councils Act has enlarged our legislative assemblies and given us better opportunities to ventilate our grievances and in some cases even to enforce the attention of Government on them. To those Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar makes a very effective reply; and we are sure if his advice is followed greater good will follow than it has been our fortune or ill-fortune to enjoy in the past. Nothing conduces more for the formation of a healthy public opinion than the introduction and practical working of a system of organised local activity in public affairs by agencies working under the guidance of a central association like the Provincial Conference and the National Congress."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 10th, 1911.

The conference resolution on Council reforms.

14. Referring to the resolution discussed at the Provincial Conference on the reforms in the Council Regulations the *Madras Standard*, of the 10th May, writes:—"The very first resolution relating to the business of the Madras Provincial Conference that was passed yesterday after a lengthy debate was the reform in the Council Regulations. That shows the supreme importance of the question and how it stands now uppermost in the minds of the public. It is also a compliment to the Government and an appreciation of the principles of reform which they have adopted in extending the scope of discussion by the people and the embodiment of their views in the administration. . . . . The official body at present are very strongly represented and the popular forces are weak. The principle of

election now granted should be made perfect and the basis of the electorates broadened so that representation may be flawless and efficient. The principle of non-official majorities in the Provincial Councils that has been so liberally sanctioned by the Councils Act should be adopted fully in practice, and the non-official members should be duly elected, so that their independence may be guaranteed. These are the principal lines on which the enlargement of the Council Regulations is based. There are in all eight clauses in the resolution each of which deals with an important and necessary part of the Council regulation. The first desires that the elective principle should be so extended as to secure an elected non-official majority in the local Legislative Council. . . . . The second clause requires that the Presidency outside the city of Madras should be divided into 12 instead of 8 electoral areas, each area having one representative. . . . . The third clause says that the franchise of the voters should be extended to all municipal and local fund voters and to graduates of five years' standing. This demand is very reasonable and is based on sound principles. . . . . The fourth clause refers to the candidate eligible for election, and on the same basis as of the electors, the experience gained in local self-government has been considered enough for the representatives also. The fifth and the sixth clauses have been before discussed and their objects are clear. In the one, the field of selection is enlarged and this will doubtless enable us to pick up the very best of men from a larger body available. The other is already recognised and adopted in the case of similar institutions and will be easily granted. The seventh clause requires that landholders with Rs. 1,000 as their income ought to be allowed to vote or to stand for election instead of the present limit of Rupees 3,000. . . . . The last clause refers to the formation and powers of the Financial Committee in the Legislative Council. If we examine the object with which this committee was at all credited, we can easily see that at present it does not at all serve the purpose. . . . . We do not find that any of these demands are excessive or beyond reasonable limits. The first three sessions of the Reformed Council have shown how the people have deserved the concessions of the Government and are capable of utilising the opportunities to the satisfaction of all concerned. There is throughout the country an unmistakable feeling that these reforms are urgent and that the business in future cannot be so successful if the reforms urged are not carried out. They are perfectly in harmony with the Councils Act, and we hope the Government will not consider it too early to carry out all of them. They have to adopt some of them, at any rate, but cannot stand where they are without responding to the powerful and unanimous voice of the country. We are glad that the conference has done ample justice to the most pressing subject of the day and we look for adequate and sympathetic response from the Government."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 13th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th May, writes:—"The resolution of the provincial conference on the reform of the Legislative Council goes some way in the direction of extended franchise. It recommends the extension of the franchise to all who are eligible to be elected to taluk boards or municipalities, to graduates of five years' standing, to all who are eligible to be municipal commissioner in Madras, to merchants and traders of certain qualifications which the Government may hereafter fix, to all landowners who may be paying a tax of not less than Rs. 1,000. This is an appreciable extension, though it may be doubted whether the representation of the educated middle class cannot be secured in some other way than by the means suggested. It cannot be said that the scheme proposed by the conference is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the different interests, and it has defects in that it does not take into account interests other than those now directly or indirectly represented. An enlargement must include all who are at present best qualified to exercise the franchise, not leaving out the large educated classes. . . . . We desire that the regulations under the Act must be so amended as to ensure the widest possible representation and the widest measure of satisfaction that is derivable from the sense

of power which a vote gives to the citizen. . . . . The large body of our educated men, lawyers of distinction, educationists, publicists, doctors, engineers, merchants and traders, have no vote, have no part in elections; and are disqualified to be elected. The tax-payers, as tax-payers, have no vote unless they pay a land tax of at least Rs. 3,000. Anything less is of no purpose. Similarly the citizens of Madras, whatever may be the rates they pay, whatever may be their position and influence, have to entrust their political conscience and rights to the keeping of the twenty gentlemen whom they return to the corporation. They themselves have nothing. They cannot be either voters or candidates. . . . . It is obvious, therefore, that the vast majority of our most important men, best qualified to exercise the franchise and to represent the people in the Council, are out of the electorate. Whatever contentment the reform is calculated to create must, in these circumstances, be confined to a very few. The operation of the Act has so far failed in its most important aim, viz., to secure the largest measure of popular satisfaction by the extension of the franchise. The only way to remedy this is to give the vote, in respect of district representation, to all who pay a certain minimum of land tax, in respect of the city of Madras, to all who pay certain minimum rates to the municipality, and in respect of the university to all graduates of certain standing. The minimum must be sufficiently low to bring into the electorate a large number of men of intelligence and substance. The most intelligent, the best educated, and the most active of men in the districts are found among the middle class landowners."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 10th, 1911.

Indians in East Africa.

15. The following appears in the *Madras Standard* of the 10th May:—"Sometime ago the London Moslem League had made a representation to the Secretary of State for Colonies setting forth the grievances of Indian residents in East Africa. These grievances alluded to the denial to the British Indian subjects the rights of free citizenship, the right to own lands and cultivate the same, to trade freely and to be appointed to offices in the Council. . . . . The statement submitted was clear and asked for a reasonable concession to the Indian settlers. It is said that the Acting Governor has replied to the representation evading the important grounds of objection and concluding unfavourably to the Indians. The reply passes over the plea for acceptance of the principle laid down by the Sanderson committee that the right to settle permanently in the country should be a condition of indentured immigration. The Governor observes that the local labour is quite adequate to meet the demand and that there are not sufficient or suitable lands for the occupation of Indian settlers. . . . . It is said that sanitary requirements prevent giving Indians equal treatment, and this amounts to a charge that Indians are not particularly careful of sanitary laws. They are practically classed among the aboriginal inhabitants of the land the claims of which, it would appear, are paramount to the Government. In a word the reply is wholly unfavourable and the rights of British citizenship are not at all recognised. The remedy lies with Imperial Government in forcing the colonies and protectorates to give a deferential treatment to British subjects and passing an Imperial Act to that effect. The question will be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, and we hope that their decision will be favourable."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 11th, 1911.

The Madras Provincial Conference and education.

16. In commenting on the resolution of the Provincial Conference, on the subject of education, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th May, says:—"Other matters referred to were the encouragement afforded by the Government to private educational institutions, and how the proposal to establish model schools would affect them. More encouragement should be shown to them, but some of the reforms in the Educational department were real hardships upon them. Enough was said yesterday to leave the impression on the minds of the hearers that the attitude of the Government towards these institutions was not as satisfactory as it might have been, at any rate,

as their importance deserved. Greater enthusiasm, almost wild in its expression, was reserved for the support which the Conference extended to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar made an exciting speech, calling upon one and all of the delegates to go and educate the people on the need and importance of the Bill. No resolution passed by the Conference has on it the stamp of the unanimous and hearty approval of the whole house more than the resolutions on education. This unanimity and approval ought to convince the Government, of the extreme anxiety of the people for education, of the great satisfaction that would be theirs, if the authorities would be more liberal, and of the sacrifice that the people were prepared to make to get education."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 11th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th May, writes as follows:—"There is no question in India which is of more absorbing interest to all classes of the people than that of education. Everything else takes a secondary place in importance. . . . . When we look at the 90 per cent. of the ignorant masses in the country and States like the Phillippines which were reclaimed to civilisation very lately educating their masses, no excuse seems to be necessary for adopting a vigorous scheme of education all round. . . . . Primary, secondary, higher, industrial, technical, artistic, scientific and all other branches of education should be encouraged and kept on a progressive scale alike. It is difficult to stop the current of any one of these or even to slow the pace. We see that the resolution passed by the Madras Provincial Conference on the subject of education fully recognises the many sided nature of the public wants and their irresistible force. Few people can have an accurate idea of what a large army of teachers would be required in future years to educate the bulk of the people in India and what preparations should be made in time to keep them in trim and ready trained. . . . . We are glad that the question of establishing a provident fund for teachers has again been urged. . . . . The Government must really come forward with a liberal annual donation and assist the creation of this fund open to teachers of all schools, public, private or aided. They ought to spend a large amount of money in training a larger number of certificated teachers, both male and female—so that they may be available, for the ever-enlarging field of work in the department. Money should be spent on education with unstinted liberality and there are some who do not hesitate to suggest fresh taxation purely for educational purposes. . . . . On a question like education, on which all parties are agreed, except the official body, the Government will be obliged to defer to the opinions of the country. They will find it most advantageous to utilise the private endeavours of the people in pushing forward the scheme of education. They now propose to start model schools and bring everything under the close guidance of the department. Their recommendations are expected to kill private enterprise and in that way to restrict the scope of education in the country. We are, however, glad that the Madras Conference has ably protested against this tendency. Private schools should be liberally encouraged and given grants-in-aid sufficient to cover their expenditure. In this way efficiency can be attained more effectively than by restricting it to Government institutions. If the Government were to push their present schemes of raising the fees, making examinations hard, restricting the admission and making public schools a luxury to the ordinary people, then there can be but one of two possible course for the people to adopt. Either they should go without education and the country should fall back upon evil days of superstition, ignorance and stagnation. Or, if the progressive tendencies are irresistible, private efforts should be made on a popular and extensive scale to educate the people on national lines. We do not know how far the denominational universities have been already prompted by the rigid and unbending attitude of the Government in officialising and restricting the scope of education. But their number would, in all probability, increase in future, if the attitude of the official body is not changed and if the Government do not respond to the popular will."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 12th, 1911.

The Madras Social Conference.

17. In commenting on the proceedings of this conference, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th May, says:—"As many as thirteen resolutions were passed, but the only subject that excited considerable discussion was that relating to the Civil Marriage Bill, but the resolution was passed all the same, and so it has managed to get the *imprimatur* of the conference's acceptance on it. Altogether the conference must be pronounced to have been disappointing, and but for the political conference which preceded it, it might not have been able to manage even the little attendance it had. Social reform has not caught on in this side of India so much as it has done on Bombay side. And that is chiefly due, we believe, to the magnetic personalities of Ranade and Chandavarkar, people who in the words of Tennyson 'can act and dare not lie'. We want, as the chairman of the reception committee pointed out, missionaries of the right sort who will go about the country and spread among the people knowledge on social evils and how to remedy them. After all, too much insistence cannot be laid on the necessity for separating religion from social good, and the need for pursuing the development of the latter unhampered by considerations of the former. We think the less we have of the morbid distrust of the reason of the present generation and the touching faith in the absolute wisdom of our ancestors, the better both for the society and the nation at large. We trust that when the conference meets next time it will be able to show a better record than it has been able to do this time"

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 12th, 1911.

The President of the Provincial Conference on land revenue assessment.

18. The *Madras Standard*, of the 12th May, writes:—"One of the most important and practical suggestions made by the President of the Madras Provincial Conference was that relating to the people and the land revenue assessment. . . . . Almost the whole of his speech was given to the education of masses, their training in self-government, their elevation in society, their training in industrial and financial concerns and to removing the heavy burden on the land. With reference to the last he urged the importance of placing the land revenue and assessment policy in the Legislative Council for discussion. This is a suggestion whose importance is so great that we must give special attention to its consideration. It is unnecessary to repeat the many arguments to show that the revenue settlement policy of the Government, especially as regards revision and enhancement of assessment, is not based on well-defined logical and economic foundation. . . . . As Mr. Ramanujachari has observed in his address, the majority of the agriculturists are very poor and the assessment on the ryotwari land is very heavy. . . . . More than 60 per cent. of the population are directly dependent on land for their living and if India should enjoy contentment the agricultural classes should be kept contented and prosperous. It was even observed lately that the Indian discontent and unrest were mainly due to the heavy land assessment and the policy of increasing the same at every revision. . . . . No less an authority than Lord Kitchener was convinced that the trouble in India was its land revenue system; and if the land assessment could be abolished there would be no real discontent. . . . . It stands to reason, therefore, that this cause of widespread discontent should be removed in some way or other. The land revenue cannot grow constantly and according to an official formula. Where, then, have the people any margin of living profits and room for expansion of income and bettering their prospects? Of the various suggestions made, such as the reduction of assessment and permanent settlement, none have been approved. The land revenue is the most important source of revenue to the Government and it must expand like other revenues. The cost of administration cannot be reduced to any great extent in order to admit any substantial reduction in the land tax. It is, therefore, observed that the increases in the revision should go on. Even if we admit this, should we not insist on the Government adopting a reasonable principle of fixing the increase according to the places and the real benefits conferred on the ryots by the Government? In each settlement report we

read an elaborate process of fixing the assessment and ascertaining the economic changes that have come over the people. A kind of rough average is struck out by the officers to represent the increase of prosperity and a certain percentage of increase is adopted. But as a matter of fact the Government appear to be guided more by the inexorable demand for increase of revenue than by justice to local circumstances. . . . . The prevailing impression in the country is that the land revenue policy is not open to reason and logic, that the assessments or more or less arbitrary and that as a result of them, the ryots are suffering loss and are consequently not contended. Everyone must, therefore, be anxious to set the matter right and improve the situation. . . . . In regard to the agricultural discontent, one thing is possible and should be done, as the President of the Madras Conference has pointed out, 'It is to secure full discussion in the Provincial Council of schemes for revising the settlement of districts which are now approved and brought into force by the Executive Government.' This is a reasonable request and its object is to throw more light on the question and arrive at a true and just policy consistently with the needs and conditions of the country. . . . . The Decentralisation Commission have recommended that the principles of land assessment should be embodied in periodical legislation. The President has given details of this principle, and this also is a measure of reform which requires to be urged by the people on the attention of the Government. We hope that in future these questions will be placed in the programme of the congress and conferences and thereby a greater prosperity and contentment of the masses of people secured."

Unjust burdens on India.

19. In an article under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 13th May, writes :—"Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary for India, is said to have stated in the House of Commons that the cost of the Persian Gulf expedition should be borne by India. This is one of those mysterious and step-motherly decisions which have the effect of causing pain and dissatisfaction in India. . . . . The cost of the expedition is about two lakhs and Great Britain could have well paid it in justice and fairness to itself and India. But we believe they wanted to justify their previous wrongs and adhere to the old policy of saddling India for every scheme of Imperial interest. They want to make China sober and have made India suffer financially. This is a civil extension of the military folly which we regret to say finds no British statesman to condemn it. Even Anglo-Indians are shocked at the glaring wrong done to India, and we see the *Englishman* of Calcutta protesting against it. But Lord Morley has evidently classified it among his 'settled facts' and a time will probably come when all his 'settled facts' become problems of no small concern to his successors. We see that our Councils have at present no voice to raise against wrongs of this magnitude and they feel muzzled in regard to all military questions. The only means open to us is to represent our feelings through people's organisations and to the British nation."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 13th, 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, May 3rd, 1911.

The Text-book Committee.

20. Referring to the constitution of the Telugu section of the text-book committee, the *Desamata*, of the 3rd May, observes that not only is there no Telugu Pandit on the Telugu sub-committee, but two of its members do neither belong to the Telugu country nor are versed in Telugu literature. One of them is a European and the other a Tamilian. Besides, they contend that books should be written in colloquial Telugu and not in pure grammatical Telugu. The paper has no objection to Professor M. Rangacharya being a member because he has a knowledge of Telugu, although he is a Tamilian. But with regard to the appointment of the former two, the paper asks, "Is there none among the two crores of the Telugu population competent to be a member of the committee"? It then gives a list of persons from the present Telugu Translator to Government downwards, and remarks that the authorities perhaps thought that none of them is quite as well versed in the Telugu language as Messrs. Yates and Sreenivasa Aiyangar. By appointing two gentlemen who are strangers to Telugu literature and who have a strong partiality to colloquial Telugu, the Government have given room for the suspicion that they encourage colloquial Telugu to the detriment of grammatical Telugu. If so, the paper thinks that a great harm has been done to the Telugu language. Even if the Government favour the advocacy of the colloquial Telugu, they need not have appointed these two gentlemen, because Telugu gentlemen like Gurujada Apparow Pantulu and Gidugu Ramamurti Pantulu who are advocates of colloquial Telugu are available in the Telugu country. From every point of view, the present appointments, says the paper, are quite unsatisfactory, and it is hoped that the Government will in future appoint Telugu gentlemen only as members of the Telugu sub-committee.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1911.

Postal convenience in Malabar.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th May, says that at the last meeting of the Malabar District Board, one of the members interpellated the President whether any contribution is made from the funds of the district board to the Postal department towards the establishment and maintenance of village post offices in that district, and the reply of the president was that the board did nothing of the kind. It is true that there is no connection between the district board and the post offices, but a consideration of the nature of the question would show that the reply was far from satisfactory. The article is of opinion that as the district of Malabar differs from other districts in various respects the district board is bound to take special interest in the matter of affording postal convenience to the people. People in other districts live in streets and the postmen to whom two or three villages are entrusted, can deliver all the covers received and return in three or four hours. But the condition of Malabar is quite different. A postman there is entrusted with the delivery of letters, etc., in nine or ten amsoms, and in going round the amsoms he has to go uphill and downhill and also to cross canals, ferries etc. It is, therefore, considered desirable that for the convenience of the people, a branch post office should be established in each amsom or at least in some of the important amsoms; and if the district board were to make a

contribution of ten or twelve thousand rupees annually to the Postal department for this purpose, nobody would consider this as an expenditure in vain. The article, therefore, hopes that the president will reconsider the matter.

(*k*) *General.*

22. Referring to the arrest, at Rajahmundry, of one R. Venkatanarayana Sarma, agent to Messrs. Vavilla Ramaswami Sastri & Sons, who owns a book-shop at Rajahmundry, the *Desamata*, of the 3rd May, writes as follows:—Certain immoral works are published in the Telugu language whose names do not deserve to be mentioned even by men. They cannot be read in the presence of women at all. Although the Government have by law forbidden the publication of obscene books, they are nevertheless published out of ignorance of the law. They are sold freely in almost every town and every book-shop. If the people are aware that their sale will be punished by the authorities they will not dare sell them. Who will deny that the intention of the Government in suppressing these bad books is good? Many a book published in the Telugu language are not fit even to be touched by females. If in any country, the society is healthy, strong and in good condition, that society itself will reform the obscene literature of the country and help towards its advancement. People having any regard for morality and honour in any country will treat obscene books with scorn. Those who evince any real interest in the advancement of women will never soil their language with such books. Those who wish the welfare of boys, who have a sense of duty, and who believe the good moral character always precedes the advancement of either the individual or the nation, treat with contempt men who indulge in immoral conversation, and discourage writers of obscene literature. Our place in literature is as bad as our position in other matters. Our books are a reflexion of our thoughts and opinions. In these days when all nations are trying to excel one another, giving up all bad practices and entering on the path of virtue, certain bad poets in our language are still writing obscene books without showing any signs of improvement. These books betray the bad taste of the authors, the degeneracy of the readers, and the helplessness of society. We cannot improve unless the Telugu public suppress these books and discourage their authors. We should feel grateful to the authorities for the help they render us in suppressing obscene literature. Although it is just on the part of the rulers to endeavour to put down obscene literary productions, they should not all at once exercise their powers against any one single man. On the other hand, if they would publish in the gazette a list of books which they consider should not be sold, the people would refrain from publishing or selling them. While these books are sold all over the Telugu country, it is our opinion that it is unjust to punish some one man for it. If the rumour that the seller referred to above has been arrested with a view to suppress obscene literature is true, the Government will do well to consider again, and publish beforehand a list of books which they think objectionable instead of punishing one man as a warning to all publishers and sellers.

Obscene books.

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, May 3rd, 1911.

23. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th May, in commenting upon a speech recently delivered by Lord Minto at Edinburgh on the present condition of India, says that although the Indian administration was conducted on the lines suggested by the Indian bureaucracy, yet it is a matter for congratulation that the statesmen of England have now begun to show some interest in Indian affairs. The opinion of Lord Minto, who had plenty of opportunity for acquiring sufficient information about Indian affairs during his Viceroyalty and who has therefore a special claim to speak on India, is entitled to great weight. Several reforms were introduced by him in the administration of the land during his regimé; but it would take time and money to carry them out to their fullest extent. There are several improvements to be made in

Lord Minto on India.

Manorama, *Calicut*, May 5th, 1910.

the matter of education and industries in India, and the people should take up the matter in right earnest, without being contented with the privileges now granted to them. It is very gratifying to see that Lords Morley and Minto have given their best attention to these matters. Another important matter referred to by Lord Minto in his speech was the improvement of the industries and the finances of the country, and as His Excellency Lord Hardinge is very keen upon these matters, it is to be hoped that during his regimé, several beneficial changes will be made in these matters also.

Jaridah-e-Rozgar, *Madras*, May 6th, 1911.

The Delhi Darbar memorials.

24. The *Juridah-e-Rozgar*, of the 6th May, in an elaborate article on "The Delhi Darbar memorials", writes as follows:—India has to face not merely a revolution but a political upheaval. Several remedies have been resolved upon from time to time for the repression of anarchical acts perpetrated by a few misguided persons, but after all they have proved fruitless. These miscreants are yet dreaming of *Swaraj*. The British Government should realise the dangers that may be created by mentally deranged anarchists, and put down anarchy with a firm and strong hand. The "Sedition and Press Laws", it was presumed, would put an end, once for all, to incendiarism and anarchy, but it is not so as yet. On such a memorable occasion as the Delhi Darbar it will be very advisable for the Moderates and Extremists with one accord to contribute their quota of usefulness towards the common weal. The differences of the two parties have deprived the country of peace and tranquillity. It is the duty of the various leaders with united efforts to sow seeds of cordiality and unity amongst the members of their respective communities. Want of union amongst the various Indian newspapers is a thing to be much regretted. India holds various conferences but the press has none of its own, by means of which the attention of the editors of the several newspapers can be directed to their real responsibilities and legitimate duties. The next most important thing will be to discuss the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans. Sir William Wedderburn, on his recent visit to India, dwelt at great length on the importance of cordial and friendly relations between the two principal nations. The real authors of the unrest are the educated miscreants who in comparative obscurity pull the string at the end of which the ignorant folk are made to dance. The editors are, as a class, true well-wishers of the Government and have at heart its well-being, and thus there is no reason to doubt their loyalty. It will have a pacifying and conciliatory effect if our kind Government show regard for the newspapers and patronize them. The *Jaridah*, in conclusion, fully agrees with its contemporaries in the opinion and views they hold regarding the grant of titles of honour to the editors of newspapers, and hopes that Government will, on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation, not deprive those connected with the newspapers of titles. Their recognition by Government, the paper says, will serve as a lasting landmark in the annals of the Coronation.

Jaridah-e-Rozgar, *Madras*, May 6th, 1911.

The Delhi Darbar.

25. The *Jaridah-e-Rozgar*, of the 6th May, publishes a contribution from one of its correspondents from which the following suggestions are an extract:—In commemoration of the Delhi Darbar to be held by His Imperial Majesty, it would be quite just if our exalted King were to cede Lucknow and its suburbs to a surviving member and legal heir of the old rulers of Lucknow and he should be invested with the ruling powers in the same way as Lord Minto recently ceded Benares, which had been annexed to the British territories some 200 years ago. Secondly, His Highness the Nizam, who heads the list of the ruling chiefs and princes in India and is the most prominent of them all, should be granted the title of King of which he is really deserving. Thirdly, that as the Indians serving in His Imperial Majesty's Indian forces do not hold the same ranks as their fellow European officers, the titles of Colonel, Major, etc., should be prefixed to their names. Fourthly, His Imperial Majesty should lay the foundation stones of the Muslim and Hindu Universities with his own hands. Fifthly, stipends should

be fixed and titles of honour awarded to the distinguished Indian newspapers which have been true and loyal to the crown and have been discharging their duties with honesty, integrity and loyalty. It is hoped that the above suggestions will meet with the royal approval.

26. The *Mushir-e-Dakhan*, of the 9th May, in its leading article on "The Rulers of Britain and the Urdu language", makes the following observations:—The Urdu language holds the position of the *Lingua Franca* of India, and our beloved Queen-Empress of happy and blessed memory did her best to gain a knowledge of Urdu and by its medium succeeded in winning the hearts of her Indian subjects. It is of the utmost importance to the Emperor of India to be acquainted with the Urdu language with a view to hearing the representations and petitions, views and ideas of his Indian subjects and to responding to them in their own language either orally or in writing. Had its Imperial Majesty George V (may his empire last for ever) been instructed in Urdu during the days when he was the heir apparent it would have brought about the most beneficent result and on the ever memorable occasion of the Delhi Darbar, he would have been able to address his subjects in Urdu and thus have satisfied the growing aspiration of the masses. But now there is not time for His Imperial Majesty to pick up a sufficient knowledge of the language, to enable him to give a speech in Urdu in the Delhi Darbar, yet it is advisable that His Imperial Majesty should direct his attention to the study of Urdu. It seems quite necessary that every ruler of Great Britain should be taught Urdu as a compulsory language.

Mushir-e-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, May 9th, 1911.

The study of Urdu by the King Emperor.

It is said that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is being educated in the Welsh tongue. It is, therefore, proper that His Royal Highness should be taught Urdu also, the *Lingua Franca* of the Indian subjects. It is hoped that the above suggestions will receive the royal approbation.

IV.—Native States.

27. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 11th May, makes the following observations:—It is very gratifying to find that the last year's Excise Report shows an unprecedented fall in the yearly receipts accruing from the liquor traffic, though we have no means of ascertaining whether that was directly due to any decrease in the consumption of liquor by the people. It also gives us no small delight to see that the Mysore Government is doing its very best to mitigate the evil of drinking by every means possible, such as reducing the strength of the liquor, the imposition of heavy taxation and reducing the number of liquor shops in the Province. We hope that the Government will gradually see its way to close all the liquor shops in the country, and thus do incalculable service to many a poverty-stricken home.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, May 11th, 1911.

The Excise Report of the Mysore Province.

On the same subject, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 10th May, says that the several reforms introduced in the Excise Administration of Mysore will go a long way to lessen the evil of drinking in Mysore. Though they may not be of much help to confirmed drunkards, yet they will certainly bring about an improved state of things and young people will no longer find ready means of indulging their evil propensities and leading a wicked disreputable life.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, May 10th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th May, observes:—We entirely agree with Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar in his remark that some people wrongly think that the reorganisation of the Legislative Councils and the greater scope offered to the elected representatives to speak about the requirements of the people

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 9th, 1911.

The congress and conferences.

have rendered unnecessary the continuance of the Indian National Congress and the Provincial Conferences and that these assemblies, on the other hand, must, of necessity, continue for the purpose of suggesting to the members of the Legislative Councils what they should speak about. But, at the same time, these assemblies will serve no useful purpose, if they are to be only a tamasha for three days and thus become the laughing stock of both the people and the Government. For example, two committees were appointed in the Provincial Conference held at Kurnool last year to enquire and report about the defects in the Irrigation Bill and the Regulations for the election of members to the Madras Legislative Council. But neither of these committees has turned out any work. If this is to be the way in which the resolutions of these assemblies are carried out, there is of course no use in continuing them. But they will be materially helping the members of the Legislative Council, if some practical work is done in them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 5th, 1911.

Mr. A. T. Ramanujachariar of the Victoria College, Palghat.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th May, writes:—We have already published the news that the appeal to the Municipal Council of Mr. A. T. Ramanujachariar of the Victoria College, Palghat, against the order of the Chairman of the Palghat Municipality, dismissing him from his appointment was decided in favour of the former and that he was reinstated in his post with arrears of pay. We now learn that the chairman has sent up all the papers connected with the subject to Government and we hope that the Government will approve of the resolution of the council, after carefully going through all the records, without acting on the principle that it should always uphold the opinion of the chairman.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, May 4th, 1911.

Coronation and mass meetings.

30. In suggesting the holding of the mass meetings on the occasion of the coronation of His Majesty King George V, the *Ravi*, of the 4th May, says that by ordinary meetings which are held in small halls and are attended only by the English-educated few, the masses are not benefited at all. If there be any procession on the occasion, the public can only have the pleasure of having a glance of the pictures of Their Majesties the King and the Queen, and no more. They will not be enabled to form any clear idea of the benefits of British rule and the causes of that day's festivity. So, on the day of the coronation, if meetings be held in streets and in the open air, not only the educated but also the masses will attend them. In such public meetings, it will be well for competent men not only to speak in English, but also in the several vernaculars of the Province on such subjects as the coronation ceremony and the advantages of British rule in India. Many people do not know that the taxes which the Government collect are spent for the good of the people themselves. The paper suggests that the righteous nature of the Government of the English in India should on such opportunities as the coronation be brought home to masses by means of farces, dramas, and plain speeches. It will also be advisable to circulate verses on the boons conferred by the British on the Indians. If in a village there be none qualified to address a mass meeting, the district authorities, says the paper, will do well to arrange for printed matter bearing on coronation being read to the villagers by somebody. If the educated and the patriotic gentlemen of the country make suitable arrangements in a matter of this kind, the masses of the Indian population, says the paper, will be immensely benefited by such events as the coronation and the Darbar.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, May 8th, 1911.

The Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

31. The *Mysore Star*, of the 8th May, writes as follows:—The Coronation of the King Emperor at Delhi is a historic event, unprecedented in the annals of British India, and it is but fitting that something must be done to commemorate that event in such a way that the sweet memory of His Majesty's Gracious visit to India may stand for all time in the minds of his Indian subjects and also that it may, at the same time, be a source of everlasting benefit to India. Suggestions are pouring in from all

quarters as to what shape the memorial should take and the one that appeals most to our mind is to present a petition to His Majesty signed by the most influential citizens of India, to pass an edict, strictly prohibiting the killing of cows in British India, similar to that which was in vogue in the days of Akbar. We are confident that this will meet with the ready approval of every true Indian, as the cow is an animal venerated all over India as the very goddess and looked upon with feelings of such tender love as is very much akin to the love of a child to its mother. Besides, India is in the main an agricultural country and the part that the cow plays in agricultural operations is of the very highest importance. If only the cow were to be spared from indiscriminate slaughter it would not only cause unbounded delight to every Indian heart but an abundant stock of cattle would be guaranteed to the Indian farmer and incalculable good done to agriculture which is the main stay of the bulk of the Indian population.

[Issued, 16th May 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 21 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th May 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Numford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record .. .	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
28	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
29	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	*4,759
30	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European 54 years.	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 500
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	703

* Including tri-weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar—*cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	650
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	580
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Vizagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 30, *Madras Standard*. P. N. Raman Pillai has severed his connection with the paper. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Editor, Hindu, Brahman, of 37 years, is temporarily in charge of the editorial work.

No. 31, *Madras Times*. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14, *Hindu*, No. 40, *United India and Native States*, No. 50, *South Indian Mail*, No. 53, *West Coast Reformer*, No. 54, *West Coast Spectator*, and No. 79, *Wednesday Review*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 400, 800, 760, 700 and 800, respectively.

No. 59, *Mysore Times*. In its issue, dated the 10th May 1911, the publishers announce that the paper will henceforth be published only once a week, instead of twice as hithertofore.

No. 61, *Nilgiri Church News*, and No. 62, *Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette*. The District Magistrate reports that the Registrar of Books has classified these two publications as books. They will be omitted from the current quarterly list.

No. 64, *Independent*. In its issue dated the 6th May 1911 the publishers announce that, from the beginning of the current month, they have started their own printing press called the "Modern Press" in Bazaar Saint-Laurent Street, Pondicherry, and that the paper will henceforth be printed and published there.

No. 72, *Swadharma*, has discontinued since the 6th January 1911 and has been incorporated with the *Travancore Standard*.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	TRAVANCORE.				
72-A	Travancore Standard ..	P. J. Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum.	Weekly.	.. *	.. *

* Information called for.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppéy, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	200
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No 3, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	270
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenade Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahamdadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{1,090 / 1,280}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
39-A	Nyáyábhimáni	Nyáyábhimáni Press, Karikal ..	Weekly.	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300

No. 12, *Deshabhimani* P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

No. 26, *Le Soleil*. His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry reports that this paper does not seem to have a steady publication, for, after its revival in January last, it ceased to exist two weeks ago.

No. 49, *Swadesamitran*. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, now reports that the correct circulation of the paper during the quarter ending 31st December 1910, was 2,660.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Rái, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháchalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Séshácháriu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	• 500

• Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	660
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain, 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,540
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF CANARESE AND ANGLO-CANARESE NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 27, *Virakesari*. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, now reports that the correct circulation of the paper during the quarter ending 31st December 1910, was 428.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu. Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bháshá Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	550
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	580
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayála Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	350
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press, Tirór, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasâya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
19-A	Kerala Kaumudi ..	Varna Prakasam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly.	C. Krishnan, Hindu, Iluvan, about 26 years.	800

No. 20, *Kerala Patrika*, No. 21, *Kerala Sanchari*, No. 28, *Malabari*, and No. 37, *Manorama*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 600, 600, 500 and 500, respectively.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	493
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risala-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, reports that there has been no issue of the *Madras Gurger* subsequent to 7th January 1911 and that it is temporarily discontinued.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Elementary Education Bill.

1. In a leader on this subject, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 20th May, writes:—"We have endeavoured on various occasions to show in these columns that the principle of free and compulsory primary education, admirable as it is in theory, is far from being suited, as a practical measure, to the conditions existing in most, if not all, parts of India. There are numerous areas, where it would be positively impossible to work such a scheme, owing to financial, social, economical and physical difficulties, and the Malabar Coast is typical of such areas. . . . . We are not at all surprised to find that two such bodies as the Calicut Municipal Council and the Malabar District Board have declared emphatically and unequivocally against the introduction of the scheme in the Calicut Municipal and Malabar District Board areas respectively. . . . . The Board agrees that the widest possible diffusion of elementary education is the ideal to be aimed at in Malabar as elsewhere, and recognises that compulsion in some form or other is probably the only effective means of securing universal elementary education. It accepts the principle of compulsion, as well as the further principles that responsibility should rest in local boards and that compulsion should be enforced only in areas where the conditions are ripe for it. The further principle is also accepted that the cost of free and compulsory education should be met by extra taxation in the areas to which the Act may be extended. At this point, the Board parts company with Mr. Gokhale, for it sees very grave practical difficulties in the way of any general extension of compulsory education in the district in the near future. The expenditure, which would be considerable in any district, would be particularly heavy in Malabar. Compulsory education, as the Board very properly observes, connotes, as a preliminary, the compulsory provision of schools and of the staff necessary to man those schools. In Malabar, we have no villages, in the strict sense of the term. . . . . The Board has also considered the important question of the cost of the scheme, and it points out that the scheme would necessitate additional training schools for masters, Training Colleges on the Saidapet model, a great increase in the supervising and inspecting staff and probably increased provision of aided secondary schools and colleges. All this would, of course, involve additional expenditure, the ultimate limits of which it is not possible at present to discern. According to one of the main principles of the Bill, the expenditure would have to be met for the most part by the Board, and this would have to be by means of additional taxation. . . . . If the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is aware of all this, and if he will study the spirit in which his countrymen in Malabar receive proposals involving additional taxation, he will himself fully admit that his scheme, beautiful as it is in principle has not the slightest chance of being worked in Malabar at present or in the near future."

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, May 20th, 1911.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Madras Corporation and their Home agents.

2. In commenting on the proceedings of the general meeting of the Madras Corporation, held on the 16th instant, the *Hindu*, of the 17th May, says:—"The work which the Corporation has to get done in England in inspecting and testing materials and seeing they are according to

Hindu, *Madras*, May 17th, 1911.

specification does not require the employment of Messrs. Mansergh. Dr. Nair was quite right when he observed that in the first place there was no immediate necessity for it and that even if there was any, they could find cheaper and more efficient agents. There were, he said, a number of Engineers who had retired from the corporation or the public service who could do the work of this agency for them much cheaper. It may also be within the recollection of our readers that a few days ago the Calcutta Corporation, on the advice of its Chief Engineer, rejected a suggestion made through the Government of India by a retired Engineer for the formation of an Indian municipal agency in London on the ground that the want of it was not particularly felt by the Calcutta Corporation. When with many schemes connected with its improvement before it, Calcutta does not need a Home agency, it is difficult to believe that Madras could have any such need. The Special Engineer may consider the appointment of Messrs. Mansergh & Sons is a necessity, but considering all the circumstances under which the proposal now comes before the corporation, we must say that such a necessity is far from having been made out."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 20th, 1911.

Election of Taluk Board Presidents.

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 20th May, says:—"We are glad to learn that the Government of Madras intend to adopt the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held in Madras, regarding the election of the Presidents of Taluk Boards. As an experimental measure, the taluks of Cuddalore, Berhampur and Ellore have been chosen and the Presidents of these Boards will be appointed by election. Probably, the Vice-Presidents will be nominated by the Government and they will necessarily be public servants, perhaps of not a lower grade than that of a Tahsildar. We have no doubt that the Government servants acting as Vice-Presidents will cordially co-operate with the non-official Presidents in the work of the Board. When a non-official in a public capacity obeys a public servant, there is no reason why a public servant should not, in another capacity, obey a non-official superior and co-operate heartily with him in the work."

(*h*) *Railways.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 17th, 1911.

Railway accidents and enquiries.

4. In a leader under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th May, writes:—"An enquiry to be impartial and to induce public confidence must be held publicly and by men who are thoroughly independent. In regard to every other kind of accident endangering human life the enquiry is held by Government officials assisted by members of the public. There is no reason why the same principle should not be adopted in the case of Railway accidents. In Great Britain, as admitted by Government, enquiries of this nature are held by officials of the Board of Trade who are independent men, and they summon Railway servants as witnesses and parties, and not as Judges. Here in theory the District Magistrate is to hold the enquiry. But he does little except being present at the enquiry, more as a spectator than as a participator. Neither the Mangapatnam nor the Ennore enquiry satisfied the public; but the Government was satisfied with both. We maintain that the Government should not have to rely on an enquiry in which the public have no confidence. The committee of enquiry in each case should be constituted of men who may be fairly presumed to preserve an unbiassed mind and in whom both sides have confidence. High Government officials unconnected with the Railway would inspire confidence and they may, if necessary, be associated with independent non-official men. At present the Railway officials themselves really hold the enquiry, and the Government accept their conclusions.

(*k*) *General.*

Interpellations at the Madras Legislative Council meeting.

Hindu, *Madras*, May 15th, 1911.

5. Referring to the questions on the increase of grants to elementary schools, and the grant of privilege leave on medical certificates, the *Hindu*, of the 15th May, writes:—"At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to-day at Ootacamund, the Government, it is gratifying to know, replied in answer to an interpellation that the question of increasing the teaching and capitation grants in elementary schools was under consideration. But the Grant-in-aid Code in Madras, it is notorious, is nearly the most illiberal in the whole of India and its provisions affect injuriously elementary as well as secondary schools. So far as it relates to secondary schools, it seems to work really great hardship. In order to determine whether a school is admissible to aid what is being done now is well known. The total receipts of the school are at first calculated on the assumption that each boy in the school pays the standard rate of fees and only if the total expenditure exceeds this amount is the school considered entitled to grant. The department, however, does not undertake to make up the whole of this deficit. 'The grant', according to the code, 'will be considered as *supplementing* the income guaranteed from endowments. . . . . and will ordinarily be equal in amount to the income guaranteed annually from such endowments.' . . . . So long as the existing facilities are not improved, no large extension of primary education is possible, and the desire of Government for efficiency will remain a pious wish. Much of the justifiable discontent can be remedied only if, in consultation with those who are vitally interested in the matter, liberal grants are decided upon. As it is managers are so little consulted in the matter of incidence of school-fees or determining the proportion of State aid to their schools. A mandate comes to the Director of Public Instruction from Government dictating perhaps a change in the policy of the code. Immediately he calls a meeting of certain managers chosen by himself or representing interests which he singles out for such consideration. Often, however, these very same gentlemen are known to complain that little or no opportunity at all was given them for any discussion and that the Director came to them with certain proposals to which they had only to say 'yes'. This is not a satisfactory way of consultation. The whole affair certainly smacks of an *ex parte* flavour and that if we bear in mind that as it is managers of private institutions pay more than what the Government themselves contribute to the cost of education in secondary schools, the need for ascertaining popular wishes in educational matters and conforming to them will become abundantly clear.

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The answer given by Government to the interpellation by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Naidu, regarding the refusal to recognise a medical certificate given by Dr. Nanjunda Rao fails to meet the issues raised and is not satisfactory. In the first place they state that medical certificates are not demanded in all cases of privilege leave. We are not told what the exceptional cases are in which such certificates are required, but we do know of a number of cases where subordinates in Government offices in the city have been asked to produce medical certificates when they applied for privilege leave. . . . . It is in the highest degree unjust and improper to ask clerks to get certificates as to their physical unfitness to work in cases of privilege leave, because it places a premium on practices which are not above board and defeats the purpose for which, we think, such leave is intended—to provide facilities for taking rest for some time and recuperating their health. The offhand manner in which Government have treated the matter is apt to create the impression that the action of the heads of departments in not readily granting privilege leave is not disapproved, which, we trust, is not the case. In the interests of efficiency and in the interests of the heavily worked clerks, it is essential that Government should institute a thorough inquiry into this grievance with a view to find out how far it is prevalent and

apply proper remedies for the same. . . . . It is scarcely courteous to an Honourable Member who asks the question to reply, as the Government have done, that 'it is always open to any person who is aggrieved by the action of a public servant to address the Government, and unless they receive such a representation, the Government see no reason for taking any steps in the matter.' Honourable Members put interpellations in order that particular matters which they bring to the notice of Government should be looked into by the latter and not in order that they should be lectured as to the manner in which grievances should be brought forward. We are unable to see why, even without any interpellation, the Government which is presumably bound to guard the interests of its servants, should not take action on the appearance of particular grievances in the public press. . . . . We have no doubt whatever that the Government's reply in this matter will cause much dissatisfaction."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 15th, 1911.

Referring to the interpellation regarding medical certificates and privilege leave, the *Madras Standard*, of the 15th May, says:—"We are glad that as regards medical certificates, Government have given a satisfactory reply. In the present state of unregulated private practice in medicine, large discretion must no doubt be given to the heads of offices to accept or reject medical certificates, but men duly qualified and holding a large and established practice should not be insulted wantonly and such cases as occur must be brought to the notice of Government and proper rules issued to the heads of offices as to their acceptance of certificates by duly qualified practitioners. A list of these may, if necessary, be occasionally published in the gazette, as in other countries."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

In commenting on the replies to interpellations generally, the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th May, remarks:—"In regard to forest questions generally, the repetition of certain inevitable concessions from the people show how keenly the people want them. . . . . We think that the scheme of extending village forests should be proceeded with in a systematic and zealous manner. Where there are no forest areas, some must be created for the benefit of the ryots. Otherwise agriculture will suffer as it is even now suffering. People are not allowed to preserve their crops against the destruction of elephants and of lives by wild beasts. They ask for a defensive right and a certain amount of discretion. But Government have been long pacifying them, that everything will be done by local officials and all shortcomings may be brought to their notice. It is impossible that this arrangement can give adequate protection to the ryots. A more sympathetic policy of giving the ryots some amount of individual discretion is necessary. . . . . Another equally hard subject is that of water-supply schemes in dry towns. These are taken through a slow and tardy process of preparation and examination and then comes the financial trouble and seldom are the suffering people given water within 15 or 20 years after the first proposal has gone. Nobody will say that water-supply schemes should take so long a time to mature and something ought to be done to furnish adequate supply more expeditiously. . . . . The dissatisfaction expressed about the revenue grades ought to take a more effective form than a mere question whether the Government of India have been consulted. Local Governments have power and that power should be exercised, as far as possible, to promote the well-being and contentment of the people. It is not enough if merely a few departments are consulted. Subordinate service affects public well-being very deeply. The people have, therefore, a direct interest in seeing that the Revenue grades keep the men contented. Discontent will first injure the people. We hope in matters like this, Government will hereafter take the public into their confidence a little more than they do at present and modify their order to that extent. . . . . As regards the appointment of Honorary officers, two questions were asked and these show that the people want some one to whom they can appeal with greater confidence and freedom for official justice. The need ought to be supplied without injury to any interest. The solitary experiment alluded to in Coimbatore is by no means a model one.

That is to say, its failure or success does not at all help to judge of the merits of the question. The success of the United Provinces scheme is due to the recognition of more appreciative principles than in Coimbatore and we hope a few more experimental appointments of Honorary Assistant Collectors will be made on a variety basis. Honorary Plague officers are even more necessary. It is not enough to merely vest powers in Collectors. . . . . We hope the local bodies will remind them of the advantages of nominating Honorary officers in plenty, as was done in Bombay and Poona in the earlier stages of the epidemic. Plague is spreading in area and people naturally view with alarm its effect and the early stringency of the measures. We regret that Government could not place the Cauvery reservoir papers on the table 'without the express permission of the Imperial Government.' Similar answers have been given to other questions of this kind and do not satisfy the public. We want facts and information on matters that affect our material well-being, at a stage when an expression of public opinion would be useful."

6. In a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 16th May, writes:— "The answer which the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson made to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, in respect of the recent Government order issued by the Madras Government regarding the recruitment of the subordinate grades of the Revenue Department, is not in conformity with the previous statements made on behalf of the Government and is an interesting example of the manner in which public questions are sometimes dealt with. In the course of the debate on the resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao, at the meeting of the Council on the 22nd February last, on the subject of the recruitment of officers in the Revenue and other departments by open competition, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick made the following statement:—'We are trying to divide the revenue service into two divisions, the upper and the lower, but where the division should take place is a matter of considerable difficulty. We intend sending up shortly our proposals to the Government of India on the subject and until these proposals have been received and considered by them, we are not at liberty to divulge what they are.'

HINDU, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

The interpellation regarding recruitment of the subordinate grades of the Revenue Department.

"Subsequently, the Government passed a Government order on the 11th March, which was communicated to the press on 23rd March, in which they said that they 'have had under consideration the question of the separation of the subordinate grades of the public service into two divisions—an upper and a lower—with separate recruitment for each, a reform which is advocated by the Decentralisation Commission in paragraph 600 of the report,' and announced the scheme which divided the service in the Revenue department at Rs. 35 and introduced the principle of nomination thereto. The plain and obvious inference which we, in common with the public, made at the time was that this was the scheme referred to by Sir M. Hammick on the 22nd February previous, and we took occasion to point out how it was well calculated to defeat the object which Sir M. Hammick said the Government had before it, and how it would be quite ineffective to remove the evils to which he adverted. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachendra Rao, therefore, rightly asked yesterday at the Council whether this scheme had had the sanction of the Government of India and whether the public or any other persons outside of the Government were consulted before the scheme was decided on. The reply, however, of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, on behalf of the Government, was very different from what the public were led to infer and was as follows:—

"'As the scheme did not require the sanction of the Government of India, it was not forwarded to that Government, but was sanctioned by the Government of Madras after consultation with the Board of Revenue and District officers. No officer now in service is either debarred from or entitled to promotion by reason of the directions in paragraph 7 of the Government order.'

"This answer was by no means clear and Mr. Ramachendra Rao put a supplementary question, in answer to which the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said that Government had no other proposals before them which they intended to be sent up to the Government of India than those already proposed. . . . . It is plain that the answer is not explainable on any other hypothesis than that the Government had changed its mind subsequent to the discussion of Mr. Raghava Rao's resolution and found that they need not go to the Government of India to get their scheme sanctioned and straight-a-way launched it forth. If this were so, it is very regrettable that the Government should by their own mistake and the course of action they took thereon, have deprived the Council and the public of the opportunity of discussing at the earliest opportunity this grave and important question affecting the public interests and expressing their views upon it. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that the Government of India have not wedded themselves to the scheme of the Madras Government, which now stands condemned in all quarters."

III.—Legislation.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

The Hackney Carriage Bill.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th May, writes:—"The Hackney Carriage Bill has been discussed much outside the Council, not altogether with approval. The original Bill went a great way in imposing restrictions on hackney carriage service. The Bill, as finally passed, falls below the expectations of those who wished to make Police control complete over owners, keepers, and drivers of hackney carriages and even over the animals. That would have been excessive interference with private rights and private ownership, and the legislature has to limit its interference to actual necessities and not to extend it to fulfil an ideal conception. It has also to be seen that the convenience of any section of the public is not unduly interfered with as indeed would be the case if all livery carriages were brought under the restrictions of the law, and no distinction made between those which daily ply for hire and those which are let out to individuals for certain periods and are used by them alone and not by the public. . . . . The new Act is certainly an improvement upon the old one; and it must be given a fair trial before it can be condemned."

IV.—Native States.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 19th, 1911.

The Baroda Caste Panchayat Bill.

8. In referring to the announcement made some time ago that the Gaekwar of Baroda had sanctioned the publication of a Caste Panchayat Bill, the *Madras Standard*, of the 19th May, writes:—"The Baroda Caste Panchayat Bill is the boldest venture in legislation affecting both the religious and social customs of the people, and we do not wonder that both the orthodox and reform sections of the public look upon it with considerable misgivings. . . . . The Bill provides for the organisation of village panchayats whose presidents are either the village officials or other persons nominated by the Tahsildar or Mamlatdar. These panchayats are each composed of five members in all and the local men belonging to a particular caste have to appoint them. Thus one of the five happens to be a semi-Government servant and the rest represent the caste or community whose social usages are sought to be codified and regulated. Any man belonging to any local caste can bring a charge of violation of custom on another of the same caste and have the matter examined publicly. . . . . There would ordinarily be no appeal against the decision of the village panchayat, except when the fine imposed exceeds Rs. 15. Excommunication and purity ceremonies can be ordered and executed. Cases of appeal to the Baroda Town Panchayat, which will be composed of men nominated exclusively by Government, will be heard in a similar manner, and we believe the matter will be examined by men versed in caste affairs. . . . . We do

not know what provision is made to prevent local prejudices and factiousness from gaining an ascendency in the panchayats. This is a matter that should be guarded against, and, moreover, there should be greater scope given for appeals. . . . . We can easily imagine the most frivolous and vexatious charges being brought against individuals to make their life most miserable and to force them to conform to the tyranny of their caste or community. The wearing of coats or the cropping of a tuft of hair may be offences serious enough to provoke a trial. Inter-dining among the sub-castes or taking a cup of coffee in a railway refreshment room may bring on a social ban and religious excommunication. Does the Baroda State seriously intend to perpetuate such anomalies and lend all the weight and authority of legislation to codify rules of conduct and custom of this kind? We hardly think it possible for His Highness the Maharaja to countenance such a folly. . . . . But again, we ask, what is the basis on which the village caste panchayats pronounce their judgments. If they adhere blindly to superstition and tradition, the scheme will be hopeless and we can hardly think it will give satisfaction to the people. . . . . The Bill is altogether revolutionary in its aims and though its objects are truly excellent, we do not think it is sound to hurry up society at such a pace to make it up-to-date. His Highness the Maharaja is a great believer in the potency of education to achieve social, economic, political and all other reforms and no one has done more than he to advance it. Is it necessary now to resort to legislation to give a new form to the Hindu castes under official patronage? The Bill, we suppose, does not affect people who belong to no caste and renounce all ancient and traditional bonds of religión or custom. It will thus set a premium on everything that is orthodox and conservative and interfere with the individual liberty of thought and private life. As we remarked above, it is a bold conception and uncertain in its application. We very much hesitate to give our support to it on grounds of expediency or principle."

9. The *United India and Native States*, of the 20th May, remarks:— "We have received a copy of the "Travancore Deportation" in English, published by Ramgopal & Co., of Kottakal, South Malabar. . . . . The book amply deserves perusal by all specially by those who plead for a largely extended employment of Indians in the highest branches of the public service as it gives by no means a pleasant foretaste of what India would be like under exclusively Indian administration without an element of European supervision. Here we find a fearless subject of the Maharaja being subjected to harsh and arbitrary treatment for no other reason than that he had the temerity to expose what he considered to be wrong doings on the part of certain high officers. Such treatment, be it remembered, has been meted out to Mr. Pillai not by Europeans and foreigners but by an Indian who has been elevated to the dignity of statesman. The readers of the little book before us will, we have no doubt, be convinced of the injustice done to Mr. Pillai."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, May 20th, 1911.

The publication of a book on the Travancore deportation.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

10. Referring to His Excellency the Governor's farewell address at the Council meeting, the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th May, observes:—"Looking back on this period, with some inevitable exceptions here and there, there is every reason for His Excellency to congratulate himself and those associated with him in the arduous work of carrying on the Government of this presidency. Activity there has been in almost all the departments of administration. Change, redistribution, reorganisation and re-adjustment have been the main features of the activity. The recommendations of the various Commissions appointed in the Curzon regimé and of the Decentralisation Commission had to be given effect to.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

His Excellency the Governor's farewell speech at the Council meeting.

On all the important questions affected by the recommendations and the changes introduced, it is true we have not been able to see eye to eye with the Government. While the characteristic feature of His Excellency's regimé has been caution coupled with a desire to improve the administration in the directions pointed out by the Commissions, the public, as is natural in such cases, have held that the pace might have been quickened a little more. But, on the whole, in the words by His Excellency, he and his coadjutors may well claim 'that the amount of work done is one of which the Government have no reason to be ashamed.' . . . . And, we are sure we are voicing the public opinion when we say that His Excellency comes second none in the singleness of purpose with which he has worked all these five years, the purpose, stated in his own words, of securing the 'betterment of the people of this presidency'."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th May, writes:—"His Excellency the Governor, in conclusion, made a speech which, until something else is known, must be regarded as marking the close of his connection with the Council over which he has presided now for over five years with marked ability and judgment and with the utmost courtesy and consideration for his colleagues. He has no doubt had occasion now and then to differ from them; but in differing from them His Excellency never permitted himself to use one word which might leave an unpleasant feeling in the minds of those from whom he differed. He has been in all his relations, whether private or public, the model of courtesy; and even in the hottest of debates he set an example of consideration for others which those who took the opposite view have warmly and gratefully appreciated. . . . . The general attitude of Sir Arthur Lawley's Government in the new Council has been conciliatory and in accordance with the spirit of the reform; and it is to be regretted that His Excellency will not remain long enough to see the Council constituted on a more thoroughly representative basis, as is the wish and hope of the country at large."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, May 20th, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 20th May, remarks:—"His Excellency testified to his high appreciation of the way in which one and all of the non-official members had shown themselves to be imbued with the single-hearted desire to help, and not to hinder, the progress of good Government. His Excellency went on to express his very sincere gratitude for the consistent and loyal support which had been extended to him by all his colleagues in the Council. Several of the non-official members who were present responded in eloquent and feeling language to His Excellency's remarks, Mr. Kesava Pillai being particularly felicitous in his speech. It was altogether a very remarkable incident and shows the lofty esteem and respect in which our departing Governor has come to be held by his non-official colleagues in the Council."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 17th, 1911.

The Conference deputation to the Governor.

11. In referring to the deputation of the Madras Provincial Conference, which waited on His Excellency the Governor recently, the *Madras Standard*, of the 17th May, writes:—"The way in which His Excellency has received the deputation of the Madras Provincial Conference and replied to them shows how sympathetic he is and how he regards the people's grievances and their independent representation as being worthy of study and adoption. . . . . He has not only fully recognised the independent political organisation of the people, but held it in considerable importance as representing the views of the collective people and fully worthy of consideration. He assured us that he read with very great interest the proceedings of the conference and was impressed with the earnestness, moderation and practical good sense with which each question that came up for discussion was handled. He recognised the courtesy of the deputation in having come all the way from Madras to Ooty to see him and explain the resolutions and said that the Government fully believed that such a responsible and informed body of men add to the non-official strength of

the Legislative Council and that their opinions consequently gain in weight and importance. In giving this reply His Excellency has at once recognised the value of the people's political association and has given the lie direct to the idea that the reformed Councils render the people's congresses and conferences quite unnecessary. Our view of the importance and effect of public discussion has been recognised. Of course, nobody expects that all the resolutions of the conference will be adopted by Government, now, but we do expect that some of them at any rate will not only be accepted, but the way will be prepared for making one or two steps in advance in regard to the rest by recognising the line of policy urged therein. This is necessary to extend and carry out the wider and progressive principle of associating the people with the Government of the country."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 18th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th May, says:—"Sir Arthur Lawley's reception of the deputation was most cordial. His Excellency passed over the points in the address which admit of legitimate differences of opinion, and gave a gratifying assurance of his attention to the various resolutions of the conference. . . . . The head of the Government could not be expected to enter on a detailed expression of views on such an occasion, particularly when the matters represented had been before considered by the Government and decisions arrived at. . . . . But it is a great thing that between the head of the Government and spokesmen of the conference has been started a relation of cordiality and confidence from which it is possible to expect immense benefit in the future. The conferences of the future will surely improve this relation, and they will be animated by the consciousness of the improved relation towards a greater sense of their responsibility in the discussion of important administrative problems. The conference can be an important advisory body whose opinions and views will have weight with the Government. And with the knowledge that they will have such weight, the conference will more and more accustom itself to patient and practical judgment of affairs. . . . . The aim of the conference was more to invite the attention of Government to its resolutions than to discuss with it the details of the resolutions. In this aim it has happily met with all possible encouragement at His Excellency's hands. Sir Arthur Lawley paid a high compliment to the conference, to its earnestness, moderation, and practical sense. Such a compliment will be highly valued not only as a gracious acknowledgment of the right spirit which prompts us in our public work, but as an exhortation to persevere with the same spirit."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 19th, 1911.

Indian tariff reform.

12. The *Madras Standard*, of the 19th May, has the following:—"Speaking at the Central Asian Dinner, on Thursday, Lord Minto again alluded to the necessity of settling the disturbed state of India by internal and economic reforms. We have pointed out before that there is still a kind of economic unrest in India and until effective measures are adopted to settle it and restore contentment to the people, the problem will grow in difficulty and complexity in future. Lord Minto has fully realised the truth of this statement and he has also felt the real pulse of Indian feeling. People in England are apt to think that any danger to India comes from without. They look towards the frontiers and the aggressive foreign nation making insidious advances on the two sides of India. Lord Minto wanted them to divert their mind to the internal conditions and particularly to the recognition of adopting an Indian tariff reform to restore the Indian industries to their prosperous condition. It is the greatest and perhaps everlasting problem of the future and it is well that not only the British public, but also the people in India are constantly reminded of it. Lord Hardinge, soon after he came out to India, gave the message that there was no more fear of Russian designs on India or any other frontier troubles. . . . . Lord Minto did well in saying that without something like tariff reform to India, he failed to see how great Indian industries could be created. The majority of Indians also think alike and have been asking for a measure of protection to important industries. If the scheme of Indian

tariff reform on lines suited to India wholly, without tacking on to it British or Colonial tariff reforms, were adopted then the economic regeneration and contentment will be ensured. . . . . We hope that Lord Minto's words will be received with seriousness and attention and that the British public will learn to do economic justice to India."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 19th, 1911.

Proscribed publications.

13. The *Madras Standard*, of the 19th May, writes:—"The Central Provinces Government has proscribed the circulation of what appears to be a book of medical prescriptions. It is called 'Vanaspathi Davaos' and is written in Guzrathi. The author is one Swami Yoganand. . . . . The most noteworthy feature of this business is that a book in Guzrathi is not proscribed in Bombay, but is tabooed in the Central Provinces, where there are a very few Guzrathi-knowing men. . . . . The reasons alleged are at times very strange and even a suspicion is enough to condemn a publication. We believe many such cases are due to the overjealous officer whose judgment is final. Now that the country is settling down, may we not plead for a more considerate judgment in such cases? In the latest instance, what is the objectionable matter that could have brought the book into the list, we are not told? Does a medical book of prescriptions admit of becoming the cause of mischief, political or otherwise? And, what is worse, it is all done on suspicion. We trust the authorities concerned will, in future, at least, try to form a more liberal judgment and not proceed to proscribe a book on a suspicion of its becoming objectionable."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 19th, 1911.

A hard case.

14. In an article under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th May, writes:—"An influentially signed memorial from the inhabitants of the Nellore district has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor on behalf of Mr. S. C. Ramaswami Aiyangar, an Inspector of Police, before his conviction and sentence to an year's imprisonment and fine of rupees five hundred. The charge brought against him was that he made a false entry in his diary with the object of hushing up a dacoity case, where the property lost is worth about five rupees. The Sessions Judge of Nellore, who heard the charge, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment and a fine of rupees one thousand, but on appeal to the High Court the sentence was reduced. . . . . His service in the Police Department extends over twenty-six years, and that he should have been so popular with the people is a certain sign that he must have served them well. It is not often that a number of well-to-do inhabitants of a town memorialise on behalf of a police officer, nor that a police officer makes himself so popular as to induce others to maintain his criminal case and his family. . . . . There is much in the case that appeals to human spmpathy, and we have no doubt any extenuating circumstances will appeal strongly to His Excellency and where any relief could be given to an old and popular servant of Government, it will be given by the Government."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, May 17th, 1911.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

15. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 17th May, writes as follows:—"To all accounts the 18th session of the Provincial Conference which sat at Madras last week was a good success. The speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachari, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and as the President of the Conference, respectively, gave the tone, so to say, to its deliberations. Though the two have been working in different spheres of life and under different conditions altogether, their views are almost similar on public questions and their speeches show how the representatives of the educated classes, whether brought up in the somewhat cramped atmosphere of office or in the freer atmosphere of public life, agree as to what their countrymen require for their National advancement. If the non-official leader, perhaps, knows better what the requirements of his countrymen are, the official can point out to him the practical difficulties in the way and the limitations imposed by them. We really believe that if there is a small committee composed of retired officials and non-official leaders, to guide and advise the

congress and the conferences, a great deal more of practical success will attend our efforts at national progress than at present. An appreciation of practical difficulties is very often a valuable corrective to enthusiasm and a committee like the one we have suggested will supply both in due proportion. . . . . We congratulate the organizers of the conference on the success of their labours and we only trust that the enthusiasm displayed will be kept all the year round and not allowed to flag as is so often the case, as soon as the three days' sittings are over."

The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th May :— "Sir Arthur Lawley's decision to receive a deputation of the Madras Provincial Conference has created the greatest satisfaction among the people of this presidency. Time was when conferences and congresses were regarded by the official classes as highly objectionable bodies, and Lord Curzon's refusal to receive Sir Henry Cotton in his capacity as President of the Bombay Congress is a matter of history. There has of late been an appreciable change in the attitude of the officials towards the congress movement, thanks to the conciliatory policy of Lord Hardinge, and the Governor of Madras has now put the hall-mark of his approval on the forces that lie behind the conference by graciously consenting to receive the deputation. This one act of graciousness has greatly enhanced the reputation of His Excellency in the eyes of the public."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, May 17th, 1911.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 20th May, writes as follows :— "In our leading article we comment on the proceedings of the Provincial Conference held last week. Here we would only observe that it was a poor show after all, composed almost entirely of persons belonging to a certain caste and a certain profession. The general educated public seems to have taken little or no interest in it. We learn that not more than 110 delegates (mostly Brahmans and vakils) attended the meetings, of whom only two were Muhammdans and there was no Parsi or Christian. This is, indeed, an eloquent testimony to the public spirit of our educated men. The organizers of the conference seem to have been aware of the little enthusiasm of mufassal towns and therefore decided, wisely we think, to hold it in Madras. If the presidency town with its wide, varied and far-reaching interests could attract only a hundred delegates, what would have been the fate of the conference if it had been held in a mufassal town ?"

United India and Native States, *Madras*, May 20th, 1911.

16. The *Cochin Argus*, of the 20th May, says:—"We do not think it could truthfully be said that this year's session of the Madras Social Conference was an enthusiastic affair or that it reached any notably high degree of success. The attendance was not as large as the occasion demanded, and the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President cannot be said to have reached the level which ought certainly to be attained on such national occasions. The conference is a gathering, firstly, on behalf of the cause of social reform throughout the Presidency; and, secondly, on behalf of the same cause as it affects the future welfare of the entire Indian continent and its numerous races and creeds. The main utterances on so important an occasion should be considered as addressed to the whole of India, and bearing this in view of those of this year were disappointing."

The Madras Social Conference.

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, May 20th, 1911.

17. In a leader under the heading "Unsuccessful Prosecutions" the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th May, writes:— "Since the judgment in the Howrah gang case was pronounced, the question of paying adequate compensation to the accused persons who were made to undergo great hardship, under circumstances that excite public compassion, has been widely discussed in India. We are not surprised that the seriousness of the subject has led to a question being put in the House of Commons on Thursday by Mr. O'Grady whether the Indian Government would pay compensation to the acquitted persons in the Howrah gang case. . . . . When a prosecution of the magnitude, of the cost,

The question of compensation for the acquitted persons in the Howrah gang case.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 20th, 1911.

and persistency as the Howrah gang case fails and when the highest Court makes very plain comments on the ways of the prosecution and acquits 33 men, do not the considerations or fairness require that the injured party should be compensated in some way for their needless suffering. . . . . We sincerely hope that both Lord Morley and the Government of India would establish a sound and safe precedent to prevent vexatious and harassing arrests. Endless subjection of suspected men without adequate and substantial evidence ought to be prevented. Nothing like a systematic grant of compensation in failures would serve as a check against mistaking made-up evidence as genuine ones and we urge this more for the reputation of the Government than as a consolation to injured persons."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th May, comments as follows on the decision come to by the Great Powers that a railway line should be laid between Constantinople and Bagdad:—Russia, England, Germany and Turkey are the countries which are now zealously working out this proposal and we are sure that it will soon be an accomplished fact. But what will be the result? A market will be found for the unsold goods of the European merchants and European capitalists will find an investment for their money. But what good will result therefrom to the Arabs who live in and around Bagdad? These Arabs still continue to be an uncivilised race, living in huts and moving from place to place with their bedding on their back, as is described in the Bible. The construction of the railway to Bagdad will also introduce European civilisation into Bagdad, which means the introduction of factories, competition between the capitalists and labourers, and such other things. Thus the Arabs who are now leading a happy and contented life, without knowing what is meant by ambition, will become the victims of modern civilisation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

The construction of a railway to Bagdad.

19. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th May, complains that while considerable leniency is shown to the Japanese, the Chinese and even the Negroes of Africa in the matter of their emigration to British Columbia, Canada and other British Colonies and they are admitted into those countries if they are possessed of property worth 50 dollars, the Indian emigrants alone have to suffer under great disabilities and are not admitted there unless they own property worth 200 dollars. The paper says that this is only one of the many instances of positive disfavour shown to the Indians, and hopes that the Indian Government will do all in its power to remove such disabilities and secure equal treatment to all the British subjects, whether European or Indian.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, May 16th, 1911.

The disabilities of British Indian emigrants.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

20. The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th May, states that it appears that an undertrial prisoner who was charged with dacoity and who was in sound health on the evening of the 20th April when confined in the Pattikonda sub-jail (Kurnool district) was found to be suffering from wounds and was unable to walk on the morning of the 21st. He received these wounds while he was under the custody of the police. The paper prays that the authorities concerned may inquire into the causes that led to wounds being inflicted on the prisoner, which disabled him even to stand up, and suggests that rigorous steps may be taken to avoid any more cases of police torture.

Desabhimani, *Guntúr*, May 7th, 1911.

Police torture.

21. With reference to the recent discussion in the British Parliament on the subject of the Indian Police and Mr. Mackerness's pamphlet, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th May, makes the following observations:—Though nothing has come out of the discussion and nothing has been hit upon to reform the Indian Police, it is clear that the British Parliament is now fully convinced of the truth of the allegations of Mr. Mackerness against the Police administration in India. It is a matter of every-day experience here in India that so soon as what is

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, May 16th, 1911.

The Indian Police.

called "Police Inquiry" is set on foot a number of people are indiscriminately arrested and taken into custody and what wonder then that the innocent suffer with the guilty? The Police seem to forget that to the majority of mankind honour is far dearer than life itself, and that it is better that a thousand crimes should go unpunished than that a single innocent soul should unjustly suffer. It devolves on the Government of India, therefore, to lose no time in taking up the question of Police reform as otherwise discontent would again be rife in the country.

On the same subject the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th May, writes in another place thus, under the heading "Torture cases in India":—While we must admit that there is a great deal of truth in the allegations of Mr. Mackerness against the Indian Police, we cannot, at the same time, refrain from saying that the task of the Police is of peculiar difficulty here in India. Their main duty lies in detecting offences which they have to do with considerable diligence and care without having recourse to any but the fairest means. It may not be altogether impossible to discharge this duty faithfully, but it requires a superior order of intelligence to bring to book offenders who are sometimes uncommonly clever and to bring the guilt home to the right party. It is hardly necessary to add that such superior intelligence is scarcely to be found now in the Police service as the pay offered by the Government is not high enough to attract the best intelligence of the country to the department and in our opinion the only remedy is to offer a higher scale of pay as is given to the British Police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 10th, 1911.

Court language in the Kásaragód taluk.

22. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th May, writes that although Government have ruled that both Canarese and Malayalam should form the court languages of the Kásaragód taluk, yet the majority of the officers being Canarese-speaking people, no effect has yet been given to the order of Government. The Government have laid down that half the members of the staff in the public offices should know Malayalam; but the order of the Government remains a dead letter.

(*d*) *Education.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 11th, 1911.

Universities.

23. Writing on the subject of Universities, the *Sasilekha*, of the 11th May, says that there is no truth in the statement that because religious and moral instruction is not imparted in schools and colleges, the graduates turned out by the Universities prove to be insubordinate, disloyal and irreligious. From the very beginning there has been no union between Hindus and Muhammadans. These two communities are now endeavouring to found their own Universities. If they are founded, the paper fears that there will be no room left for the two communities to unite for common purposes. The paper does not express itself in favour of imparting religious instruction in schools; but it says that such instruction ought to be given by the various religious bodies to their respective followers by means of lectures and books. The endeavours to found new sectarian U niversities should be given up and good schools established in various districts and taluks, which should be affiliated to the already existing Universities. The paper concludes by saying that the establishment of separate Universities for separate sects will prove to be a block in the way of the several communities acting in unison with ono another and will be a source of great loss to India.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, May 11th, 1911.

Religious education.

24. The *Ravi*, of the 11th May, says in the course of a leader as follows:—Absence of religious education among Hindus has resulted in the unrest of the country and in anarchical murderous outrages by Hindus. Hindu students neither know about their own religion nor about Christianity. Their parents do not give them religious instruction in their houses. They think

that picking up a little of the English language and earning a few rupees in service are the end and aim of education. The students think that the Hindu religion consists in wearing the sacredotal thread, in having only a small tuft of hair, in offering presents to the village goddess, in marking the forehead and in eating only with the men of their own caste. It is right to learn religious books along with secular education, but such books ought to be avoided as advocate race hatred, idol worship, early marriage and enforced widowhood.

Sasilekha, Madras, May 13th, 1911.

Elementary Education Bill.

25. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th May, strongly objects to the clause in the Elementary Education Bill which provides for the imposition of a special education rate for purposes of education. It says that the people are already overburdened with taxation. From every item of taxation, the Government derive enormous revenue and so it is not right, says the paper, to state that the Government have no funds to spare for opening primary schools on a large scale and maintaining them. The road cess is on the increase. The Government may be asked to spare a portion of the revenue derived from this source for elementary education. School fees in secondary schools are to be raised from 1912, and so the Government will not have to spend much for secondary education. The Government and the Local Boards are now granting only small sums for educational purposes. The paper requests the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and others to take into consideration the cesses that are at present imposed on the people and represent to Government that without levying any new tax, arrangements can be made for free and compulsory elementary education.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, May 5th, 1911.

Elementary Education Bill.

In commenting on the Elementary Education Bill brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 5th May, opines that it is altogether objectionable to impose a special education rate as provided in the Bill. There can be nothing more beneficial to society than educational and sanitary reforms. Government should therefore expend their money on education and sanitation in preference to other administrative reforms. It seems therefore unreasonable, says the paper, to impose any new tax for the purpose. But the Indian representatives have agreed to it because of their love of education and it is therefore useless to agitate any more about it. If the money derived by the new taxation be exclusively devoted to the payment of salaries to teachers, the objection to the new tax, says the paper, will to a certain extent lose its strength. Most of the money granted by Government to rural schools has been spent in vain for buildings. The paper agrees with Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao in saying that separate buildings are unnecessary for imparting primary education, but that the old practice of holding schools on pials will be enough even now. The paper is highly gratified that circumstances have been laid down in the Bill which constitute a reasonable excuse from non-attendance. With reference to the clause which provides for the exemption of the poor from the payment of school fees for their boys, the paper states that endeavours ought to be made for free as well as compulsory education to all alike, without discrimination. The paper says that the Bill, which, as it now stands, can apply only to boys, should be so modified as to apply to girls as well. It also suggests that the age limit of 10 years up to which the parent or guardian should cause his boy to attend school should be raised to 12 years, so that greater scope may be given for the spread of elementary education.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, May 10th, 1911.

Profession-tax on fishermen in the Calicut Municipality.

26. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th May, says that owing to the indiscriminate imposition of profession-tax on fishermen of Calicut, under clause 7 of Schedule A of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, poor persons of that community whose sole means of subsistence is fishing and whose income does not come to Rs. 100, are put to great

hardship and consequently they have begun to give up that industry which it is the object of Government, at present, to encourage and for the improvement of which the Government have organised a special fishery department. It appears that the lowest income of a fisherman is supposed to be Rs. 100 and an annual tax of Rs. 4 is levied from him whether he keeps a single net or boat, or whether his income falls far short of Rs. 100, the minimum required for the imposition of the tax. As this tax presses heavily on these poor fishermen, the Government may without delay take measures for affording relief to them.

KISTNA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 13th, 1911.

Disapproval of a resolution passed at the Malabar District Board meeting.

27. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th May, refers to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Malabar District Board to the effect that the construction of a bridge at Kalikkadavu ferry in Ernad taluk is more urgently called for than the construction of one over the Pulanthol river (Walluvanad taluk) and says that this resolution was passed in consideration of a special contract, the terms of which were not stated at the meeting. This contract is probably one made between Government and the rubber planters. Whatever the reason may be, if the construction of the Pulanthol bridge has to be deferred in favour of the Kalikkadavu bridge, no one will hesitate to say that the decision is arrived at without due consideration of the needs of the public.

(*h*) *Railways.*

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, May 15th, 1911.

The Delhi Darbar and the Railways.

28. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 15th May, suggests that the different Railway Companies in India will be conferring a boon upon the ordinary people, if they will make arrangements to allow concession rates to passengers who proceed to Delhi for the coronation, just as they do in times of festival.

(*k*) *General.*

NYÁYÁBHIMANI, *Karikal*, April 3rd, 1911.

By the irregularities of the Government unjust acts increase.

29. The *Nyáyábhimani*, of the 3rd April *, writes:—In our last week's issue we stated that from ancient times it was only kings who ruled over countries, that among those rulers, several despots got into many troubles and were ultimately ruined, while those who ruled justly acquired fame and glory, and that it was because the occidental kings, who are the present rulers, and the Englishmen who have come here as their representatives were emboldened to commit unlawful deeds, as they liked in increasing numbers day by day, the subjects also were emboldened to do several unjust acts, and we promised to explain their unlawful deeds. Though it is a fact known to many of our brethren that many learned scholars and statesmen have, on many occasions before this, declared by means of newspapers and lectures that the whites in foreign countries have a hatred and an aversion for the race, religion, conduct, food, dress, habits and practices of our countrymen, that they have enacted several special laws applicable only to our people, for the purpose of making slaves of us and ruling over us, and of carrying away from us our wealth, gold, property, etc., and thinking us to be nuts which have been caught hold of by a nut cracker and making it impossible for us to move in any direction, administer one kind of justice to their people and another kind of justice to our people, and conduct the Government on commercial lines, we have come forward to publish a few lines, as no reform has been made in this matter up to date.

The country that governs us at present is 3,000 miles away from us. Those representatives who come out from this country, which is so far off, before ever they clearly understand the real meaning of our acts, completely forget the way in which the government should be conducted here, owing

* Received in the current week.

to the advice and association of, and conversation with, several men who care only for their self-interest and their own race and proceed to act according to their own will, transgressing the bounds of law. This leads to the wealthy people in the country falling back and those who commit unjust deeds coming forward. The poor, the destitute, the labourers, the traders, the innocent and others have all to condemn and hate the system of Government and those who conduct it. These events have resulted in several subordinates of the rulers teasing the innocent subjects, as much as they like, and dragging them into false cases, and thus the superior and subordinate officers are themselves the cause of the warrants, fines, imprisonment, deportation, sentence of death and such other cruel things.

Therefore, he who comes here to occupy the lofty position of Viceroy should abstain from thinking too much of himself, that he is a very learned man, or that he is a very capable man, or that he is a very experienced man, or that he has learnt Indian and Muslim history well and acquired proficiency in it and bearing in mind the adage "What one has learnt is equal only to a clod of earth, while what one has to learn is equal to the whole world", he should privately go through the important correspondence recorded by his predecessors. He should also avoid being deceived by the words of the thousands of officials who come up from below him and the editors of newspapers who have been publishing in his language heaps of false news about Indian affairs and sending them to him, on account of his attachment to them as his countrymen, and he should not have a love of money. He should either send for or privately meet the several noblemen, traders, mirasidars, zamindars, Rajas and others in towns and villages, with a dignity and modesty compatible with the position he has acquired and understand the truth and come to know the defects, after conversing with them about the welfare of the country. He should have a complete knowledge of the remaining affairs from the popular representatives and not only regard all the citizens subject to his rule, without any distinction of country, race, religion, colour or status, but also issue orders to all the officials under him to maintain the same attitude. If he conducts the government, as laid down above, there is no doubt that peace, loyalty and good conduct will increase in the country and the government will be conducted justly.

If the District Collectors and the other officials below them in rank will also adopt the above method, without thinking that it applies only to Viceroys, there will be no necessity to be afraid of the big tiger of sedition, which is said to be spreading in the country.

If this fear is removed the Government will be conducted peacefully. If the Government is conducted peacefully, the fear ingrained in the minds of the people will entirely disappear. If this fear disappears, a friendly feeling will be created between the officials and the people. If a friendly feeling is created, there will be no work for the English editors, preachers and detective Police tigers, who roam about, stating and writing that things which exist do not and that those which do not exist do. If there is no work for these, the authorities will administer the laws properly. If the laws are administered properly, the wicked, the cruel, the rude and the spoilt men and thieves will abandon their unjust acts and turn as good men. If these turn as good men, the unjust deeds committed in the country will disappear and the Government will be conducted very regularly and there is no doubt that the people will also have joy and happiness.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, writes:—A sum of £940,000 has been provided in the budget for meeting the expenses in connection with the coronation of the King-Emperor at Delhi in December next, and this does not include the amounts which each of the Provincial Governments may spend during the occasion. Of course the coronation of the Emperor at Delhi is not an event that will occur every day and as such the expenditure of a large amount during the occasion may not be deemed improper. But whatever may be the grandeur of this occasion, there should

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1911.

The expenditure for the Delhi Darbar.

be a limit to the amount spent on it. We entirely agree with the editor of the *Modern Review* when he says that India being a poorer country than England, it is but proper that the expense incurred in India for the coronation of the King-Emperor should be less than the £300,000, which is the estimated expenditure for the coronation in England. The *Modern Review* further says that it is sheer folly on the part of some to state that it is disloyal to plead for a reduction of the expenditure during the coronation and we concur with it even here. If our loyalty towards the Emperor is to be judged from the amount we are prepared to spend for his coronation, where is the limit for this? Can the British be said to be wanting in loyalty, merely because they spend only £300,000 on the coronation? Therefore the expense for the coronation should be regulated by other considerations. India is bigger than England only in size and not in wealth. So, if India is to spend more than England for the coronation, it will be creating a false impression that it is richer than England. We are also afraid that the Native Princes will spend more during this occasion than even the Government of India. Of course a limit can be placed upon this expenditure by the Government of India privately suggesting to these Princes that they should be moderate in their expenditure. The Government may however find it inconvenient to give such a warning, firstly, because its own expenditure has not been estimated on a moderate scale; and, secondly, because, it would be considered indelicate to suggest a reduction in expenditure incurred by these Princes for showing their loyalty to the King. But these Princes incur such lavish expenditure not only to show their loyalty to the King but also to make a show of their riches. It will be a desirable thing if the Government can find it possible to remove this false idea.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 15th, 1911.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 15th May, says:—Some persons are of opinion that the estimate for the expenditure to be incurred during the coronation of the King-Emperor at Delhi is too high for India, which is a poor country when compared with England, and some Englishmen also express the same view. But we think that the coronation of our Emperor in India being such a unique event, the Indians, who regard the King as almost divine, should not grudge to spend any amount on this occasion.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1911.

The opium revenue.

31. In commenting on the agreement recently entered into between Great Britain and China that China should entirely abandon the production of opium and that steps should be taken to prevent the export of opium from India, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, says:—Already the revenue which India was deriving from the opium trade has been much reduced, owing to the gradual reduction of the quantity of opium exported from India. At this rate, the export of opium will be entirely stopped within four years at the most and this means a loss not only to British India of seven crores of rupees but also to many Native States where opium was largely cultivated. Thus while the credit of having shown its sympathy with the Chinese goes to Great Britain, India has to suffer the loss resulting therefrom. This does not reflect much credit on Great Britain. India is a poor country and apart from this Great Britain has no right to subject India to a loss. Therefore the *London Times* suggests that Great Britain should make good the loss caused to the Native States. In the course of his reply to a number of questions asked in the Parliament, Mr. Montagu seems to have stated that there was no reason to suppose that the Indian tax-payers would not like to partake of the credit resulting from the meritorious act of stopping the opium trade. We do not know how Mr. Montagu came to know this. How can Lord Morley and Mr. Montagu be sure that the subjects of Native Princes will also like to partake of this credit? As a matter of fact, no Indian, whether in British India or in the Native States, will grudge to receive the help of England in this matter. England has on many occasions acquired fame by coming to the rescue of its Colonies, and will it lower itself by hesitating to show its liberality to India alone and especially to the Native

Princes? India has just now many items of expense to meet and a total loss of the revenue from opium at this juncture will subject this country to great hardship.

Spies.

32. Referring to the troubles to which one Mr. Arunachala Mudaliyar, building overseer, Madras Bank, is put to by spies at Bezwada and other places, the *Kistna-patrika*, of the 5th May, is at a loss to know why they should so closely watch the movements of one whose business has nothing in common with anything which deserves such close espionage. It is very improper that innocent persons should be annoyed like this by the spies and by the police. The paper prays that the Government will be pleased to enquire into the complaint of Mr. Arunachala Mudaliyar.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, May 5th, 1911.

The Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

33. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th May, fully endorses the views of its local contemporary the *Muhammadan*, as regards certain disabilities that are experienced by the Carnatic stipendiaries, owing to the recent amalgamation of the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends with the Madras Collectorate and makes the following observations.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, May 15th, 1911.

The correspondent to the *Muhammadan*, Mr. Munshi Mir Hashmat Ali, who has a full knowledge of the working of the Paymaster's office, has very ably and wisely hinted as to the defects under the present amalgamation. His statement that the Prince of Arcot is the leading and chief member of the Carnatic family is quite correct and sound and so far as his dignity and position and nobility are concerned, there ought to be a separate and permanent establishment for him. The difficulties which have arisen by the transfer of the said office to the Madras Collectorate are manifold. Of these, the following are worth mentioning:—

The Paymaster should be an officer well versed in Urdu and able to speak fluently in that language; and presumably it was with this idea in view that Military officers who are in the habit of passing examinations in Urdu reading, writing and conversation were usually appointed. It is an officer of this sort who would personally deal with the petitions submitted by the stipendiaries. Whereas the Collector, who is ignorant of the Urdu language, cannot be expected to dispose of the business in a satisfactory way. He is practically in need of a Translator. Besides this he cannot himself identify the signatures of the stipendiaries as they are mostly in Urdu. A major portion of the stipendiaries consisting of pardah ladies who are mostly widows and aged, and of poor and indigent men cannot, owing to their natural disabilities, travel a distance of 2 or 3 miles to the office of the Collector, except at a heavy cost for their conveyance. Besides all this, the stipendiaries cannot get their business done in time as the office of the Collector consists of several departments and its hands are always busy.

In conclusion, the *Shams* feels certain that the Government will give its best attention and consideration to the points noted by the above correspondent.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Special Marriage Bill.

34. The *Bharatamata*, of the 10th May, writes on the subject of the Special Marriage Bill as follows in English:—

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, May 10th, 1911.

"The Bill, if passed, would prove a great boon for India. It is extremely regrettable that the Bill has to face the opposition of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai and the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao said that the Bill if passed would be the cause of a revolution in India. We cannot understand in what way the Bill is to affect even the orthodox community. The Bill does not make intermarriages incumbent upon all residing in India and those who are willing and are satisfied with the existing marriage laws are allowed to respect their customs and laws both sectarian and religious. It is intended for those who prefer intermarriage without denouncing Hinduism. To protect such

people and to recognise such marriages is the object of the Bill. Mr. Basu's Bill has the entire sympathy of Mr. Sankaran Nair and the leading social reformers of Madras, and it is unfortunate that the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao should be against it. The majority of the Indian press, which includes almost all religions existing in India is strongly in favour of it. We doubt if the Hon'ble Mr. Basu would be able to obtain the full and almost undivided support as demanded by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins. Every community will have a set of orthodox men, who cannot be brought round, and will gladly prefer submission to the existing drawbacks, to reform on sound basis, and it cannot be denied that these will oppose the Bill tooth and nail. They will even raise a huge cry telling earth and heaven that their religion is in danger. As such, a full and undivided support is impossible. It is the case not only with this Bill, but with any other Bill, however beneficent it may be for India. It is the majority that should be considered If Mr. Jenkins takes the opposition of Mr. Dadabhai in the Council into account, is it not fair that he should take the opinion of the journals *Parsi* and *Oriental Review*, which have criticised the view of their representative in the Council? The Social Conferences of Benares, Kurnool, Allahabad, Bareilly have all pronounced themselves in favour of such a legislation. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Bill is a boon to progressing India, and we wish that it will soon find a place in the Statute book.

IV.—Native States.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, May 15th, 1911.

School Final examination and Mysore.

35. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th May, writes to the following effect:—We regret very much that the Mysore Government has not yet seen its way to introduce the School Final examination in Mysore, though Cochin, Travancore and other Native States have long adopted it, following the lead of the Madras Government and are now conducting the examination quite independently of the Madras University in subjects prescribed by themselves on a due consideration of their suitability to the varying needs and circumstances of the respective States. We cannot too highly recommend the School Final examination to be substituted for the Matriculation as the latter is meant only for students who continue their studies further while the former seeks to help such of them as have not the means to go in for a higher course and must make the utmost of their short period of school life to befit them to an early settlement in life. The popularity of the School Final examination can best be judged by looking at the number of candidates that appeared for the last Matriculation examination, where out of the 800 candidates that attended it, in all, barely 80 or 90 were from the places where the School Final examination had been already introduced and the rest were from Mysore. We hear with considerable pleasure that the examination is going to be introduced in Mysore as well, and it is to be hoped that it will go a long way to prevent the utter ruin of students that yearly venture to appear for University examinations without giving a moment's thought to the condition of their finances or health and who after failure there, are rendered unfit for anything in after-life.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, May 15th, 1911.

The excise report of Mysore.

36. The *Mysore Star*, of the 15th May, makes the following observations:—Of the several reforms introduced in the Excise Administration of Mysore, the one that commends itself most to us is the prohibition to sell liquor within the radius of one mile from the place where a religious festival is being held. The regulation is quite a just and proper one as it is nothing short of a heinous sin to allow liquor to be sold in such places and expose the people gathering there with the highest feelings of devotion to the vile temptation of drink. We cannot too highly applaud this action of the Government as also that of decreasing the number of toddy shops in the State and increasing the price of liquor. We know that it is nothing but the loftiest motive of bettering the country that as prompted our Government to bring these beneficent regulations into force even at the risk of getting diminishing returns in the yearly receipts of revenue.

37. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th May, after noting the several reforms introduced into the administration of Baroda in a long leading article under the heading "A Model Native State", goes on to observe as follows:—"His Highness the Gaekwar was taken to task by the Government of India sometime ago, for spending the people's money in travelling over the world visiting the different centres of industry. The reforms that he has already introduced go to show that he travelled not for his own benefit but to improve the condition of his people. The reforms that we have referred to are the most typical ones and were we to undertake to give a detailed account of the many sided useful activity in Baroda, we will have to write a volume. If one Native State in India deserves more than an other to be a real model State affording numerous examples for imitation, it is Baroda. Our beloved Maharaja of Mysore would do a great service to the country were he to depute one or two intelligent men to study the different reforms introduced into the Baroda State with a view to introduce them into Mysore. In that case all His Highness the Gaekwar has done by the expenditure of mints of money can, without much difficulty, be introduced into Mysore."

SADHVI, *Mysore*, May 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

The administration report of Baroda.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

38. The *Nyáyábhimani*, of the 10th April,* says:—It is only the people of India that are virtuous and loyal. Those Governors and Governors-General, who come to rule over them, abandon altogether the legal procedure and method of government, as soon as they see the flourishing condition of this country, the beauty of the towns and all the palatial structures, bungalows, gardens and other lofty places, and, without in the least bearing in mind the aim of the master who sent them here, begin to carry away to their country the wealth, money and other things which are found here. Following the advice of those, who have already come and settled here for purposes of livelihood and made our people do service to them as slaves in carrying on many trades and occupations, he gives room to wicked men, honours them, enacts the laws required by them against his conscience and legal procedure, raises their status, either after taking bribes from them or with the intention of taking bribes or without taking them, allows rioting, quarrels, murders and affrays to be committed in the country and goes away on tour to distant places, without appearing to notice such things. Is he fit to be a Governor? Why should not such a man be called a traitor and one who robs the country? Even as a minister who offers a firebrand to the king who is setting fire to a hut, his subordinate officials take advantage of this opportunity to receive bribes freely and accumulate money and are emboldened to commit illegal acts, without fearing any one. Many subjects prefer migrating to foreign countries to living under the rule of such a Governor, following the adage that a forest abounding with tigers is better than a country ruled by a despot. Even the people of other countries who hear of such unjust deeds are afraid to set their feet in the country which is ruled so despotically and stand aloof. Can one, who gives room for the commission of such cruel acts, helps the wicked and causes the imprisonment and deportation of good men, paying no heed to public opinion, and eats and becomes fat and comes round the town in a double horse carriage, both times of the day, be a Governor? He can never be one. What will the modern scholars, who compare the ancient system of Government with the present civilised system and repeatedly state that the latter is better, say when they see this state of things? We have read in several *puranas* and stories that in ancient times the Government was conducted in such a way that tigers and cows used to drink water in one and the same place, that a mungoose and a serpent used to live in the same cage, that sons never used to die when their fathers were alive and that rain

NYAYABHIMANI, *Karikal*, April 10th, 1911.

Who is a Governor?

* Received in the current week.

used to pour down thrice a month. Is the man who conducted that Government a Governor, or is the man who gives room for the commission of these cruel acts and conducts the Government, protecting the wicked, a Governor?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 10th, 1911.

The unity of the Indian nation and the Madras Provincial Conference.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, observes:—The one chief feature that characterized the proceedings of the Provincial Conference this year is the view advocated therein that the different races living in India should so conduct themselves as to make the foreigners recognise the unity of the Indian nation. The unanimity with which all the Indians in South Africa—Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Christians—are standing together has attracted the admiration of even the foreigners who declare that, if such a spirit of union actuates the Indians generally and shows itself in the proceedings of the new Legislative Councils, the time will not be far when the Indian Government will be conducted in India itself instead of from London as at present. But the grant of separate rights to the Hindus and the Muhammadans has marred the spirit of unity among the Indians, which has been fostered by the congress with great difficulty. Already, not only the Hindus and the Muhammadans, but even the other sects among the people have caught this spirit of disunion and are bent on having separate institutions for themselves. It must be stated that the reforms introduced by Lord Minto and Morley, with the best of intentions, have been the cause of this spirit of disunion. This act of the Government, therefore, throws a heavier responsibility upon the popular leaders and that is to dispel the existing spirit of disunion by doing away with the various sub-divisions among the people and educating the masses. This is what was advocated by Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariar, the President of the Conference.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 17th, 1911.

The *regimé* of Sir Arthur Lawley.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th May, writes as follows regarding the *regimé* of Sir Arthur Lawley as Governor of Madras:—Sir Arthur was appointed as Governor of Madras at a time when the country was passing through a stage of transition and though the existence of unrest in the country did not ruffle Sir Arthur, the spirit of discontent and the feeling of hatred against the Government which were the causes of the unrest soon attracted his attention. It stands to his credit that he thus realised the nature of the situation and co-operated with Lords Morley and Minto in their efforts. It should be said that he was in entire accord with the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils and he kept to the promise made by him, soon after he took charge, that he would work in harmony with the non-official members in improving the condition of the country. Sir Arthur Lawley stated that one should not be deluded into the belief that the official and non-official members of the Legislative Council should always be opposed to each other. Though we cannot concede that all the official members in the Legislative Council are actuated by this idea, we cannot but admit that, as far as Sir Arthur was concerned, he always tried to smoothen matters whenever the two parties fell out.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, May 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

The vernacular press.

41. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th May, writes as follows:—"An Indian" has written to the *Madras Mail* a letter suggesting the formation of an Association of European Journalists in the Vernacular Press of the country. His suggestion is one which cannot but make the Government of India exclaim, "Save us from our friends." European journalists can represent Indian questions in the most unobjectionable way. The blessings of the British rule can be brilliantly put forward by them. They can make their journals teem with expressions of unmixed loyalty. Are these sufficient to lay the foundation of contentment, love and loyalty to the British throne? We are of opinion that they are not. There are thousand-and-one official short comings which pinch the people very acutely. These shortcomings may not be due to the Europeans at the head of the Government. They may be due to the greed of the hungry officials under the Government. It may be necessary to throw a flood of

electric light on the plague spots of the administration. Is it possible to expect that European editors can get at the facts? Can a European editor mix with the poor people, know the pinpricks of the administration and apply the proper remedies thereto? Europeans in India are not Kier-Hardies. They can never descend to the level of the toilers and moilers who contribute materially to the revenues of the State. It is a Native editor that can mix with them, that can learn the shortcomings which make them unhappy. A European editor can never replace a native editor. But European editors are necessary to create a healthy rivalry to serve the State between the vernacular and anglo-vernacular press. If, however, an attempt is made to show favour to the Anglo-Vernacular press and disfavour to the vernacular press, it will, in the fullness of time, develop into a policy, the ulterior consequences of which will simply stagger humanity both Indian and Anglo-Indian. We know that this is a step which the Government of His Excellency Lord Hardinge will never commit the mistake of taking."

Mr. B. G. Tilak's *Bhagavadgita*.

42. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th May, speaks in terms of highest praise of the work that Mr. B. G. Tilak has given to the world while still in the prison-house at Mandalay, in the shape of a commentary on the *Bhagavadgita*. It says that it is remarkable that even his imprisonment should go to contribute to the progress of thought in the country.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, May 16th, 1911.

The Indian cotton indvstry.

43. With reference to the speech of Mr. Greeves, the President of the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay, strongly deprecating the action of the Government in increasing the import duty on silver which (he says) has led to a considerable downfall in the cotton industry of the country and a corresponding improvement in that of Japan, the *Sadhvi* observes that it is the bounden duty of a ruler to further the interests of his subjects first and to seek to promote the good of humanity next. It hopes that His Excellency the Viceroy will do his utmost to protect the interests of the cotton trade of this country.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, May 16th, 1911.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

44. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th May, writes as follows:—With reference to the speech of the President of the 18th Session of the Madras Provincial Conference:—We have considerable pleasure in noting that the speech of the President was a very thoughtful one and statesmanlike, replete with wise remarks evidencing his long experience of the world and his knowledge of persons and things. Rai Bahadur Ramanujachari is a man who has worked his way from the bottom upwards and his well-thought-out remarks must be acceptable to the Government and the people alike as he knows from first-hand experience the peculiar difficulties of the officials and the wrongs suffered by the people at their hands. We earnestly desire that the several resolutions arrived at by the conference after the fullest discussion may be taken into kind consideration by the Government. While we are upon this subject we take occasion to express our feelings of thankfulness to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley for having kindly consented to receive a deputation on behalf of the conference; we have no doubt that such frequent meetings between the rulers and the representatives of the ruled will bring about mutual good-will between them and a thorough understanding of each other.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 15th, 1911.

ERRATA.

1. In line 17, page 652 of report No. 19, *for* the word "Tellicherry" *read* "Coondapoor and Udipi."
2. In line 51, page 654 of report No. 19, *for* the word "land" *read* "loud."

[Issued, 23rd May 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 22 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 27th May 1911.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Anglo-Indian	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	W. Mumford, European, 43 years ..	1,600
2	Anglo-Indiana	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. J. A. Harvey, European, 63 years..	1,000
3	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
4	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
5	Catholic Register	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
6	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
7	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras	Monthly ..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., Englishman, 43 years.	250
8	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 45 years.	400
9	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
10	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayakar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	450
11	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
12	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	500
13	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
14	Hindu	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu. Brahman, 46 years.	*3,950
15	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 39 years.	1,000
16	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
17	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	†1,070
18	Indian Railway Journal ..	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
19	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
20	Indian Stage	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	500
21	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	220
22	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630
23	Journal of the South Indian Association.	Printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, and published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, Madras.	Quarterly ..	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Law Record .. .	Progressive Press, No. 314, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
25	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
26	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
27	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,420

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor	Circulation.
	Madras City—*cont.*				
28	Madras Law Times ..	Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
29	Madras Mail ..	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	*4,750
30	Madras Standard ..	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 42 years.	2,000
31	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 58 years ..	† 2,120
32	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Printed at Guardian Press, No. 160, Mount Road, but published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	700
33	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
34	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,800
35	New Reformer	G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sensi Tholavar caste, 43 years.	490
36	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do ..	J. W. Wilson, European 42 years ..	250
37	Progress	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European ..	2,000
38	School Days and Holidays.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years ..	500
39	Students' Own Magazine.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown but printed at Price Current Press, No. 1, Sembu Doss, Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A , European 51 years.	3,000
40	United India and Native States.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pastor, Native Christian.	About 600
41	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
42	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years ..	250
44	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	‡ 1,632
45	Planters' Chronicle ..	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years ..	750
	Canara, South.				
46	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
	Chingleput.				
47	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
48	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do. do.	3,500
	Godavari.				
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	425
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin.	Do. ..	C. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years ..	700

* Including tri-weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Malabar – *cont.*				
53	West Coast Reformer ..	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut.	Bi-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	650
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	850
	Mysore State.				
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 57 years.	580
56	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years ..	400
57	Maharaja's College Magazine.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly ..	T. Denham, European, 55 years ..	300
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	K Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	500
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
60	South Indian Templar ..	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar; but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
	The Nilgiris.				
61	Nilgiri Church News ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Monthly ..	Revd. F. F. Bull, European	300
62	Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette..	Do.	Do. ..	Captain I. F. Tyrrell, R.A., European.	200
63	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years ..	About 600
	Pondicherry.				
64	Independent	Printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, and published at Bazaar Saint Lawrence Street, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years ..	500
	Tanjore.				
65	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
66	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Published at Kumbakónam; printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
	Tinnevelly.				
67	Kalpaka	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,280
68	Self Culture	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
	Travancore State.				
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	350
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., European, 47 years.	950
71	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Trivandrum.	Quarterly ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
72	Swadharma	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	350
73	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
74	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	600
	Trichinopoly.				
75	Ambrosia	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
76	Morning Star	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
77	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly ..	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
78	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60
79	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
	Visagapatam.				
80	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 30, ***Madras Standard***. A. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A., who has taken a lease of the paper, is looking after the editor's work since the resignation of P. N. Raman Pillai.

No. 31, ***Madras Times***. Mr. G. Romilly, the editor, retired with effect from the 25th February 1911. Mr. W. F. Grahame, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, is at present in charge of the editorial work, pending the arrival of an editor from England.

No. 14, ***Hindu***, No. 40, ***United India and Native States***, No. 50, ***South Indian Mail***, No. 53, ***West Coast Reformer***, No. 54, ***West Coast Spectator***, and No. 79, ***Wednesday Review***. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 4,100, 400, 800, 760, 700 and 800, respectively.

No. 59, ***Mysore Times***. In its issue, dated the 10th May 1911, the publishers announce that the paper will henceforth be published only once a week, instead of twice as hithertofore.

No. 61, ***Nilgiri Church News***, and No. 62, ***Nilgiri Fanciers Gazette***. The District Magistrate reports that the Registrar of Books has classified these two publications as books. They will be omitted from the current quarterly list.

No. 64, ***Independent***. In its issue dated the 6th May 1911 the publishers announce that, from the beginning of the current month, they have started their own printing press called the "Modern Press" in Bazaar Saint-Laurent Street, Pondicherry, and that the paper will henceforth be printed and published there.

No. 72, ***Swadharma***, has discontinued since the 6th January 1911 and has been incorporated with the ***Travancore Standard***.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	TRAVANCORE.				
72-A	Travancore Standard ..	P. J. Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum.	Weekly.	.. *	.. *

* Information called for.

LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Independent (French) ..	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, about 39 years.	500
2	La Gerbe du Maduré (French).	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
3	La Missione di Mangalore (Italian).	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years ..	800
4	Le Pionnier (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
5	Le Progrés (French) ..	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Luis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
6	Ovente etde tres Novembro (Portuguese).	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Gilvaz, European Missionary, 49 years.	150

LIST OF SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of newspaper.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Manju Bháshini	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
2	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
3	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	190
4	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years; Venkatesa Jois, 38 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
5	Vignána Chintámani ..	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Moosad, 53 years.	150

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 36 years.	1,000
3	Ajayibul-alum	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	858
5	Arya Mitran	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly ..	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
6	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
7	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
9	Chakravartini	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
10	Children's Herald ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750
11	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, 55 years.	200
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
13	Dharmam	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	870
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	3,300
16	Good Pastor	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
18	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	1,250
19	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 33, Nattupillaiyar Kovil street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
20	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
21	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones street, Georgetown, Madras.	Once in two months.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	1,000
22	Islam Nesan	Vivekhabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Monthly ..	Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	175
23	Jananukulan	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
24	Karmayogi	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	350
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	250
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
28	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
29	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Monthly .	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
30	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	600
31	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 39 years; and (2) L. T. Stephen, Native Christian, 38 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Published at Palamcottah, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Miss A. M. Naish, European	200
33	Maha Vikata Dutan ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	350
34	Mercantile Law Journal.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, No 30, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	S. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
35	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly .	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years	3,800
36	Monthly Witness ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
37	Muhammadiyamitran ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 203, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
38	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	270
39	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	500
40	Pilaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	450
41	Prajanukulan	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
42	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; and (2) A. Ranganswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000
43	Sánrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, Tiruválúr, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Shanar, 46 years.	..
44	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
45	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
46	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
47	Sentamil Selvi	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Ahambadia, 41 years.	700
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,177
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	{ 1,090 / 1,280
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
51	Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary ..	1,500
52	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
53	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	372
54	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press Karikal.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
55	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	200
56	Ulaga Nesan	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
57	United Church Herald ..	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American Missionary, 39 years.	1,350
58	Vaidya Bodhini	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhera Gowda, Hindu, 30 years.	250
59	Vidya Bhanu	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandasami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
60	Vidya Viharini	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
61	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
62	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250
63	Viveka Bodhini	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No, 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,750
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
67	Young Men's Friend ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
39-A	Nyáyábhimáni	Nyáyábhimáni Press, Karikal ..	Weekly.	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300

No. 12, *Deshabhimani* P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 26, *Le Soleil*. His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry reports that this paper does not seem to have a steady publication, for, after its revival in January last, it ceased to exist two weeks ago.

No. 43, *Sanrorkula Vivekabodhini*. This was not published during the last quarter owing to the illness of the editor.

No. 49, *Swadesamitran*. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, now reports that the correct circulation of the paper during the quarter ending 31st December 1910, was 2,660.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
2	Agriculture	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	1,000
3	Andhrabharati	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	About 300
4	Andhradésaranjani ..	Printed at the Sriniketham Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, 45 years ..	300
5	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,350
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
7	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, but published at Dowlishwaram, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
8	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
9	Arya Vysya	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 48 years.	1,500
10	Bala	Setu Press, Khoggilliret, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	K. Kesava Rão, Hindu, Vysya, 26 years.	300
11	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	500
12	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	380
13	Desamata	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	500
14	Divyagnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	1,000
15	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,500
16	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years and M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
17	Hitavádi	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
18	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Roberteonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly ..	C. V. Rama Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
19	Law Patrika	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
20	Manoranjani	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahmans, 35 years.	300
21	Messenger of Truth ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
22	Millenial Light	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
23	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
24	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	Revd. R. E. Smith, American, 40 years.	850
25	Sahaya	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	300
26	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	350
27	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	* 500

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
28	Sri Savithri	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	750
29	Sudarsini	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,800
30	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	460
31	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at the Progressive Press, 3,14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
32	Swarnalekha	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
33	Teacher	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	190
34	Telugu Baptist . ..	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell Canadian, 43 years.	730
35	Telugu Officer	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
36	United Church Herald ..	Printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district, but published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years ..	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
37	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly ..	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
38	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thumbu Chetti Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	..*
39	Vivekavati	Printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras, and published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
40	Vysya	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, Madras, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
41	Yuddha Dhvani	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntur district.	Monthly ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

* Printed at irregular intervals ; hence circulation cannot be ascertained.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atmananda	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
2	Bhakti Vijaya	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
3	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	190
4	Jaina Hitaishini	Sanatana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendraiya, Jain 32 years ..	800
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report * ..	Printed at the Crown Press, Mysore, but published in Bangalore City.	Do. ..	M. Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 42 years.	250
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
10	Krishikala Nidhi ..	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore ..	Do ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
11	Mahilasakhi	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	360
12	Mysore Star	Star Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; both Virashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
16	Satya Dipika	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
18	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
19	Supantha	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years; A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
20	Swadeshábhimani ..	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly .	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
21	Vaidika Mitra	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly ..	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
23	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vakkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, 32 years	1,040
24	Vidyádáyini	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
25	Vidyananda	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
26	Vikatapratapa	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, North Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
27	Virakesari	Printed at the Srinikethanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet; published at No. 69, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	T. R. Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
28	Vivekodaya	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	350
29	Vrittánta Patrika ..	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 58 years.	5,010

* No. 6, *Kannada Law Report*. This is temporarily discontinued owing to the illness of the editor.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF CANARESE AND ANGLO-CANARESE NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 27, *Virakesari*. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, now reports that the correct circulation of the paper during the quarter ending 31st December 1910, was 428.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	Alma Poshini	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
2	Arya Siddhánta Deepiká.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Ezhuva, about 31 years.	200
3	Bahurasam	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
4	Balamitram	Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district, and published at Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	800
5	Bála Vidyárthi	Mar Thoma Press, Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parasurama Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
6	B.G.M. College Magazine.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
7	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	A. J. Victor, Christian, about 31 years.	900
8	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
9	Bhásha Vilásam	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	550
10	Devi Bhagavatham ..	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavelikarai, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
11	Dhánvantari	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Wariar, Hindu, 43 years.	400
12	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	S. P. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,350
13	Flower of Karmal ..	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic priest, about 34 years.	1,500
14	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, Missionary, 34 years ..	150
15	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran of the Basel Mission, 56 years.	1,000
16	Janmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	304
17	Jivanikshepam	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	586
18	Kavana Kumudi	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuram, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
19	Kérala Chintamani ..	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 32 years.	550
20	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	1,000
21	Kérala Sanchari	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	900
22	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
23	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly ..	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	513
24	Krishikkaran	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
25	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	780
26	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000
27	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samanthan, 42 years.	250
28	Malabari	West Coast Press, Calicut, and published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	617
29	Malabar Islam	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	500
30	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
31	Malankára Sabha Tharaka.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
32	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,100
33	Malayúla Manórama ..	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula Mappillai, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
34	Malayála Mitram with Gyananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., 41 years.	470
35	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly ..	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
36	Mangalodayam	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State	Monthly ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
37	Manorama	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut. Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	670
38	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
39	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	One in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
40	Nallaswara Vilasam ..	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat street, Calicut, Malabar district	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	250
41	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	500
42	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly ..	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
43	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	297
44	Rafigul Islam . ..	Mathaba Islamic Press. Tirór, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Kannan Kadavatha Saiyid Ali Kutty, Muhammadan, 33 years.	390
45	Sri Parasurama	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,400
46	Subhashini	Nayar Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,230
47	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years ..	325
48	Swajanamitran	Edward VII, Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunhunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,385
49	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 36 years.	850
50	Vyavasâya Mitram ..	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-monthly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, 46 years ..	750

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
19-A	Kerala Kaumudi ..	Varna Prakasam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly.	C. Krishnan, Hindu, Ilavan, about 26 years.	800

No. 20, *Kerala Patrika*, No. 21, *Kerala Sanchari*, No. 28, *Malabari*, and No. 37, *Manorama*. The correct figures of circulation as recently obtained by the C.I.D. are 600, 600, 500 and 500, respectively.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
2	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years ..	750
3	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Fortnightly ..	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	60
4	Alhami	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	150
5	Barq-i-Sakhun	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
6	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years ..	433
7	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly ..	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	400
8	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	300
9	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
10	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	300
11	Kurshid	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
12	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	360
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
14	Nizami	Printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras, but published at Hyderabad.	Bi-monthly ..	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
15	Qasim-ul-akhbar ..	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly ..	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
16	Risāla-i-Adib	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
17	Risāla-i-Al hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
18	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
19	Risāla-i-al Mohib ..	Anwar-ul Islam Press, Kotla, Akbar Jab, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Moulvi Najur-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	500
20	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	250
21	Shams-ul-akhbar ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
22	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
23	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar), Hyderabad.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
24	Ul-Mysore	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200

LIST OF URIYA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 31st December 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Guna Darpana	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Bidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
2	Harinám	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000

LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1910).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Madras Gurger	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	L. Rangil Das, Hindu, 30 years ..	250

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF GUZERATI AND ANGLO-GUZERATI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, reports that there has been no issue of the *Madras Gurger* subsequent to 7th January 1911 and that it is temporarily discontinued.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Madras Standard*, of the 25th May, writes:—"Messrs. Gandhi and other brave Indians who so long suffered for a principle, are to be heartily congratulated on the repeal of the Asiatic Act of 1907. The Transvaal State which so long stood obdurate and subjected the Indians to needless harrassment has now yielded and withdrawn its unreasonable law. The passive resistance has been ended provisionally pending the introduction of a new law recognising the theoretical equality of Indians as regards emigration. Passive resisters will be reinstated and their rights of residence recognised. Mrs. Soda too has been pardoned, and we may reasonably hope that a speedy settlement will be arrived at in future as regards the new law. . . . . The present temporary settlement of the Indian problem is the harbinger of more cheerful news yet to come. All racial distinction will be removed and the way prepared for true union of the races and people of the British Empire. This may not be brought about all at once, but the recognition of the principle in the Colonial Conference will pave the way for the removal of barriers one by one as circumstances permit The Transvaal Government now allow ten Indians to visit the land by virtue of their recognition and position. Though this is a decided improvement over the previous restriction, it is still an unreasonable restriction. The Indians, as free and civilised British citizens, ought to have free admission everywhere subject to local laws and no local law should be passed which aims at racial preference and racial exclusion. Individual merit, status, obedience to law, civilisation and various other considerations decide the rise and fall of all nations. Why should Colonial laws be otherwise and have for their basis racial partiality? Let us hope that Mr. Botha's hopeful outlook will be real and that having once accepted the principle of equality the restrictions as to number, etc., will be removed and to this end the future laws will be made."

Repeal of the Asiatic Act.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 25th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th May, remarks:—"What appears to be a satisfactory settlement of the vexed question of Indian immigration in Transvaal, of which Reuter was able to give a forecast nearly a month ago, has been announced, extending some concession to our countrymen. The conditions are:—The obnoxious Asiatic Act of 1907 is to be repealed by legislation to be introduced next Session, and legal equality as regards immigration is to be restored. The Indians agree to abandon passive resistance and the Transvaal Government recognise the right of ten passive resisters to enter the Transvaal by virture of their educational qualification, and undertake to reinstate passive resisters who formerly had rights of residence; those passive resisters who are in prison are to be immediately released. These conditions have been accepted, on behalf of Indians, by Mr. Gandhi. . . . . The brilliant example set by the passive resisters, of encountering acute sufferings for a cause they held sacred, ever aroused admiration all over the world, aroused admiration mixed with indignation in India. . . . . Agitation to secure the rights of free citizenship, the birth right of every man born under the shadow of the British flag, will long continue, until those rights are freely acknowledged. The social disabilities under which they labour are many and cry for instant removal. Mr. Louis Botha's assertion, therefore, that no further concessions are contemplated, is not important. Further concessions will have to be made and the splendid fight which our countrymen have maintained which had the admiration of the

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 25th, 1911.

world will not be relinquished by half-hearted, though important, concessions. The fight has not ceased, it has only grown less bitter; with sympathetic statesmanship, the fight may cease."

HINDU, *Madras*, May 26th, 1911.

The *Hindu*, of the 26th May, says:—"From all accounts it appears to be certain that the provisional agreement wired by Reuter as having been concluded by the Union Government with Mr. Gandhi will become final and end the bitter struggle once and for all. We are told that every precaution has been taken by General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi to avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity in respect of the negotiations, and that the former has pledged his word to introduce the necessary measure at no distant date, granting practically all the points for which Indian passive resisters have been fighting so valiantly, and with such single-minded devotion. General Botha has had great difficulty in getting the agreement accepted by the extremists in South Africa, especially the representatives in the Union Parliament from the Orange River Free State, who displayed such open disregard of, and exhibited such contempt for, the rights of British Indians during the discussion of the defunct Bill. We believe there is no other Indian in modern India than Mr. Gandhi who has shown such courage, suffered such wrongs, exhibited such a truly Indian virtue of humility throughout and carried, as we hope, to a successful issue a most magnificent and remarkable struggle, with the help of his devoted band of countrymen. . . . . In our opinion, a public recognition of Mr. Gandhi's great services to India is already overdue. . . . . The time has come for all India to show her appreciation of Mr. Gandhi in a manner which shall be in keeping with the magnitude of the task which he has performed and the success that he has achieved."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 26th, 1911.

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 26th May, writes:—"The Imperial Conference which at present is holding its sittings in London is the beginning of an attempt to weld together ultimately the self-governing portions of the British Empire into a system of Federated States. It is an experiment for which history furnishes no precedent. Where federation has been achieved it has been as in the case of the United States in compact and contiguous territory. But the British Empire consists of territories scattered over five continents. Seeley thought that the difficulties in the way of federation were mainly those of distance, which the progress of scientific invention was constantly diminishing. The difficulties are, however, mainly economic and constitutional. Moreover, it is difficult to see how the progress of invention can bring Canada, for instance *nearer*, to the British Isles than to the United States. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the mainspring of politics at the present day is made up of economic considerations. Trade, and other things being equal, immigration and emigration is largely determined by geographical proximity. The Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States is an attempt to remove restrictions that stand in the way of natural lines of evolution. It is idle to suppose that the people of Canada will sacrifice their economic interests for sentimental considerations. It will soon be known what change in Canada's attitude will be brought about by the discussions in the Imperial Conference. Besides economic considerations there are constitutional difficulties in the way. It is all very well to talk in a vague way of an Imperial Council to deal with Imperial affairs. But the moment one seeks to materialise that charming notion, difficulties crop up from which there is no way out. . . . . What will happen is that the conference which has been opened with a great flourish of trumpets will come to some sort of working agreement on minor matters and dissolve after a deal of speechifying and exchanging of compliments."

The Imperial Conference.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 26th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th May, remarks:—"As a means of feeling the pulse of the different parts of the Empire, the Imperial Conference has been declared a success; it has been a success also in enlisting, on behalf of the mother country, the active sympathy and enthusiasm of the Colonists.

Since the Conference met last time the question of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States has suggested a new problem, upon which, we have no doubt, the greatest attention will be bestowed by the Conference. What may be possible between Canada and America may be possible with any other Colony and any other Power. The tie between the different units of the Empire, to preserve and to promote which is one of the chief objects of the Conference, would receive a rude, it is feared irremediable, shock should the principle of reciprocity be accepted. . . . . There is no assembly whose proceedings could better impress upon others the majesty and the responsibility of an empire, and as it happens to be the greatest Empire on the globe. . . . . The permanence, the prosperity, the complete cordiality between the distant corners of the vast Empire would be matters of the foremost import before the Conference. We have no doubt they would be treated in the broadest and highest manner. . . . . The Imperial Conference sitting in London is a unique assemblage, a certain indication of the greatness and the resources of the British Empire. No other power of the world, except Britain, could hold such an assemblage, concerning itself with weighty measures affecting the life and happiness of many millions of people scattered over every portion of the world's surface."

3. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 26th May, says:— "The deliberations of this Conference this year have an unusual interest for India for subjects of primary importance to India, are to be discussed. There is, for example, the question of Indians in the Colonies and that other question of Imperial defence and there are various other questions in which India is more or less directly interested. And yet, unless we are greatly mistaken, India is to be excluded from participation in discussions which do not directly concern her. . . . . It is regrettable to find even the Liberal Government enrolled among these Little Imperialists, for their treatment of India in connection with the Conference can only be called shabby. We fail to see why, instead of the Secretary of State who is a party of the Imperial Government and so naturally predisposed to its view of the case, a better representative of Indian interests could not have been chosen—the Viceroy for example, or if that was impossible owing to the exigencies of Indian Government, nothing could have been better than a special deputation of one of the ex-Viceroys, Lord Minto, for choice, his fearless straightforwardness leaving no room to doubt that Indian interests would be absolutely safe in his hands. But the Government decreed otherwise. It is not difficult to read between the lines of this decision. The Government have no intention in view of the recent controversy about the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, to slacken the reins of their control. . . . . Turning next to the subjects that are of immediate interest to India at the Conference, these represent two burning questions in India. The first is the position of Indians in the Colonies and the second the question of Indian defence. The Colonies have yet to recognise that in the British Empire, since slavery was abolished there is no alternative to the *Civis Britannicus* and that the invidious distinctions they are seeking to impose on the basis of colour strike at the very root of that Imperialism of which they talk so much. . . . . The other question, however, that of Indian defence, requires serious consideration since there have risen, of late, people in increasing numbers who argue that India ought to have a navy of her own and, generally, ought to contribute a greater share towards the cost of the defence of the Empire. . . . . At a time when the enormous growth of expenditure in India has been causing serious alarm and when many important reforms are biding the time when the finances of India are in better condition, it is sought with vicarious righteousness to impose on us further burdens. Under the circumstances, a more disastrous step can hardly be taken than the creation of an Indian navy. . . . . But money is surely not so plentiful with the Indian Government that they would be likely

The Imperial Conference and India

Hindu, *Madras*, May 26th, 1911.

to want a costly toy to play with in the shape of an Indian navy? The proposal for an Indian navy then reduces itself to an absurd expression of jingoistic extravagance. We await with interest what the Imperial Conference has to say on this subject, which forms a sort of test question as to the ability of that body to justify its name."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 27th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th May, observes:—"The questions which affect India are, first, her status at the Conference; secondly, the position of Indians in the self-governing dominions; and, thirdly, her proper share of the burden of Imperial defence. Until India is given a recognised place in the Conference attempts made to do justice to her will obviously be handicapped. We do not see why the difficulties in the way, which are mostly created by prejudice, should not be removed. It cannot be seriously urged that there is a paucity of men who can authoritatively represent Indian views and place them before the Conference. We do not see why in addition to an official representative a man like Mr. Gokhale should not be selected to represent India. It cannot be seriously urged that a representative like Mr. Gokhale will only voice the views of a section of educated Indians, for it is plain that in all matters affecting India likely to come before the Conference, such as the position of Indians in the dominions and the proper share of military and naval expenditure that India ought to bear, the opinion of every section of the people of India is identical. . . . . If once India has the *right* of representation in the Conference given to her it will be possible to secure a larger measure of justice to her in all matters concerning her which are brought before the Conference. This, however, can only refer to future Conferences. As for the present Conference we can only hope that the representative of India, who, we suppose, will be Lord Crewe, will not fail to see how important are the questions affecting India that will be discussed at the Conference and how unanimous is Indian opinion in regarding them."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1911.

The Madras City Police.

4. In referring to a letter from the *Madras News Agency* published in the Madras papers, in which it is stated that there is a dearth of officers in the City Police owing to resignations and other causes, the *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd May, says:—"The regimé of Messrs. Armitage and Cunningham has given the public entire satisfaction; and if their attempts to weed out the undesirables and inefficients and to raise the tone and efficiency of the City Police are going to lead to resignations of officers, it only proves that they cannot appreciate the change for the better introduced in the administration or would not deviate from the rut in which they have been accustomed to move. We are sure a large number of efficient Sub-Inspectors can be taken out of the mofussil force and posted to the city and thus this temporary difficulty can be easily got over. In the interests of the department and a higher discipline we trust the Chief Commissioner and his Deputy will stand firm. The reputation of the City Police has not been all that is desirable and any manifestation of weakness on the part of these two officials at this juncture will prevent for a long time a much desirable improvement in tone and work. We do not believe for a moment that the presence of the discontented ex-officers and constables in the city will in any way make recruitment difficult. Even if it were so, the work can be got through by taking the required number from the mofussil Indian force.

(*d*) *Education.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1911.

The Elementary Education Bill.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd May, writes as follows:—"There have been very few public meetings of late in which prominent citizens have taken part that have not enthusiastically supported the Education Bill brought forward by

the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. There is doubt yet whether that Bill will ever be carried; there is, on the other hand, more certainty that it may fall through owing to the Government not being prepared for the increased responsibilities, especially where they affect the finance. But the Bill, as expressing the cherished desire and urgent need of a whole people, has appealed to the whole people. It gives articulation to the wish of the inarticulate mass, for nothing else will explain the general enthusiasm with which the proposal to extend education is met. It is idle to imagine difficulties in the path which so many are eager and willing to pursue, and to exaggerate them, as has been done in certain quarters. Difficulties there are, which have to be encountered. Public spirit consists in encountering them. No one could claim any knowledge of public life in India, but must be familiar with the importance of the people being educated. Of course the passing of Mr. Gokhale's Bill may not place at our doors all that we expect. Neither could education give to us the many things that are expected of it. But a big stride forward would have been made in the elevation of the people. That so feeling a support is given to the Bill is a sufficient proof that the people deserve such elevation and that it behoves the Government to help them to attain it."

6. In a leader under this heading the *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd May, writes:—"The difficulties of extending female education in India are well known. The conditions of life and aims are fairly general throughout the country and the system of education has yet to be evolved to suit the exact requirements of the nation. In Bengal and other parts of Upper India, where the Purdah system prevails, attempts are made to educate women in their own homes by purely female agencies. The experiment is said to be fairly successful, but it is too costly to be extended widely. In other parts primary and secondary schools are established and a definite curriculum of studies adopted, but no great progress is observed, because the social ideals of the people to some extent are in the way. Other difficulties are that female teachers are not available in sufficiently large numbers. And, above all, there is the want of adequate funds. Thus we see that the co-operation of the Government, the local bodies and the people is more urgent in extending the scope of female education and, what is more, it has to be adjusted to the dominant ideals of the people. . . . . We find that the present policy of placing female and male education in the control of one and the same authority does not work well. The end of education as a whole is alike in the case of both man and woman, but the working plan is necessarily different in India. . . . . We cannot think of satisfactory progress being made unless the scheme is placed in the hands of a committee composed of the representatives of the people who know what they want. Government departments cannot be expected to analyse the social ideals and the process of bringing them to the people. Either aided institutions should be encouraged by the specially liberal grants from Government or Government institutions with the whole scheme should be entrusted to the hands of a committee composed of representative men who know the wants and feelings of the people in regard to female education. First, the problem is intimately connected with the social environments. Secondly, it cannot be detached from national ideals which are slowly changing. Thirdly, it stands on a footing very different from the education of boys. These are three essential factors to be recognised before female education can be promoted and the longer we delay in doing so, the slower and more unsatisfactory will progress be.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1911.

Female education and social ideals.

(*h*) *Railways.*

7. In an article under this heading, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd May, remarks:—"It is matter for regret that while in England, the State is considering ways and means to have more effective control over Railway Companies and thus guard the interests of the public, the Government of India should be losing control over Indian Railways and be slow to

HINDU, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1911.

Railway administrations and the public.

bring pressure on the latter to make them conform to the needs and requirements of the traffic. The Railway risk note forms, for instance, have formed the subject of acute discontent among merchants and traders, and in spite of repeated and numerous representations, the Railway Board have not satisfactorily dealt with the question. . . . . The fact is that the Railway Board which is supposed to look after the interests of the public, do not evince as much anxiety as they should. . . . . It seems to us that there is too much of a tendency on the part of the Railway Board and the Government to feel as if they are concerned in the main with the profits and profit-earning aspects of Railway administration in India and the recent withdrawal of much of the powers of control exercised by local Governments over Railway administration, seems to us to support the view that the importance of guarding the interests of the travelling and trading public, which require much local supervision, has been minimised by the Government of India. In regard to the risk note forms controversy, also, we think nothing can be fairer to the companies and traders than the compromise which has been recommended by the committee in England, and it would be well if the Government would intervene in this matter and bring the Railway Companies to reason in respect of a just and longstanding grievance."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

In writing on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 24th May, says:—"We are not surprised that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have complained to the Railway Board that they have not been taken into confidence in the matter of railway construction. . . . . We must ask for a closer connection between the administration and the people. Railway grievances in some form or other are daily increasing and the feeling of the people grows stronger day by day that certain representatives of the people should be consulted in matters of policy and important details. The greater publicity given to railway matters will assuredly help the formation of correct opinions and ought to be useful to the Government. Public opinion may not be always correct, but a patient and systematic consultation of views from all sides will always help to secure safety and progress to any undertaking. We hope the Railway Board will, while considering the question of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, not forget to decide the larger issue raised—whether the people should be given a distinct and definite voice in railway administration. Administrative reforms would really be incomplete, with railways excluded from public examination for want of due opportunities for responsible discussion and for want of facts."

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

8. In referring to an article from a correspondent, published in the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd May, on the administration of the Salt and Abkári Department, that paper for the 24th May says:—"One familiar cause for discontent in almost every office is in the matter of making appointments or giving promotions. There is the inevitable example everywhere of service neglected or legitimate claims overlooked. 'He is my junior, but he is now over me' is certainly a grievous wrong for any man to feel. This is felt by many a man in the service of the Government. It ought to be possible for the appointing authorities to overcome narrow feelings of provocation and to do it as it ought to be done. Service alone could not count, for an able man must find his level and will have to be carried over the heads of seniors. This, however, is a rarer contingency, and when it occurs there is no discontent. . . . . There is an obligation binding the Government to every one that serves it, its non-fulfilment is certainly a cause for complaint. Of course, contented or discontented, work will have to be done and will be done; but a workshop is a pleasure to look upon only when there is harmony in the work done.

The Salt and Abkári department.

"The remedy against complaints of every description that come from subordinate officers naturally lies with the superior officers. Upon how they

realise and discharge their responsibilities depend the contentment and efficiency of their department. . . . . When high-placed officials use abusive and vulgar language, service for subordinates, under them becomes impossible. Many Sub-Inspectors would not look upon running behind a horse as a cure for dyspepsia or an aid to digestion, as our correspondent remarks, and a Forest Ranger may have self-respect enough to feel wounded at amiable expressions like 'dog' and 'damned fool' These are avoidable difficulties, but are not avoided by the issue of instructions regarding intercourse between European officers and Indians. Superior officers must realise that their department is worked by those whom they abuse, also that man is never improved merely by being abused. Service under Government will be more attractive—it certainly has many attractions—did it give rise to no such complaints."

(k) General.

9. In writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd May, remarks:—"The time has come to revise the notions regarding the employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service, which came to be entertained as the result of the division into a superior and inferior service for Europeans and Indians respectively. The aim of those who made this distinction was to perpetuate the contentment of Indians with the stamp of inferiority, which the provincial service put on them. Their claim to a share in the service was admitted, but they were to be a kind of subordinate partners always wearing the badge of inferiority. . . . . Even the Police Commission, which was impressed with the necessity of a larger infusion of Indians into the force, could not get beyond this notion. . . . . It cannot be contended that when Indians can participate in the responsibilities of the Supreme and Local Governments, they can have no part in the responsibilities of higher administrative work in different departments of the Government. When they can rise to the Executive Council, they cannot be deemed unworthy of rising to the office of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police or of a Superintending Engineer or of a Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkári, or of a Member of the Board of Revenue. Yet against all these there are restrictions at present which have outlived the notions that gave them rise. It cannot be long before an Indian is appointed as a Member of the Board of Revenue. We venture to predict that the first appointment will be made within at least two years from this date. Such changes at the top must necessarily lead to similar changes down. From the Executive Council to the Board, and from the Board to different departments, the liberal policy now inaugurated must descend and spread. . . . . Better days are, indeed, coming for those who are now consigned to the Provincial Services. They will gradually find themselves in positions which have been regarded as beyond their reach, and as assigned permanently to their superiors."

The employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1911.

10. The *Madras Standard*, of the 24th May, writes:—"We understand that the results of the last M B. & C.M. examination have given great dissatisfaction to the examinees and their parents. . . . . Inquiries made show that this year the examination in Clinical Surgery was particularly hard, and one of the examiners is reported to have been particularly exacting in his tests. . . . . We understand that only two out of 23 that went in (excluding those who have been declared to have qualified for the L.M.S. and the point is they have failed in the M.B. & C.M) for the examination have been declared to have passed it. This is neither creditable to the conductors of the examination nor to the teachers who prepared the students for it. We refuse to believe that the latter did not do their duty by their students; and we should have far better evidence to believe that the students who went up this time were worse than their compeers of previous years. . . . . We think that it is due entirely to

The Madras M.B. & C.M. examination.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

the rigour of the examination, which, we are informed in Clinical Surgery, is said to have reached its acmé. We had for long refused to believe the statement that some of the Members of the I.M.S., amongst whom both the Medical College Professorships and the Madras University Medical Examinerships are distributed, have shown themselves against the existence of the M.B. & C.M. as a degree in the Madras University course of studies. But the results of this year's examination have nearly converted us, though we would yet fain believe that it were not so. However, the case of the M.B. & C.M. students is one of considerable hardship, and we trust that it will attract the attention of some at least of the Fellows of the Madras University. . . . . The least that the University can do in the present case is to re-examine the failed candidates in the same subject, or group of subjects, some four months hence, instead of making them wait until this time next year. Students are naturally afraid to move in the matter by themselves, but we are credibly informed that there is considerable pent-up feeling amongst them in regard to their recent slaughter. It is not wise policy to create and maintain this unhealthy feeling amongst them; and we trust that the matter will receive attention at the hands of earnest University Fellows."

HINDU, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

Village panchayats.

11. In a leading article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 24th May, writes:—"We do not know if the experiment which it is announced the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government is making in regard to village panchayats in the Province, is done in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. We have been told that that Government is making serious attempt to revive the ancient panchayat or village arbitration system. . . . . The efficient discharge of Judicial functions by village panchayats is, perhaps, the best test of their capacity to discharge administrative functions. Even if the entrusting of these latter functions is not immediately contemplated by the East Bengal Government, which, we think, is unlikely, we have no doubt that they will soon be extended to the panchayats as a matter of course. Nothing is known, however, as to what is being done in Madras in furtherance of the village panchayat proposals of the Decentralisation Commission. It has been said that the Madras Government are quite earnest in the matter and that they are going to give a full and honest trial to the system of panchayats. It may also be noted that this Government recently made the experiment of transferring a small forest area to the management of a village organisation and are awaiting with interest the result of the experiment. But it may reasonably be urged that more speed might have been attained with the proposals now under consideration, and it is to be hoped that the example of other Governments would make the Madras Government expedite the matter. One important matter of village administration as to which the Madras Government has throughout evinced much interest is the efficiency and progress of the village courts. We have, on many occasions, referred to the fact that despite efforts taken by the Government in their annual review of the administration of village courts to impress on village officers the necessity for their personal efforts to improve and expand the system of village courts and encourage resort thereto by the villagers—the progress of these Courts has not been as good as might be expected. . . . . We believe that the retrogade measure which the Madras Government drafted last year in regard to the Criminal and Police jurisdiction and powers of the village officers is being reconsidered, and we trust that the entire subject of village administration and the revival of village panchayats will not be allowed to drag on indefinitely, but will be speedily dealt with in a comprehensive and liberal spirit."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MALABAR HERALD, *Cochin*, May 20th, 1911.

The Travancore Police.

12. In an article on the need of reform in the Travancore Police, the *Malabar Herald*, of the 20th May, writes:—"The immediate superior officers of the constabulary are the Station House officers and the Inspectors. The former are

the most despicable creatures in the department. The majority of them are corrupt to a degree which is simply shocking. They do a lot of mischief by way of conniving with murderers and high-way robbers. The authority they wield gives them ample scope for it. If an Inspector and a Station House officer in charge of a station happen to be of shady character the iniquity is complete and the people for whose protection they are posted live in a state of terrorizm. It is often difficult for a superior officer to detect the iniquity perpetrated by these two officers who always act under a secret compact for their mutual protection when they venture out to secure a few extra coins to their salaries. It may, perhaps, appear to Mr. George that we are trying to invest the Travancore Police with the infernal dignity of a pandemonium. But, as we have said before, when he dissects the whole constitution our remarks will be found free from exaggeration. There has hitherto been a deliberate attempt to conceal their faults, and they have been successful with the result that a Policeman's career in Travancore in the generality of cases has been characterized by all that is inhuman and cruel. His authority in rural parts is boundless, and he exercises it in a manner which is simply disgraceful. He does not care for the modesty of a woman nor does he scruple to do any other act of injustice, provided that it enriches his pocket.

If, under these circumstances, any improvement in the morality of the Travancore Police force is to be effected, it is not by raising the pay of the constabulary or by giving it the benefit of an elaborate system of ethical teaching, but by an effective supervision. With a view to achieve these results the Station House officers must be recruited from a class of people who should be respectable, educated and enlightened from a social point of view. . . . . The next section of executive officers who are to be carefully shepherded are the Inspectors, many of whom in Travancore are wolves in sheep's clothing. Their brokers are rich landlords who tamely acquiesce in any act of iniquity which may be suggested to them. The chief object of this brokerage is to amass wealth by unlawful means."

13. Referring to the proceedings of the Government of Mysore, authorising the formation of an Advisory Council, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd May, says: - "The new conference constituted in Mysore is a standing Advisory Council which works, through its committees and sub-committes, throughout the year and is empowered to educate the public and also to propose practical measures in regard to important matters affecting the well-being of the people. It seems to us that in taking the step they have done, the Mysore Government have tried to combine in one body functions which are usually entrusted to various assemblies, and at first sight, it is not possible to see clearly why a new body should have been created at all, when there is already the Representative Assembly which also meets every year. The scope of the work of the latter body might have been enlarged by empowering it to appoint committees and sub-committees and otherwise placing before it facilities such as are proposed to be given to the new conference. As it is, in the Representative Assembly, the delegates, district by district, bring forward such matters as they have already decided upon, which are either summarily disposed of, or discussed and reserved to be dealt with by the Diwan after due inquiry and consideration. And the constitution of the assembly would appear also to ensure the representation of all the interests which the Darbar now propose to take into confidence in the new conference. . . . . The Darbar have assured the public that the functions of the conference—where, it seems to us, the official element will predominate—will not overlap those of the Representative Assembly. This new experiment in Mysore would be watched with great interest both in and out of the Province and the work of the conference during the first few years would show whether this new and separate organisation is necessary."

Economic progress in Mysore.

Hindu, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1911.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th May, says:—"Mysore has already a Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council. From a resolution of the Maharaja's Government, which we published yesterday, it will be seen that a third body is now to be created for 'associating men of enlightenment within the State, public spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants, etc., with the officers of Government in deliberations connected with economic progress in Mysore.' The Diwan will be the President of this body; the Members of Council, the Vice-President and selected heads of departments, Members of the Legislative Council, selected retired officers of Government, Deputy Commissioners, and leading private gentlemen of the classes mentioned above, will be members. . . . . The object of the Maharaja's Government is avowedly to stimulate public interest in administrative concerns and responsibilities, and 'the capacity for effort among the people.' This is a lofty object. But the means proposed to attain it is quite inadequate, if not ineffectual. It even seems to us that the object could be better achieved by working through the Representative Assembly, which is an elected body and is fairly representative of the whole State. Considering the length of time it has been in existence, the Assembly has not made much progress. It is after thirty years very much as it was. The new constitution will not impart any new life to it. On the other hand, it is calculated to take away what life it has. The proposed conference sitting at the capital, not once a year, but as frequently as may be necessary, and its committees and sub-committees working throughout the year, independently of the Assembly and without any connection with it, will take away much of the work that now falls within the purview of the Assembly; and these bodies, controlled and guided as they will be by officials, will be merely parts of the administrative machinery like our District Boards presided over by Collectors. . . . . Such a conference as is now proposed might have been created out of the Assembly itself, of members elected by it, supplemented by such others as the Government might think fit to appoint from among its own officers and from Members of the Legislative Council. That would have given a greater importance to the Assembly and greater attractions for men to get elected to it."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, May 24th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 24th May, observes:—"The latest move in the direction of enlarging and strengthening the popular element in the administration of Mysore is the establishment of an Advisory Council the first sitting of which is fixed for the 8th June. Mysore has long enjoyed the credit of having a Representative Assembly and if we are not mistaken it has been about the first Native State to go in for such an institution. It has had many imitators since, but it may well feel proud of having initiated the idea. The Darbar is of opinion that the Representative Assembly serves only a limited purpose and a large gathering meeting only once a year cannot of course achieve much. Evidently in order to supplement its labours the Darbar has proposed to institute an Advisory Council which will consist of the Diwan, the members of Council, selected heads of departments, members of the Legislative Council, selected retired officers of Government, Deputy Commissioners and non-officials. We should say the official element is rather strong; perhaps when the Council is put into working order, and the experiment is watched for some time, the non-official part of the Council may be strengthened with advantage. . . . . Education, agriculture and industries will form the main subjects of its attention. But under the head, general, half a dozen subjects are commended to the attention of the Council which include the study of fresh sources of revenue to meet useful expenditure and the selection and laying out of a hill-station in Mysore to serve as a popular hot-weather resort. We trust the last is not the thin end of the exodus wedge which may very likely swallow up the revenue from the fresh sources which the Advisory Council may discover but mean to meet useful expenditure. The Council, if properly worked, will be of immense advantage both to the Darbar and the people and we fully trust that it will come up to expectations."

The *Madras Standard*, of the 25th May, writes:—"The announcement recently made appointing an Economic Council in the State composed of officials and non-officials is a welcome addition to the liberal lines on which the administration is carried on The idea is both original and cleverly designed, not only to suit the local conditions but also to keep up the former reputation of the State for being in the front rank of Indian States. . . . . Now with the Economic Council we may say the people of Mysore have been fairly well brought to the level of British subjects. The new council gives them the power to move resolutions on important questions and if two-thirds of the members approve of them the Government will consider the same. . . . . We have certainly to congratulate the Mysore authorities on the originality of their design and the chances of its leading to greater success. . . . . The new council will not at all overlap the proceedings of the Representative Assembly but, on the other hand, supplements it. It really supplies a long-felt want and we are sure that the patriotic people of Mysore will receive the concession with gratitude and co-operate with the official body for the progress of the country. The list of questions submitted for the first conference that is announced to meet on the 8th June is sufficiently comprehensive to meet every kind of demand. There is no question of public importance that will be excluded from the conference and the Mysore people have the further advantage of having each question studied, examined, and drawn up after a lengthy local and outside enquiry if necessary. They will not only suggest questions but, with the aid of Government officers, collect favourable materials, shape them in the way they require and present them in a ready-made form to the Government for practical adoption if two-thirds of the members agree. Of course, there is an official majority at present, but when the non-officials acquire insight and capacity and when they display both zeal and practical interest, their number will be increased. We heartily congratulate the Mysore rulers on the excellent reform they have introduced, stealing a march over the British scheme."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 25th, 1911.

In an article on this subject, the *Mysore Times*, of the 27th May, says:—"We hail the measure announced in the Gazette Extraordinary, of the 19th instant, as affording evidence, if evidence was necessary, of the extreme solicitude our Maharaja shows to do good to his people by promoting, as far as may be practicable, the economic progress of the country. The idea of taking men outside the official bureaucracy into the confidence of Government in all their deliberations is a capital one if only it is properly carried out and the collective wisdom thus obtained is bound to be fruitful of immense real good to the country. There is a suspicion that the proposed conference will be a sort of cataclysm of wipe the Representative Assembly entirely out of existence, but such does not seem to be the intention of the order. The Government acknowledges the value of this body of men but to our mind that value has been till now but little. Excepting the fact that this institution has been so long in existence there is not much good reason, in our opinion, to justify its continuance. As we have pointed out more than once in these columns the assembly has not been real and earnest in its endeavours to aid the Government, nor can it be said, as at present constituted, it represents all the intellect and enlightenment the country possesses. . . . . We are emphatically of the opinion that there should be more of non-official and very much less of official element in the composition of the conference, that the Government should reduce the proportion now required to allow recommendations of the conference to be put into the shape of resolutions to be submitted to Government. We fear that the provision in the order 'that Government may take such action as it deems fit on these resolutions' is likely to kill all ardour on the part of the non-official members and a change in this direction should be made and our public spirited men who are called to aid the Government as members of the conference encouraged in their activities by making it a rule that all recommendations supported by a majority should be adopted."

MYSORE TIMES, *Bangalore City*, May 27th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1911.

Lord Minto on the protection of Indian industries.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd May, writes as follows:—"We may note that Lord Minto in his speech at the Central Asian dinner, frankly 'urged the necessity for the protection of industries, upon the development of which the future of India very largely depended'. He cited the case of Canada which had become strong by artificial aid given to industries. . . . . 'What we are glad to note, so far as we can judge from Reuter's summary of the speech, is the absence of any suggestion on Lord Minto's part that India could obtain protection for her industries by any such scheme of Imperial Preference as some Tariff Reformers have put forward. India wants protection pure and simple for the development of her industries because on it as Lord Minto truly said, the future of India very largely depends. India would be prepared to pay any reasonable price in the way of preference to British goods in order, if necessary, to obtain genuine and substantial protection. But India would not be wheedled, of her own accord, into a system of mutual preference in which Great Britain is not to give up any of the advantages which she now possesses by her having been able to force free trade on India, nor India to obtain any appreciable economic advantages, or any the slightest aid or stimulus for the development of the great industries for which she is so eminently fitted and which are so necessary for her future well-being. India has not only been compelled to maintain free trade because English interests require it, but her fiscal and financial arrangements have been often readjusted so as to suit the interests of British manufacturers.'"

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, May 24th, 1911.

In writing on this subject, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 24th May: "We dare say Lord Minto's remark at the Central Asian Society's dinner that the future of India depended very largely upon the protection of her industries, will lead to much adverse criticism in quarters where Free Trade is worshipped as a fetish. Somehow protection has come to be looked upon as an essentially Conservative idea and Liberal politicians must look askance at it. We have no objection to the Liberals worshipping at the Free Trade Shrine so far as their country is concerned. England is so advanced industrially that she need not look to protection for the further growth of her industries. But the conditions here are very much different and it will not do for us to swear by Free Trade unreservedly. Lord Minto's contention will, we are sure, meet with considerable support at the hands of those who can look at facts without party spectacles.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1911.

The grant of concessions on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar.

15. Referring to the various suggestions put forward, regarding the grant of concessions to the people, on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd May, says:—"Any relief to the tax-payer as a coronation boon must be temporary, as the finances of the country do not seem to permit a permanent relief; and any relief to the tax-payer, whether temporary or permanent, must be of the widest reach. There can be no relief so widely extending as relief given to those depending on land. In numbers they are the largest, and in importance they stand highest. It is possible to give them, if not immediate appreciable relief, yet better guarantees of protection against arbitrary enhancement of their impost. It is possible to give them, if not a permanent settlement of revenue, yet a statutory limitation of their liabilities which cannot be exceeded except by statutory authority. There is no other tax which affects so large a number, and none whose incidence or conditions of assessment can be modified with equal measure of widespread popular satisfaction. If, therefore, any relief to the tax-payer is to be resolved upon, it must be to those who pay the tax on land; and, as we have said, it is possible to make it a memorable cause of permanent contentment instead of a mere measure of temporary relief and satisfaction; and this is suggested apart from other means of higher political resourcefulness which must be as available now as it was in 1858."

16. The *Muhammadan*, of the 22nd May, has the following:—"An Indian student in England does not carry with him the same popularity as he did a few years ago, the one cause of this growing estrangement lies in the want of proper supervision over the Indian students in England. They go and live in England among surroundings so utterly different to those in which they have been bred and brought up and the opportunity of becoming intimate with the highly cultivated manners of English society are very limited; consequently both Indians and Englishmen fight shy of ripening acquaintances into friendship, and the pleasant reminiscences of English life which many of them carried back to India is now limited to scanty numbers, although Indians are flocking to England in hordes. . . . . Instead of returning to India with an affection for the English people, the student comes back to his home to feel that he is once again a member of a society which cares to know him and take him into its confidence, and that he is free from the suspicion which hovered round his movements in England. . . . . We must add that the students whether in India or in England ought not to concern themselves with practical politics. It is this mistake, with which many of us are unfortunately familiar, and which has led to much trouble in the past. The mischief that results and the horrors committed when politics slip into the hands of youths, whose idea of judgment is yet to be ripened, and whose conception of conscience is also to be developed, is unfortunately of very recent experience to be forgotten. So it is time that all efforts were made to suppress this infernal tendency. India's best needs require it, and we cannot long affect to ignore the danger that inevitably must result from this mistake. . . . . The Indian students that go to England must strive to achieve the principles of freedom and self-reliance, which by themselves form an education. They must move in such society and surroundings which will infuse into them beyond the possibility of forsaking the active and more energetic principles of the very life of the west. Those principles which have led the west on to prosperity and superiority. If Indians want to attain either, the young men that visit Europe and the west must be keen on studying those very essential qualities which have led the west to hold sway in the world."

Indian students in England.

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1911.

17. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 22nd May, writes as follows:—"The Eighteenth Madras Provincial Conference was held in the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant. The numbers of delegates was not more than one hundred, and the visitors were also very few. We have no yearning for sensationalism and never expect it in this Presidency, but we cannot but deplore this sad lack of public spirit and genuine enthusiasm. Public endeavours in the national cause are notoriously cramped and crippled in this province and it surely augurs ill. We do not think that this unfortunate indifference is the result or indication of the opinion that the Congress and Conferences are rendered superfluous by the reforms in the Councils. It cannot be denied, however, that among the educated classes that idea has crept in and has been slightly influenced. But taking a wider view of the problem one will not so soon accept the theory of the uselessness of the popular organisations. The prejudiced Anglo-Indian journalists would cry down every attempt of the Indians to exert in a widespread movement. Some of the well-wishers also might be inclined to think that the congressmen are unwilling to part with an old, popular institution even when it is no more serviceable. On the other hand, most leaders of public opinion are not convinced of the theory that the congress and conferences are unnecessary in view of the wider representative character of the Reformed Councils. They think that the council proceedings under official auspices cannot possess the educative and comprehensive force of the popular assemblies, though certainly the reforms have afforded greater opportunities for the work of the representatives."

The Madras Provincial Conference.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, May 22nd, 1911.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1911.

The denominational University scheme.

18. The *Madras Standard*, the 23rd May, has the following:—"The time is drawing near for making a definite pronouncement on the proposed amalgamation of the Hindu University scheme of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya with Mrs. Besant's . . . . When Mrs. Besant issued her press communiquè on the amalgamation, we were the first in these parts to welcome the proposal. The attitude of the Indian press, which, at first, was one of hesitation, soon changed into one of general support: and after a wide discussion of the scheme from various standpoints, especially of finance and the easy attainment of the end, the support of the generality of the Indian press has become pronounced . . . . The Moslem University is almost a *fait accompli* and under the inspiring guidance of His Highness the Aga Khan, the Moslems to one man have loyally abided by the decision of their leaders. The University movement for the domiciled community is making headway and judged from the activity in England and the sympathy which it has received, there is every reason to hope that it will soon prove a success. While these movements, with less resources, have stolen a march over us, we, as usual, are presenting the sorry spectacle of disunion. Personal bickerings and bias are blinding us to larger issues involved in the University proposal. What is it that makes the orthodox section and some other persons fear the amalgamation? Are there not Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others to safeguard their interests and respect their views? How can we expect Mrs. Besant and her followers to hand over the Central Hindu College, with all the promised financial aid, *carte blanche*, to the trustees of the Hindu University scheme yet in its inception, without retaining an effective voice, however small, in the organisation and work? . . . . The obstructionists to the amalgamation are taken a heavy responsibility on themselves; and we sincerely hope that in the decision that would be arrived at shortly, higher considerations and a due regard to larger issues will be the important factors . . . . We do not seriously believe that this and Moslem Universities will tend to widen the gulf between the two communities. As education professes, the two communities will, in a greater measure, come to realise their interdependence and identity of interests. Hence, viewed from any point, the amalgamation of the two schemes, with a view to minimise the chances of any refusal of the charter and make sure of a large centre of learning, the like of which India has not known is, in our opinion, the soundest wisdom."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

India and Japan.

19. The following appears in an article (under this heading), from their own correspondent, published in the *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th May:—"In Japan it is the people that do every thing. In India the rulers and the people are distinct. An alien Government impose taxes, collects revenue, regulates expenditure, moulds education, not in accordance with the intelligent wishes of the people, but in accordance with its own notions of the requirements of its position in the country. The intelligent voice of the people does not materially influence the spirit or the policy of the Government. The ideals and aspirations of the two are different, if not antagonistic. Parliamentary Statutes and the Queen's Proclamation do, indeed, declare in unmistakeable terms an identity of interests, of ideals, and of ends. But the actual practice of the administration does not reflect such identity. The first effort should, therefore, be directed towards the assimilation of ideals and ends, and towards admission into the Councils of Government of the intelligent voice of the people. When such popular voice gains an influence over the spirit and policy of the Government it will be time enough to compare India with Japan; for, then like the Japanese, the people of India will be moulding their own destiny."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, May 24th, 1911.

Sir Arthur Lawley and the Madras Council.

20. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 24th May, writes as follows:—"It has been widely admitted that the Madras Council under the new scheme has shown a better and more strenuous record of work than

the Councils in other provinces and the non-official members have fared better with their resolutions and suggestions The credit of this is largely due to the spirit of conciliation and tact which Sir Arthur Lawley has brought to bear upon his work at the Council and even those of his non-official colleagues who have had to differ sharply from His Excellency on some questions readily acknowledge the courtesy and consideration which they have always received at his hands. There has been more harmony between non-officials and official members in the Madras Council than elsewhere and it has been not a little due to Sir Arthur Lawley's tactful kindliness in dealing with his Council. . . . . Although it is too early to attempt an estimate of Sir Arthur Lawley's general administration of the Presidency, we may take this opportunity to assure His Excellency that if Lord Morley's scheme of reform has been an encouraging success at Madras, it is in the main due to his unwavering sympathy to, and confidence in, the people over whose destinies he has presided for the last five years."

The Madras Provincial Conference and His Excellency the Governor.

21. In referring to the deputation of the Madras Provincial Conference which waited on His Excellency the Governor recently, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 25th May, says:—"It is a step forward in our wearisome and long political march that the responsible head of the Provincial administration has been persuaded to receive an accredited deputation from our leading political organisation and to speak of this organisation as a body, whose pronouncements are entitled to be listened to seriously by the Government. Having regard to the fact that Sir Arthur Lawley is shortly to make room for a new satrap, the sentiments expressed by His Excellency to the deputation take on an added importance. They are calculated to afford the coming Governor a correct estimate of the sobriety, moderation and sagacity, with which our political leaders are imbued, and doubtless, the latest public utterancess of our out-going Governor will influence, at least to some extent, the general policy of the in-coming ruler. At any rate, let us hope so."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesabhimani, *Mangalore*, May 19th, 1911.

22. The *Swadesabhimani*, of the 19th May, writes thus:—Thanks to the untiring zeal of certain leading English philanthrophists, the complete cessation of our opium trade with China will be an accomplished fact in a short distance of time. The effects on the Indian finance will indeed be very shocking as the opium revenue formed hitherto one of the chief resources to meet the growing expenses of sanitation, education and other equally important branches of administration. It will be very hard hereafter for the Indian Exchequer to satisfy all these demands which would mean a considerable set back to the cause of progress in India. Will it be too much to expect at this juncture that the same English philanthrophists who did so much for the Chinese will not grudge to extend their kindly help to India as well?

The opium agreement.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, May 25th, 1911.

On the same subject the London correspondent of the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th May, observes that the attempts of Great Britain to stamp out the opium habit from China are very laudable, and whatever be the sacrifice India may have to make, vice should be rooted out whenever it be found.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Vijaya Vikatan, *Madras*, May 17th, 1911.

23. The *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 17th May, says:—Mr. Cunningham, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, is quite unlike his predecessors, who never cared about the events which occurred around them. He can be seen going through his range in any kind of conveyance available and he has an eye on every official subordinate to him. He is accessible to all men, rich or poor, young or old. Unlike some Police officers who never run to the scene of the occurrence of a crime, the report of such an occurrence brings Mr. Cunningham to the spot immediately and a personal enquiry is made by him about the allegations of the parties. Theft, gambling and bribery have almost gone out of existence under his *regimé* and both the subordinate officials of the Police and the ordinary people have learnt to behave well.

Mr. Cunningham, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, May 22nd, 1911.

24. With reference to the correspondence between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Mackerness on this topic, the *Mysore Star*, of the 22nd May, writes:—It is only novices in crime and cowards that make voluntary confessions, but hardened criminals are never known to confess even under the severest torture. And though they may confess before the Police, they retract such confessions the moment they are in the presence of the Magistrate. We think that torture affords a healthy check on the criminally inclined, and without it crimes will multiphy in the country. We would suggest that all that is necessary under the circumstances is to enact a strong measure providing deterrent punishment in cases where death results from torture.

Police torture in India.

(*d*) *Education.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, May 12th, 1911.

25. With reference to the constitution of the Telugu section of the Vernacular Text-Book Committee, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 12th May, remarks as follows:—It is difficult to guess why the authorities have appointed men who are not

Text-Book Committee.

versed in Telugu literature as members of the Telugu Sub-Committee, while for the other vernaculars, men well versed in them have been appointed. From the fact that Mr. Yates who has endeavoured to spoil Telugu literature, Professor Rangacharyulu, who is a Mysore Vaishnavite, and Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar, who is a Southerner, are members, it is evident that Government are indifferent towards our language. It is regrettable that none of them is a Telugu-speaking gentleman or one well versed in that language. There can be no greater dishonour to our language and to our traditions than to refrain from endeavouring to set right the wrong that has been openly done to our language. We wish that protest meetings should be held all over the Telugu country to represent this matter to Government. We emphatically state that those who are not Telugu gentlemen have no business to sit on the Telugu Sub-Committee, and that it is wrong on the part of Government to act in violation of it. The sooner it is set right the better.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, May 13th, 1911.

Self-government.

26. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 12th May, has the following on the subject of self-government:—In his preliminary speech, Rao Bahadur Ramanujacharyulu, the President of the Madras Provincial Conference, has stated that our municipalities have not developed our capacity for self-government. Although this is true to some extent, the Government are not so much to blame as our own countrymen. Though it is now sixty years since self-government has been granted to us, some of our countrymen are still ignorant and without grasping the object of municipalities they make them a means of making money. If those who pursue this suicidal policy are illiterate, we may easily excuse them. But they are highly educated and are deemed to be capable of distinguishing right from wrong. They can have no excuse. There is nothing more disgraceful for men who fear none and do not care to faithfully discharge the duties they owe to society, to become peoples' representatives. There can be nothing more unwise than for them to turn their power to represent the public into a means for making money and to bring the representative institutions into discredit. The tricks to which they resort in order to become the representatives of the people are quite in keeping with their want of moral sense. Although they do not possess property enough to qualify them to become representatives, it seems they manage to pay more taxes and become representatives. They do not hesitate to represent an improper act as proper, to state that a road has been covered with gravel while it has only been covered with rubbish, and that a certain measurement is correct while it is really defective. In short, they stoop to do anything, however wrong it may be. They enjoy their offices as a *mirasi* right. The worthless men that elect such worthless people are not fit for self-government.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 20th, 1911.

Protective duties in India.

27. In reporting the statement made by Lord Minto on the occasion of a dinner given to him by the Central Asian Society, that the future of India depends on the improvement of her industries and that protective duties are necessary to bring about such an improvement, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th May, says:—There is no doubt that the production and manufacture of articles in India will cease to be adversely affected by the competition of foreigners, if import duties are levied on cloth, sugar and paper, which are largely imported into India, and export duties are levied on cotton, oil and seeds, which are largely exported to other countries. Lord Minto is not a tourist who stayed in India for only six weeks, but a statesman who was our Viceroy for five years and intelligently understood the trend of Indian public opinion. We therefore believe that he has made the above statement with a sincere interest in the welfare of India. Hereafter our representatives in the Legislative Council are sure to demand the introduction of protective duties in India and we fully trust that Lord Minto will utilise his experience and knowledge to help them at that time.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, May 17th, 1911.

The slaughter of cattle.

28. The *Dasamata*, of the 17th May, refers to the forthcoming coronation at Delhi of His Majesty King George V and prays that the King-Emperor will be pleased to order the release of persons like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who have been convicted and sentenced on a charge of sedition, as a mark of royal favour on such a grand occasion. Now that the unrest has subsided and the country has been restored to peace, His Majesty may do this favour easily and earn the gratitute of the whole Indian population. Then with reference to the suggestion of Mr. Stead that during the month in which the coronation is to take place, His Majesty may be pleased to forbid the slaughter of cattle, the paper dwells at length on the many uses of cattle in India which is mainly an agricultural country, and prays that the Government will obtain the sanction of His Majesty to forbid their slaughter altogether and for ever, making arrangements for the import of beef from Australia for the consumption of the beef-eating population of India. If this be not possible the Government, says the paper, will do well to reduce the slaughter of cattle to some extent.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1911.

Indian industries.

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd May, states that no amount of concessions of the sort already granted to the Indians can conduce to the progress of India. Commerce and industries should increase and until then, the Indians cannot become rich, escape from the effects of famine, have sufficient food to eat and be happy. Indian commerce is now advantageous only to the English merchants in England, and this policy, says the paper, ought to be put an end to. Free trade is unsuited to India. Indian industries should be protected. Heavy import duties have to be imposed upon yarn and piece-goods imported from England and other foreign countries, so that the cotton produced in India may be woven into cloth in India itself. The Legislative Councils of the various provinces, says the paper, should consider this question. It ought to be discussed in the Congress and in the Provincial and District Conferences. Indian representatives should repair to England and there plead for the abolition of free trade and for the introduction of the policy of protection in India. In short, the Indians, says the paper, should be enabled to manufacture the articles they require in India itself. It says that unless foreign imports are restrained, Indian trade can never be expected to thrive.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1911.

Love in poems.

30. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd May, writes on the subject of the amorous element in literature as follows:—It is shortsightedness to understand a book in the light of a few lines in it which depict the amorous side of life. The Westerners write inconsiderately that the amorous element is abundant in our books. But I believe that they will not open their mouth if they examine their own works. The skill of the artizan class in Greece first manifested itself in the manufacture of nude figures, and matured itself into the figures of the present day French Academy. Is it not the dexterity of the Westerners to tie their clothes close to their bodies so as to make the bodily organs visible, and dance before men who call themselves gentlemen? Is it not quite common among them to kiss and embrace a woman in public? Apart from religious books, it goes without saying that books like Bocacio's Decameron, etc., are full of amorous literature. The case of the French poets is known to the whole world. Some explanation had to be invented to-day for the amorous element in Chaucer's stories. The "Hero and Leander" by Morlow, the translation of the works of Ovid, a Roman poet, the "Rape of Lucreece" and "Venus and Adonis", "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry the Fourth" by Shakespeare are no better than our books. Byron's Don Juon is comparatively a recent work. From the Vedas down to the present day literary productions, the Sanskrit works contain the amorous element in them. Although Mr. Veeresalingam Pantulu is a reformer in matters social and literary, he has fully inherited the amorous sentiment of the ancient poets by virtue of his blood. As an instance may be mentioned his farce *Apurvabrahmacharyamu*, which occupies the first place in the first of his complete works. The amorous element is of two kinds. The

description of sexual intercourse, etc., and of the organs of woman is one of them. This is not very harmful. There are no men who do not know the organs of women. It is improbable that descriptions on these matters will make those that forgot them recall them into their minds. By man's own arrangement certain practices have come into existence with reference to things considered by him as private. In Malabar ladies go without petty-coats. Is any harm likely to ensue by reading mere descriptions, which do not ensue by seeing the things described? The amorous sentiment with reference to another's wife is the amorous sentiment properly so called. It is this that is depicted in the farce *Apurvabrahmacharyamu*. This is a great illustration of obscene literature. Books like this do harm to the public and it is our opinion that the circulation of this book should be stopped. For descriptions of kisses and embraces, see pages 15, 34 and 41 of volume 10. Mr. Pantulu's farces are full of stories of adultery. Stanza No. 3, Canto No. 1 of *Suddhandhra Nirvoshtya Nirvachana Nishadhamu*, stanzas Nos. 52 to 84 of *Abhagyopakhyanamu* surpass the descriptions of old poets. In the fourth Canto of *Rasika Manoranjanamu*, there is an unveiled description of the intercourse between men and women beginning from stanza No. 114.

Pages 13, 25, 27, 28, 37, 38, 68 and 69 of *Usha*, a drama written by Mr. Vedam Venkataraya Sastri, deserve notice.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 20th, 1911.

A hard case

31. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th May, regrets the conviction of Ramaswami Aiyangar, Police Inspector, Darsi taluk, Nellore district, for procuring false evidence in order to cover up a case of petty dacoity. He was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Nellore to two years' imprisonment, which was reduced to one year by the High Court. The paper hears that the inhabitants of Nellore have memorialized Government to order his release in view of the fact that he is a very popular Inspector and that he always discharged his duties conscientiously. In entirely agreeing with the memorialists, the paper observes that the crime of which the Inspector is guilty is not very heinous, and that his dismissal from service was sufficient punishment for him. He is good and is loved by all. The paper prays that His Excellency the Governor will take compassion upon him and earn the gratitude of the Nellore public by ordering his release.

III.—Legislation.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

Bills of the Imperial Legislative Council.

32. The *Alhami*, of the 16th May, mentions that three bills of the Government of India relating to Primary Education, Special Marriages and Mussalman Waqf, respectively, have been referred to the Local Governments, etc., for their opinion. It adds that meetings are being held and papers are continually publishing articles in support of the Mussalman Waqf Validating Bill.

IV.—Native States.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 22nd & 23rd, 1911.

Experiments in the administration of Native States.

33. The establishment of an Advisory Council, consisting of some of his nobles, by the Maharaja of Dhar to help him in administering his dominions and the formation of an Advisory Council by the Maharaja of Mysore to discuss public questions, along with the Representative Assembly, are cited by the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd and 23rd May, respectively, to prove that experiments in administration, which are considered to be impracticable by the British Government, are being successfully made by the Native Princes.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, May 24th, 1911.

The conference for economic progress in Mysore.

34. With reference to the *Mysore Gazette* (Extraordinary), of the 19th May, publishing a Government Order directing a conference for economic progress to be assembled in Mysore every year for three days in the month of June, consisting of officials and non-officials, to discuss

subjects dealing with education, agriculture and industries and make reports to the Government thereon, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 24th May, writes as follows:—It ought to have been the people in the first instance that should have moved for a conference of this kind, but none the less we are thankful to the Government for having taken the initiative in the matter. We should have very much liked if there were to be non-officials only in the conference and a standing committee formed out of them for each district in the province to work in association with the District officers. As it is going to be constituted at present, it will be a representative body only in name and the official element will doubtless predominate. We should have liked to see social matters also included in the list of subjects to be discussed there, as economic progress is not after all the be-all and end-all of existence.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, May 25th, 1911.

Village panchayat courts in Mysore.

35. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th May, writes:—The Village Panchayat Courts' Bill is one of the most important measures now under discussion in the Mysore Legislative Council. It goes without saying that it will, if passed, prove very beneficial to the litigant public saving them considerable time, trouble and expense in the prosecution of their petty suits in courts far away from their homes. The only fear is whether there will be found in villages competent men to act as judges, but it is to be hoped that none but upright and honest men of approved ability will be chosen for the office. The one happy feature of this Bill is that it is not made compulsory to resort to such courts. We wish that the Bill may soon be passed and brought into effect without much loss of time.

KERALA TARAKA, *Tiruvalla (Travancore)*, May 19th, 1911.

The Excise departments of Travancore and Mysore.

36. A leader in the same issue of the paper compares the Excise department of Travancore with that of Mysore and discloses certain striking facts for the immediate attention of the Travancore Sirkar. The chief of them are—that the strength of the liquor allowed for popular consumption by the Travancore Sirkar is injurious to health; that whereas in Mysore there is only one shop for every 36 square miles, Travancore allows one country liquor shop for every 5·75 square miles, and one toddy shop for every 2·25 square miles; that in the town of Trivandrum which is only 10 square miles in area, there are 24 country liquor shops and 30 toddy shops in addition to eight foreign liquor shops and the average consumption per head is 9·9 gallons: that while the manufacture of "Beer" brewed from rice which is deleterious to health is being discouraged in Mysore, the manufacture of puttai arrack which is equally injurious to health is being encouraged in Travancore. The article cites with approval the law in Mysore prohibiting the sale of liquors at public fairs and festivals, and requests the Travancore Sirkar to adopt a similar rule there. In conclusion, the article hopes that the Travancore Sirkar will look more to the welfare of the public than to the filling of its coffers.

KERALA TARAKA, *Tiruvalla (Travancore)*, May 19th, 1911.

The Madras Presidency and the Delhi Darbar.

37. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Taraka*, of the 19th May, says that the visit of Their Majesties to India is a source of great joy to every loyal citizen of the land. The inhabitants of the Madras Presidency, although they are not able like the fortunate inhabitants of North India to show their loyalty to Their Majesties in their own Presidency, can display it at Delhi when they will be represented in the Darbar Hall. The *Madras Mail* and other papers have expressed their opinion regarding the presentation of an address to Their Majesties similar to the one presented on the occasion of the public celebration of Her Majesty the late lamented Queen Victoria. The article invites the attention of the people of Travancore and Cochin as well, as they form a portion of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and have a right to share in the presentation of the proposed address, and commends the matter to the notice of the two Sirkars in the hope that they will heartily co-operate with their brethren in the Presidency of Madras.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th May, observes:—The public impression is that the proceedings of the Madras Provincial Conference were not conducted as they should have been and that the same interest and zeal were not evinced in this conference as in the previous conferences. The reasons for this are manifold. At the outset, there are no leaders, either in Madras or in the mofussil, in whom the people have confidence. It is thought that those who now come forward to conduct public affairs do so with the idea of courting the favour of the Government and thereby securing higher appointments. It is of course a good thing a deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor and presented a copy of the resolutions passed at the conference. As Lord Hardinge received a similar deputation from the Congress and gave a sympathetic reply, Sir Arthur Lawley also acted similarly. Now the rulers have begun to be actuated by a desire that the Government should be conducted as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the people. This desire will become strengthened and carried out on a larger scale in proportion to the strength of public opinion. Therefore it is necessary that those who were responsible for the conduct of the conference this year should try to guide its proceedings with the same interest and zeal which characterised the proceedings of previous conferences.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 19th, 1911.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

39. The *Lokopakari*, of the 22nd May, writes:—We learn that the consideration of the Indian Immigration Bill by the Legislative Council of South Africa has been suspended for the present and this seems to be the result of the recent decision of the Government of India. The adage 'If it sting, it is a scorpion; if not, it is a harmless gryllus' appears to have proved true in this case. There is no limit to the difficulties and losses to which the Indians are subjected in South Africa. Our patriots should therefore continue to agitate about it; otherwise, all that has been done till now will become useless. Our Government also should not accede to the request of the Transvaal Government. When both the Indian and the Colonial Governments are under the rule of King George, why cannot our Government pay some attention to the hardships suffered by the Indians in the Colonies? The statement that the British Government treats its subjects impartially, without distinction of race or religion, does not seem to be applied in practice. Though the Englishmen in India lead a happy life with princely comforts, they feel discontented and the British Government is devising all sorts of means to remove such discontent; but it is in different in the matter of remedying the grievances of the Indians in other countries. This cannot be said to be an impartial course and therefore this subject deserves to be specially considered by our Government.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1911.

Indians in the Colonies.

40. An editorial note in the *Manorama*, of the 19th May, says thus:—The proposal for the introduction into India of a gold coin of the value of Rs. 10, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit has been received with great joy by all Indians, inasmuch as it will serve to keep it alive in the memory of the people as long as the moon and stars last, and will result in great public convenience. No body can, at present, predict what further boons His Majesty has in contemplation to bestow upon India on this memorable occasion. We hope that India will derive manifold benefits from this visit of His Imperial Majesty.

Manorama, *Calicut*, May 19th, 1911.

The new coinage for India.

41. A correspondent in the *Keralapatrika*, of the 20th May, writes about the tendency of the ryots to extend their fields by encroaching upon the bordering canals and water tanks which supply water for the kole cultivation in places in the neighbourhood of Chavakkad. If this crop fails in any year the loss to the cultivator would be incalculable. Since the last

Keralapatrika, *Calicut*, May 20th, 1911.

Kole cultivation—cultivation of lagoon-fields—in Malabar.

few years the failure has been of common occurrence. According to the information received from one Chavakkad correspondent this year's crop has completely failed for want of rain in the months of April and May. No doubt much of this misfortune has been brought on by the British Government and the Cochin State not taking proper precautions in time to prevent the encroachment. It is true that the authorities have the power of levying assessment on this cultivation; but they should also remember that they have certain moral obligations towards the kole cultivators. The correspondent suggests that unless the authorities put a stop to this pernicious practice of the ryots in filling up the canals and encroaching upon them and reducing their capacity, the ryots would suffer heavy loss and this cultivation will entirely be given up.

A leader in the same issue of the paper, while supporting the views of the correspondent, remarks that if the ryots are allowed to fill up the reservoirs or put on dams across waterways as stated by the correspondent, the consequent scarcity of water will compel the ryots to stop this cultivation which is the main stay of the people there and a good source of revenue to Government. The Tahsildars and other officers should not only be strict in levying the assessment, but should also render all assistance to the cultivators. It appears that during the last two or three years several petitions were submitted to the Tahsildar of Ponnáni, but no notice is said to have been taken of them. Besides, the Cochin Sirkar has leased out to the ryots for kole cultivation portions of deep and large lagoons which form the main source of water-supply to the kole lands in the British territory. This action of the Cochin Sirkar is the remote cause of all these complaints. In order to minimise this difficulty of getting water one Chengalloor Nambûtiri and some other rich kole cultivators propose to get water from a distant lake. But the carrying out of this project which requires a good deal of money must depend upon external help. It is desired that the British Government and the Cochin Sirkar should render all possible help in the execution of this proposal.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, May 16th, 1911.

Presidency of the Reception Committee.

42. The *Alhami*, of the 16th May, states that Indian Chiefs have a great regard for their rank and dignity. It is on this account that there have been two applicants for the Presidency of the Reception Committee for His Imperial Majesty. Of these one is the Nawab of Murshidabad and the other is the Maharaja of Burdwan. It is understood that the Government of India have accepted the application of the Nawab and have ordered him to first present himself to the King-Emperor and then introduce the Maharaja and other Chiefs to His Majesty. The paper, in conclusion, says that the appointment is a matter for pride to Bengal.

[Issued, 30th May 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 23 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 3rd June 1911.

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(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST MARCH 1911.)

[NOTE.—**Papers classed as dealing with politics are printed in big types. Officers in whose jurisdiction they are published are requested to pay special attention to these papers and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, Madras.**

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Abhinava Bharati ..	Telugu.	Arya Vyasa Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Nadendla Sitaramiah, Hindu, Sudra, 22 years.	500
2	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Do.	Published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, but printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
3	Adyar Bulletin	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
5	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	English.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
6	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
7	Agriculture	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. .	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	About 900
8	Agriculturist	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years.	750
10	Ajayibul-alum	Tamil ..	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main Street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
11	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad Muhammadan, 22 years.	100
12	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	175
13	Alma Poshini	Malayalam.	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
14	Ambrosia	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
15	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	*200
16	Andhradésaranjani ..	Do.	Printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 70, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	600
17	**Andhrakesari** ..	Do.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódavari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,100
18	**Andhraprakasika** ..	Do.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
19	Anglo-Indian	English.	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	W. Mumford, European, 43 years.	1,000
20	Army and Civil News ..	Do.	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily ..	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years.	About 250
21	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Telugu.	Published at Dowlaishwaram, but printed at the Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	1,000
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	227

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Áryamatabódhini ..	Telugu and English.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
24	Arya Mitran	Tamil ..	Published at Tiruvalúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly.	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
25	Arya Siddhánta Dípiká.	Malayalam.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Iluvan, about 31 years.	250
26	Arya Vysya	English and Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	1,500
27	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
28	Astrological Magazine ..	English.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepéry High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
29	Atmananda	Sanskrit and Canarese.	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
30	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
31	Bahurasam	Malayalam.	Papali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
32	Bala	Telugu.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vaisya, 26 years.	About 500
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Published at Calicut, Malabar district, but printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, 34 years	900
34	Bála Vidyárthi	Do.	Mar Thoma Sliba Press, Pala Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parameswaram Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
35	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
36	Barq-i-Sakhun	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	About 500
37	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam district	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	400
39	Bhashá Poshini	Malayalam.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
40	Bháshá Vilásam	Do.	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	400
41	Bhautika Kalanidhi ..	English and Devanagiri.	Published at the Suryalaya, Tondiyarpet, but printed at Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	1,000
42	Bhuloka Vyasan	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
43	**Bidar Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years	507
44	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Monthly .	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	186
45	Brahmavâdin	English.	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	500
46	Canarese Evangelist ..	Canarese	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. D. D. Gunisbuger, American, about 50 years.	400
47	Catholic Register	English.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
48	Catholic Watchman ..	Do.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
49	Chakravartini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
50	Children's Herald ..	Do. ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., European, 43 years.	250
52	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Revd. E. McPhail, M.A., European, 45 years.	450
53	Christian Patriot	Do.	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K.Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	725
54	Citator	Do.	India Printing Works, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,000
55	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, Guiros Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	180
56	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Sudra, 55 years.	200
57	Criminal Law Replenisher.	English.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
58	Criminal Law Reporter ..	Do.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipuram, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	Putrevu Venkata Rao Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	.. *
59	Daily Post	Do.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	1 890
60	Dakhan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Decoan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbarkhan Sahib, 33 years; and Babu Gayaparshad Sahib. 35 years; Muhammadans.	300
61	**Desabhimani**	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar,† Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
62	**Desabhimani**	Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
63	**Desamata**	Do.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	600
64	Devi Bhagavatam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavalikarai, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
65	Dhánvantari	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	400
66	**Dharmam**	Tamil ..	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
67	Diocesan Record	English.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	375
68	Divyagnána Dipika *or* Organ of Theosophy.	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, 55 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 61 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
69	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,400
70	Dravidabhimani	Tamil ..	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	900
71	**East Coast News and Advertiser.**	English.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
72	Educational Review ..	Do.	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	550
73	Educationist	Do.	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
74	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,600
75	Eucharist and Priest ..	English.	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk, Travancore State, but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., German, 47 years.	950
76	Flower of Karmal ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic Christian, about 34 years.	1,500
77	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	3,300
78	Gnananayaki	Do. ..	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vakkakaran Street, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S P. Narayanaswami Mudali, Hindu, Vellala, 32 years.	500
79	Good Pastor	Do. ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
80	Gospel Witness	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	450

* Information called for.

† Died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	C. H. Reur, 34 years	350
82	Guna Darpana	Uriya ..	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Nilamani Vidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	1,800
83	Harinám	Do. ..	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000
84	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 18 years	596
85	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	4,100
86	**Hindu Nesan**	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years	600
87	Hindú Sundári	Telugu.	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	Sattiráju Sitáramayya, 43 years, and M. Ramabayamma, 30 years ; Hindu, Brahmans.	About 500
88	Hitakarini	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	1,250
89	Hitavádi	Telugu.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
90	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	English.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Bi-monthly.	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
91	**Independent**	Do.	Published at Bazaar Saint Laurent Street and printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
92	**Independent**	French.	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
93	Indian Interpreter ..	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., 42 years ; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., 39 years ; Europeans.	1,000
94	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
95	Indian Law Gazette ..	Tamil ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 49 Acharappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
96	Indian Missionary News.	Do. ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
97	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dípiká.	Do. ..	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years.	900
98	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Malayalam.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran, 56 years ..	1,000
99	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	*1,070
100	Indian Railway Journal ..	Do.	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	150
101	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
102	Indian Shorthand Journal	Do.	Published at Kumbakónam, Tanjore district, but printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	200
103	Indian Stage	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., 39 years, and P. Seshadri, M.A., 22 years ; Hindu, Brahmans.	750
104	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Do.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	250
105	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Urdu ..	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Do. do.	400
106	Industry	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
107	International Police Service Magazine.	English.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu. Brahman, 51 years.	630

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	Islam Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 12, Appu Maistri Street, but printed at Muslim Abhimani Press, No. 18, Appu Maistri Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	O. C. P. O. Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	250
109	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
110	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 42 years.	304
111	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	400 *
112	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
113	Jivanikshepam	Malayalam.	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	516
114	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
115	Journal of the South Indian Association.	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
116	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Canarese	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	480
117	Kalpaka	English.	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,290
118	Kalpavalli	Telugu.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly.	J. Venkataratnam Chowdhuri, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	600
119	Kamesvari	Do.	American Diamond Press, No. 4/5, Inspector Subrayalu Nayudu Street, Washermanpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Puranam Suryanarayana Tirthulu, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	2,000
120	**Karmayogi**	Tamil ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
121	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
122	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
123	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
124	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
125	Kérala Chintamani ..	Do.	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyan, 32 years.	575
126	**Kerala Kawmudi** ..	Do.	Varnaprakam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore.	Weekly ..	C. Krishnan, Hindu, Iluvan, 26 years.	800
127	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	600
128	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	600
129	**Kerala Taraka** ..	Do.	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
130	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bimonthly.	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	433
131	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly.	C. V. Ramachari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
132	Kolar Gold Fields News..	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years.	400
133	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Canarese	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
134	Krishikkaran	Malayalam.	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthassan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
135	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	Do.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Protestant Christian, 41 years.	800
136	Kurshid	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-Ráhman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 53 years.	400
137	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
138	La Missione di Mangalore.	Italian .	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years.	800
139	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	4	4	5	6	7
140	Lakshmi Vilasam	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 42 years.	250
141	Law Patrika	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	C Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
142	Law Record ..	English.	Published at the Bombay House, No. 3/10, Ganapati Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at Edward Press, No. 2/11, Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
143	**Lawyer**	Tamil ..	Dowden & Co., Peerless Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. .	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	1,000
144	Le Pionnier	French.	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
145	Le Progrés	Do.	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Louis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
146	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	English.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. V. Ramanan, B.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
147	Liva-ul-Islam	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
148	**Lokanukulan** ..	Do. ..	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
149	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Satchitananda Press, No. 18, Swami Chetti Street, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	480
150	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Do. ..	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
151	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	700
152	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	English and Tamil.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., 39 years, and (2) L. T. Stephen, 38 years; Native Christians.	500
153	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
154	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 51 years, and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 43 years; Hindu, Brahmans	1,420
155	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
156	Madras Mail	Do.	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	4,750 *
157	**Madras Standard** ..	Do.	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
158	Madras Times	Do.	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. (Two editions.)	W. P. Grahame, European, 58 years.	2,125
159	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
160	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss A. M. Naish, European, 36 years.	200
161	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	T. Denham, European, 55 years.	300
162	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	750 †
163	Mahilasakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Monthly ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	299
164	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years.	664
165	**Malabarí**	Malayalam.	Published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, but printed at the West Coast Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	500
166	Malabar Islam	Do.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 25 years.	600

* Including the tri-weekly and weekly editions.

† Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167	Malabar Quarterly Review.	English.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	450
168	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	Malayalam.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years	965
169	Malankára Sabha Taraka.	Do.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. M. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
170	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	Do.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,200
171	**Malayala Manorama**	Malayalam and English.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
172	Malayála Mitram with Gnananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	470
173	**Malayali**	Do.	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,640
174	Manavaseva	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
175	Mangalodayam	Malayalam and Sanskrit.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	540
176	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
177	Manju Bháshini	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Monthly..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
178	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	500
179	Manoranjani	Telugu.	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
180	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
181	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years.	3,800
182	Messenger of Truth ..	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
183	Millenial Light	Do.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
184	Missionary Intelligence ..	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
185	Monthly Witness ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
186	Morning Star	English.	St Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
187	**Muhammadan** ..	Do.	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
188	Muhammadiya Darpanam.	Malayalam.	Sarasvati Prakasam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly..	K. N. Govinda Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 28 years.	1,200
189	**Muhammadiya-mitran.**	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 202, Marakkadai Street, Vániyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Sahib, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
190	**Mukhbir-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	500 *
191	**Mushir i-Dakhan** ..	Do. ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
192	**Mysore Star**	Canarese	Star Press, Mysore City ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshayya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; Hindus, Virashaivas.	2,000
193	**Mysore Times** ..	English.	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Bi-weekly.	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
194	**Nagai Nilalochani.**	Tamil ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	250
195	Nallasiriyan or Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
196	Nalleswara Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiyan, 31 years.	200
197	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,600
198	**Nazzarani Dipika** ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 34 years.	600
199	New Reformer	English.	Published at No. 15, Venkateswarar Lane, Sowcarpet, but printed at G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 43 years.	490
200	Nizami	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
201	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 38 years.	300
202	O'Vinte et tries de Novembro.	Portuguese.	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Revd. Fr. J. Gilvaz, S.J., European, 49 years.	130
203	Our Magazine	Malayalam.	V. G. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State	Do. ..	A. V. George, B.A., Syrian Christian, about 35 years.	500
204	People's Doctor	English.	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years.	250
205	Pizhaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	Tamil ..	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
206	Planters' Chronicle ..	English.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years.	800
207	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Telugu.	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
208	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Malayalam.	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
209	Prachina Taraka ..	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly.	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	290
210	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
211	Progress	English.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
212	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Tamil ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/256, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, 53 years, and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, 44 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
213	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narayana Pillai Street, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
214	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	J. B. Maclawrin, Canadian Missionary, 30 years.	800
215	Risāla-i-Adib	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
216	Risāla-i-Al-hadi	Do. ..	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
217	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
218	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
219	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
220	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
221	**Sadhvi**	Anglo-Canarese.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore City.	Bi-monthly.	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
222	Sahaya	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	310

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
223	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	500
224	Samadaya Parishkarini ..	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	C. Krishna Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 59 years.	500
225	Sarada	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
226	Saraswati	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	300
227	Sarva Vyapi	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
228	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Triweekly.	G. Sésháchárlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
229	**Satya Dipika** ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
230	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
231	Satyanadam	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Francis Michael Nelavarath, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,000
232	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years.	500
233	Self-Culture	Do.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
234	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli Street, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	400
235	Sentamil Selvi	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 41 years.	610
236	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghatala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	700 *
237	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	100
238	**Shri Krishna Sukthi**	Canarese	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
239	**South Indian Mail.**	English.	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	800
240	South Indian Templar ..	Do.	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar, Mysore State, but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
241	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund, the Nilgiri district.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years.	About 600
242	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
243	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years, Venkatesa Jois, 38 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
244	**Sri Parasurama** ..	Malayalam.	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,825
245	Sri Savithri	Telugu.	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
246	Students' Own Magazine.	English.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown, but printed at Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	3,000
247	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
248	**Subhashini**	Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,500

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry. Increase due to a change in the proprietorship of the press, where the paper is printed.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
249	Sudarsanam	Malayalam.	Published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk, but printed at the Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	K. Janardhana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 23 years.	500
250	Sudarsini	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	480
251	Sunday Friend	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,125
252	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Telugu.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Monthly..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	560
253	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore City ..	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 50 years, A. Venkatesiah, 45 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	450
254	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	Malayalam.	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years.	825
255	**Swadeshabhimani** ..	Canarese	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
256	**Swadesamitran** ..	Tamil ..	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily, Tri-weekly.	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	2,660 *
257	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Telugu.	Published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, but printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
258	Swajanamitran	Malayalam.	Edward VII Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunjunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,075
259	Swarnalekha	Telugu.	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
260	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
261	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Urdu ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
262	Teacher	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	250
263	Teacher	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
264	Telugu Baptist	Do.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell, Canadian, 43 years.	730
265	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	120
266	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
267	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Tamil ..	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali Street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
268	Theosophist	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	3,500
269	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	389
270	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Do. ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly.	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
271	Travancore Abhimani ..	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	150
272	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
273	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Do.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
274	Ul-Mysore	Urdu ..	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore City.	Fortnightly.	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200
275	Ulaga Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
276	United Church Herald ..	English and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly.	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American, 39 years.	1,300
277	United Church Herald ..	Telugu and Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras, but printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years.	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
278	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Native Christian, 45 years.	400
279	Vaidika Mitra	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
280	Vaidya Bodhini	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhara Gowda, Hindu, Non-Brahman, 30 years	300
281	Vaidya Sindhu	Canarese and English.	Caxton Press, Bangalore Civil and Military Station, Mysore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
282	**Vakkaligara Patrika**	Canarese	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 32 years	1,040
283	Valibhar Mitran *or* Young Men's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400
284	**Vasundhara**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
285	Vedadhyapakam	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	A. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, about 25 years.	2,000
286	Vedanta Deepika	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Madras	Do. ..	S. Vasudeva Chari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300 to 500
287	Vediar Vilacku *or* the Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
288	Vidya Bhanu	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
289	Vidyádáyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
290	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
291	Vidyávati	Telugu.	Published at No. 288, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, but printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	500
292	Vidya Viharini	Tamil ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
293	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 53 years.	150
294	**Vijaya Vikatan** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
295	Vikatapratapa	Canarese	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, Chittoor district.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
296	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Virakesari**	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at No. 70, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, but printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras	Fortnightly.	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	438
298	Virasiva-Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 37 years.	250
299	Viveka Bodhini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
300	Viveka Chintamani ..	Do. ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
301	Vivekodaya	Canarese	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 33 years.	350
302	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Iluvan, 36 years.	800
303	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras, but printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
304	**Vrittanta Patrika** ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	5,122
305	Vyavasâya Mitram ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	750
306	**Vysya**	Telugu.	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No. 1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
307	Water of Life	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 44 years.	2,000
308	**Wednesday Review.**	English.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	800
309	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly.	Revd. J. S. M. Hooper, European.	350
310	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	760
311	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	700
312	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Tri-weekly	Conceica, Portuguse, about 57 years.	600
313	Yathartha Vachani ..	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
314	Yogakshemam	Malayalam.	Keralakalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha ..	1,000
315	Young Men of Madras ..	English.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
316	Yuddha Dhvani	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 61, *Deshabhimani*. P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 91, *Independent*. In its issue dated the 6th May 1911 the publishers announce that, from the beginning of the current month, they have started their own printing press called the "Modern Press" in Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry, and that the paper will henceforth be printed and published there.

No. 193, *Mysore Times*. In its issue, dated the 10th May 1911, the publishers announce that the paper will henceforth be published only once a week, instead of twice as hithertofore.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271-A	**Travancore Standard.**	English.	P. J. Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly.	* .. *	.. *

* Information called for.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. In referring to the new opium agreement between Great Britain and China, the *Madras Standard*, of the 29th May, writes:—"It would not be too much to say that it is an entirely uncalled-for treaty for which there can be no justification from any rational standpoint. According to the agreement of 1907, which the present one modifies, Great Britain consented to reduce the Indian exports of opium to China at the rate of one-tenth yearly. . . . . Now, without rhyme or reason, at the pressure of faddists who want to satisfy their unctuous self-righteousness at the expense of other people, the Imperial Government makes a new agreement with China before the period for which the old one was made has expired. . . . . It is not altogether beyond suspicion that the export of specie from China which the importation of Indian opium involves may have more to do with the new agreement than moral and philanthropic considerations. The new agreement provides that if China *proves* that 'native opium' is no longer produced in the country the export of Indian opium shall also simultaneously cease. How in a vast country like China of the interior of which Europeans have still but little knowledge it can be proved that the cultivation of opium has ceased is beyond our comprehension. . . . . Granting the sincerity of Chinese statesmen in their crusade against opium, can it be contended that their views are shared by the British Cabinet? If not, the question becomes a purely business one which should be decided on business grounds. Can it be contended that the British Government regards opium as anathema? In 1893 a Royal Commission was appointed to consider and report on the opium question. In their report the Commissioners expressed their well-considered opinion that 'the temperate use of opium in India should be viewed in the same light as the temperate use of alcohol in England. . . . . If the discreet use of opium is not harmful to the Indian it cannot be deleterious to the Chinaman. We have not seen it stated that this view of the Royal Commission has been repudiated by the British Government. Then on what grounds was the new agreement made? Where is the justification for it? . . . . The question who is to bear the cost was raised in Parliament by Mr. Keir-Hardie and Captain A. G. Murray, Mr. Montagu's answer was very suggestive and, we must confess, not entirely unexpected. The Under Secretary of State for India said that 'it is premature at this moment to consider a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer until it is seen what China does under the new agreement'. What China will do is not very difficult to guess. There will be a sufficient amount of clandestine cultivation of poppy, though the area under cultivation may diminish. . . . . It does not, in our opinion, mean as at first sight might appear, that the financial loss is to be shared between Great Britain and India. A more reasonable interpretation, and one which we shall hold till future events prove that we are wrong, is that the part of the Indian cultivator and tax-payer in this 'meritorious policy' is to pay the cost of carrying it out while that of the Cabinet is its initiation. . . . . We have little hope that any contribution will be made by the British Exchequer to compensate India for the loss she has to sustain. The prospect of further additions to taxation is by no means a remote contingency. The people of this country will have to pay more for some of the necessaries of life, or much needed reforms will be starved for want of funds. All this trouble has arisen not because of

The opium agreement.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 29th, 1911.

the need of satisfying a moral requirement or from any known grounds of policy, but to enable a set of canting fanatics to satisfy their sense of self-righteousness at the expense of other people."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, May 29th, 1911.

The repeal of the Asiatic Act.

2. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 29th May, writes:—"We rejoice to learn from a Johannesburg cablegram that the Union Government has provisionally settled the troubles of Indians in South Africa. . . . . The worst injustice against which our patriotic countrymen headed by Mr. Gandhi have been fighting so nobly, is the Asiatic Act of 1907 which is now proposed to be repealed at the next Session of the Union Legislature. The legal equality of Indians with the colonists will be restored. . . . . The brave company of Indian passive resisters, who have been struggling for rights of British citizenship within the Empire, have now partly succeeded in gaining their goal. . . . . The principle now accepted in the settlement is only that the Indians residing now in South Africa will not be subjected in future to the humiliating and unjust laws for the sin of their skin. From the statement of Mr. Botha that the Government entertained no hostility towards the Indians, it seems the past sins of the colony were the result of injudicious legislation or thoughtless prejudice. The abrupt gift of these 'concessions' is more a product of ingenuity and tact than sympathy and fair-mindedness. But all the same, the principle of equality has been partly accepted to the satisfaction of the renowned passive resisters and the future peace will rest on the propogation of the principle."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 1st, 1911.

The Parliament Bill.

3. In a leader on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st June, writes:—"We have it on the authority of Reuter that the second reading of the Parliament Bill has been passed by the House of Lords without a division. Somehow the Lords are reconciling themselves to their lot, and the backwoodsmen have not been put into requisition. There can be no doubt that the conservative majority in the House of Lords have been crippling the scope and freedom of liberal legislation, and have been completely paralysing Liberal Governments. . . . . Throughout the struggle the Liberals have been maintaining a sobriety of thought and aim and sentiment which is as astonishing as it is grand. It is because all their beneficent and constructive work has been rendered nugatory by an irresponsible opposition majority in the other house, though they have a triumphant majority in the House of Commons and have the country at their back, that they have been obliged to proceed with this so-called tinkering of the constitution. The Lords have nobody to blame but themselves. It is a state of circumstances for which they themselves are in the main responsible. What is more remarkable is that they have now been seized with a reforming zeal. We had Lord Rosebury's proposals for reform, the various amendments to the Veto Bill in the House of Commons such as referendum, and now we have Lord Lansdowne's Reform Bill. But Mr. Winston Churchill's remark that the Parliament Bill would be passed without condition or addition must have made them understand the hopelessness and helplessness of their position, and that is why they have so sulkily passed the Bill without a division, as Reuter informs us."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 31st, 1911.

A City Police appointment.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 31st May, writes:—"To-day's *Fort St. George Gazette* announces the appointment of Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, Assistant Commissioner of Police, to act as Deputy Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Cunningham on leave. It is now more than thirty years since an Indian gentleman filled this office in Madras; and if a precedent so old has been revived, it is not due to a lively memory of it, but to the

generous sympathy of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, who has never been indifferent to Indian claims where they could be wisely recognised, His Excellency was the first Governor in Madras to appoint an Indian to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate; and now it has fallen to him to advance another Indian to a high office. There can be no doubt of the special advantage of one of the Deputy Commissioners of the City Police being an Indian gentleman. There is growing need for the Police of the city being in touch with the higher classes of Indian society; and an Indian officer of sufficiently high status, as a Deputy Commissioner is, can best move in higher Indian circles. The appointment will surely be welcomed by the Indian public in the light of a concession, and attributed to His Excellency's insight and sympathy. . . . . We hope that the appointment which is temporary for the present may become permanent before long."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 1st, 1911.

The Kurnool District Board and the Elementary Education Bill

5. The *Madras Standard*, of the 1st June, writes:—"While that illustrious body, the Municipal Council of Nandyal, chose to reject Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, the District Board of Kurnool has accorded its unqualified support to it. . . . . There seems to have been some opposition to the Bill at the beginning on the part of the Collector and Mr. T. Venkanna Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Dhone Division. Mr. Lloyd's opposition does not take us by surprise. According to a correspondent in a Bombay contemporary, whose narrative of his experience at Kurnool was extracted in our columns, Mr. Llyod is said to have told the correspondent, a religious preacher, who was not allowed to deliver a religious lecture at Kurnool, not 'to wake up the sleeping buffaloes.' It is too much, therefore, to expect him to support the Bill. But Mr. Venkanna Pantulu's first attitude is a painful surprise. Mr. Narasimha Row, however, seems to have saved the situation and on his explanation of the provisions of the Bill, the Board, we are glad to see, has unanimously passed the resolution. We are also glad to announce that the Kurnool Municipal Council and the Taluk Boards of Kurnool and Markapur have also strongly supported the Bill."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, May 27th, 1911.

Economic progress in Mysore.

6. The *United India and Native States*, of the 27th May, writes as follows:—"The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have just now issued a Proceedings which will evoke feelings of discontent in the State. . . . . We are told that 'His Highness the Maharaja has had under his consideration for some time the desirability of associating men of enlightenment within the State, public spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants, etc., with the officers of Government in deliberations connected with economic progress in Mysore.' We must say that we see absolutely nothing in the object and purpose for which the meeting is proposed to be held. If the constitution of the conference is such as to enable the Representative Assembly members to take part and discuss, we have nothing to say and would gladly welcome the proposal. But the manner in which it is to be constituted deliberately ignores the institution of the Assembly itself as if it were a useless and unnecessary appendage. We are told that the following officers and gentlemen will constitute the conference:—*President*—The Diwan of Mysore; *Vice-Presidents*—The Members of Council; *Members*—(1) Selected heads of departments. (2) Members of the Legislative Council, (3 Selected retired officers of Government, (4) Deputy Commissioners, (5) Leading private gentlemen selected from the classes of persons described in the portion we have quoted above, not less than six nor more than eight in number. . . . . At the outset what strikes one is that 'men of enlightenment within the State, public spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants, etc.', are not available from the long list of the 270

gentlemen of light and leading in the State who are returned as members of the Representative Assembly for 1910. Such a presumption is damaging to the members of the Assembly, for it is, in other words, to say that there are no gentlemen of this description in the Assembly. We need not say how untrue and undesirable such a statement is, coming as it does from Government. . . . . It is nothing less than perverse to think that a conference, entirely independent of the Representative Assembly of such members, should be convened to discuss economic questions. The conception is too grand for ordinary mortals to think of! The underlying desire of those in power seems to be that something new and striking must be done to commemorate the auspicious occasion of His Highness the Maharaja, over and above what have generally become to be regarded as the most valuable and important adjuncts of the birthday event. In carrying out this desire discretion seems to have left them and given place to a nervous anxiety for something novel and catching."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, May 29th, 1911.

In writing on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 29th May, says:—"Mysore having been among the foremost of Native States to prove the need and utility of a Representative Assembly, the principle of associating non-officials with the officials in the administration of the State has long been accepted by the Ruler. The officials have much to gain and nothing to lose by their coming in contact with the non-officials. The needs of the country and the actual state of affairs are likely to be better known to the non-official public men than the officials, though the process of working up the deliberations lies largely in the hands of the officials. The practicability of the views and suggestions of the new conference seems ensured by the caution exercised in the selection of members. Selected heads of departments, Members of the Legislative Council, selected retired officials, Deputy Commissioners and leading private gentlemen will be the members of the conference, and the Diwan and Members of Councils will be the President and Vice-Presidents, respectively. From this it is apparent that the official element will predominate over the non-official and unless the latter obtains better strength and support, the conference will be a useless addition to the administration."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 30th, 1911.

The rumoured reduction in the Indian army.

7. In referring to the rumour, which has been cabled out from London, of a contemplated proposal to effect a reduction in the Indian army, the *Madras Standard*, of the 30th May, says:—"There has been marked activity of late in putting down gun-running in the Persian Gulf whose object was to supply arms to the Frontier tribesmen and the subjects of the Amir. If these operations are vigorously continued, as doubtless they will be, and if at the same time Great Britain arrives at an understanding with other Powers, France especially, to prevent the dumping down of arms at Muscat, a feat which is certainly within the powers of British diplomacy to achieve, the supply of arms to the tribesmen and the Afghans will be cut off and they will have to be practically content with such arms as they now possess. We do not think that the reduction by a few thousands of the Indian army will make it unable to face the most extensive combination among the tribesmen. As regards the attitude of the Afghans it is owing to a diplomatic blunder that the Amir is not as friendly as he might have been if fairer and wiser methods had been followed in the matter of the Anglo-Russian Convention. It is well known that the Amir was not consulted at all in drawing up the Convention, and it is no wonder that he took umbrage at what he naturally regarded as a slight. Even now it is quite possible to win over the Amir by deleting the unessential commercial clause of the Convention, as suggested by a contemporary. As to the German menace on the Persian Gulf, in the first place Great Britain does not contemplate to give the control of the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway to any other

Power or combination of Powers; and, secondly, any possible danger that may arise is one to be repelled by the navy and not by the army. . . . The more closely we look into the matter the more clearly we see that an appreciable reduction in the army in India may be made without running any risk whatever."

Egyptian administration in 1910.

8. In commenting on the report of the Consul-General on the administration of Egypt for 1910, the *Hindu*, of the 1st June, says:—"The administration of Egypt under Sir Eldon Gorst, the British Consul-General, and of India under Lord Minto, the Governor-General, have both come in for a plentiful shower of abuse and unjust criticism at the hands of a certain section of the British public, who have never hesitated to characterise every political concession and every little act of kindness as so much exhibition of weakness and as unworthy attempts to pacify the extremists. Curiously enough, the same policy of concession and repression has been followed in both the countries and this has resulted, according to Imperialists, in the loss of British prestige so laboriously built up in Egypt by Lord Cromer and in India by Lord Curzon and the two previous Viceroys. There appears to be no doubt that the feeling against the British occupation of Egypt among the Egyptians is daily growing in intensity and recent events have also amply shown that the British people are not particularly anxious to terminate the admittedly temporary occupation till the British Government are convinced that such withdrawal would be for the benefit of Egypt as a whole. . . . . The present Consul-General, under pressure of the Liberal Government, has had to initiate measures with a view to conciliate Egyptian feeling and consult Egyptian opinion, and in this respect, his work stands out in striking contrast to that done by Lord Cromer who was all for efficiency. . . . . The truth is that the policy of alternate coercion and concession that is so marked a feature of latter-day Liberalism in regard to oriental nations has pleased nobody completely and not done justice to the people concerned."

HINDU, *Madras*, June 1st, 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 31st, 1911.

Indian emigrants.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st May, feels gratified that the time has now come for the redress, to some extent, of the grievances of the South African Indians. The Transvaal Government have now given up their merciless attitude towards the Indian emigrants and have repealed the Asiatic Act of 1907. The paper hopes that the Transvaal authorities will not fail to secure gradually for the Indian residents in the Transvaal the common rights of humanity, now that they have yielded to reason and have taken a step in the right direction. Side by side with this happy news the paper hears with sorrow that the Indians in Canada are subjected to great disabilities. The request of the Indians in Canada to have this matter discussed in the Imperial Conference has not been complied with. The paper, in conclusion, hopes that the richer classes in India will introduce new methods of agriculture and create new industries, so that the poor may not feel the necessity of emigrating from India but may find work in their own country and avoid the hardships to which they are subjected at the hands of foreign Governments.

SATYADIPIKA, *Mangalore*, May 24th, 1911.

The opium agreement.

10. The *Satyadipika*, of the 24th May, after having set forth in detail the circumstances that led to the opium agreement between Great Britain and China, concludes as follows:—We are sincerely glad that this agreement will, in the course of a few years, lead to a complete cessation of our opium traffic with China, and we are sure that all right-minded men will share our delight. The only question is as to how the Indian exchequer will recoup the loss that will be occasioned by the stopping of this trade, but we need not trouble ourselves with these matters as the Almighty is sure to find out a way for us through this difficulty; it is our earnest hope however that India will not be made to bear the whole burden of this loss singly.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

Text-book committee.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th May, remarks as follows on the constitution of the Telugu Text-book Committee:—The Government have done incalculable injustice to the two lakhs of the Telugu-speaking community, at a time when the Telugu language and literature have been developing new phases of culture in its various departments, by appointing as members of the Text-book Committee three persons, not one of whom claiming Telugu as his mother tongue, nor possessing considerable scholarship in the particular literature, the shaping of which, in some measure, is made to rest with them. They are each great, of course, in his own field, and may have some acquaintance with Telugu, but are by no means the most competent to exercise a healthy discretion in the right choice of Telugu text-books especially at this critical juncture when momentous measures are engaging the attention of the Telugu public, such as the compilation of a comprehensive lexion, the fixing of technical terms for scientific works, the introduction of the colloquial element into literature and the striking out of many new paths in it. Men are not wanting who combine in themselves the general qualifications of the existing members of the committee, with recognised

Telugu scholarship, and in passing over such persons and appointing the existing members, the Government have shown a lamentable lack of regard to the susceptibilities of the Telugus—who are thus subjected to a deep sense of shame that not one could be found from among them to occupy any one of these positions. It is high time, therefore, that those that are interested in the well-being of Telugu literature should convene meetings all over their country and send up a memorial to Government, setting forth their objections to the existing constitution of the Telugu sub-committee.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th May, regrets that the District Board of Korapet and the Municipalities of Bezwada, Tuticorin, Anakapalle, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Vaniyambadi and some other places have not applied for any help from the Government even after a circular was issued by the Government stating that nearly nine lakhs of rupees were available for distribution among those District Boards and Municipalities which were in need of extraneous help and applied for the same. This paper says that it is a great folly on the part of these municipalities, which complain of want of funds whenever they are asked to undertake necessary works on sanitation, etc., to be indifferent when the Government comes forward to help them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 24th, 1911.

Government help to District Boards and Municipalities.

(*k*) *General.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th May, comments as follows on the attempt made by the Provincial Governments to revive the old village panchayats as recommended by the Hobhouse Commission:—We are glad that the Madras Government is also evincing an interest in acting upon the recommendation of the Hobhouse Commission. In this connection we would suggest that the new panchayats should be invested with all the executive powers and that there should be one panchayat for every village instead of different panchayats for different purposes in the same village. Some of the provisions of the Village Panchayats Bill, which is now being considered by the Mysore Legislative Council, are well worth adoption by our Government. According to one of these, suits for less than Rs. 20 are made cognisable only by the village courts and if a party wishes to have his suit decided only by a panchayat, he can have it done while in the Madras Regulation, the discretion of creating panchayats in villages is left to the Collectors. It is also laid down in the Mysore Bill that if a person unnecessarily brings a suit of the value of between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 before a District Munsif, this officer can refuse to give him the costs or give him only such costs as he would have got, if he had brought the suit before a panchayat. We hope the Government of Madras will soon bring forward a Bill embodying all the points stated above and requiring the members of panchayats to be elected.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 25th, 1911.

Village panchayats.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th May, has a leader on the subject of village *panchayats*, in which it says that in villages able men should be appointed village munsifs with power to enquire into civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50, and the Madras Village Courts Act amended accordingly. Besides village courts, there should be established village *panchayats*, which should be vested with third-class magisterial powers. It is not proper to suppose that the people in the several villages of the Madras Presidency are worthless and are incapable of discharging any duty whatever, however trivial it may be. The system of village *panchayats* is the best means to reduce the present cost of administration. It is not right on the part of Government, says the paper, to exercise all powers themselves. The people are becoming wiser. There are, in every taluk, many Government pensioners and gentlemen well educated in English. If the village *panchayats* be constituted and

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 25th, 1911.

Village panchayats.

empowered to decide civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50 and vested with third-class magisterial powers, not only will the cost of Indian administration be reduced, but the people, says the paper, will become acquainted with the administration of the country. Besides, the people, says the paper, will be inspired with enthusiasm to achieve great deeds.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 26th, 1911.

The Executive interference with Judicial authority.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th May, observes:—The Master of the Rolls, speaking at a dinner party held on the 3rd instant, remarked that the interference of the Executive authorities in the functions of the Judicial officers should be opposed by the people and the Courts. Such interference is common in India. The Executive Government frames many rules and orders under the Acts made by the Legislature and wants the people to obey and the Judicial authorities to carry them out. In England the Judicial authorities wield independent power and their promotions and transfers are not controlled by the Executive. If even there the Judicial authorities have reason to make such a complaint, it is unnecessary to dwell on the hardships which such a practice imposes on the people in this country, where the Judicial officers are at the mercy of the Government. The rules and orders framed by Government in the Revenue, Forest, Postal, Salt and other departments cause trouble to the people. It is the function of the Legislative Council to make these rules, but in fact the Government officials are performing that duty in secret. We regret that there are no Judicial officers in India of the stamp of the Master of the Rolls in England, who could raise their voice against this practice.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, May 26th, 1911.

The scale of pay of clerks in the Registration department.

15. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 26th May, regrets that the Government could not see its way to raise the minimum salary of clerks in the Registration department to Rs. 20, as was done in the case of Taluk Office clerks, for the ostensible reason that the work of the former does not call for so much intelligence as that of the latter. It says that it was extremely unreasonable on the part of the Government to have brought in considerations of intelligence to limit the scale of pay of such low-paid clerks, as the prices of provisions are steadily rising and they are equally dear to all clerks whether doing work requiring a high order of intelligence or not.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*. May 26th, 1911.

Remuneration to the Members of Legislative Councils, District and Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats.

16. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 26th May, while approving of the provision made in the British Budget for payments to the Members of Parliament, remarks that if some such system of fixed remuneration is adopted in the case of the members of the Legislative Council, District and Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats in India, it will be productive of much good. The effect of progressive reforms in England is felt in India at least to a small extent. The expansion of the Legislative Councils by the recent reforms has tended to increase the responsibility of the members thereof. Although at the beginning, persons may be willing to work for the sake of mere honour, yet it is evident that the hope of getting remuneration will add to the consciousness of the responsibility and zeal for earnest work. It is therefore desired that Government will do something in this direction without any delay.

MANORAMA, *Calcut*, May 26th, 1911.

Appointment of Honorary Assistant Collectors.

17. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 26th May, dwelling at length on some of the interpellations and replies thereto at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, remarks that some of the replies, especially the one given to the question regarding the appointment of Honorary Assistant Collectors is very disappointing and unsatisfactory. The principle involved in the question is not only one which will be productive of much good to the people, but is also one that may result in great profit to Government. The article sincerely regrets that Government have vouchsafed such a reply on so important a matter.

18. The *Mushir-e-Dakhan*, of the 28th May, writes that the approaching Coronation Darbar at Delhi will be an event quite unprecedented in the history of British India. This will be the first occasion on which the Indian subjects will see their ruler and monarch amongst them. The staunch loyalty and devotion of the Indians to their King needs no further proof as histories are full of proofs. The advent of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor will make an indelible impression on the minds of the Indians whose loyalty, love and devotion to the British Crown will become stauncher than ever. The wise and judicious proclamation of the King-Emperor as regards the presentation of addresses, etc., has put a stop to all malicious complaints that might be made by one class of subjects against another. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor is the King and ruler of all the peoples of India, without any distinction whatever. The proclamation is a clear indication of the face that His Majesty will never listen to the complaints or slander of one party aimed at another. Therefore the different classes of Indian subjects should take a lesson from the above proclamation and should direct their attention to promoting cordial feelings and unity among themselves.

The Delhi Darbar.

MUSHIR-E-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, May 28th, 1911.

19. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 31st May, in a lengthy article on "England's relations with India", makes the following observations:—Lord Curzon was fully justified, in a recent speech, in making the remark that "India is the pearl of England." India, as regards its population, position, wealth, mines and general fertility, is reckoned as one of the best countries of Asia. The extraordinary development and success of Japan have awakened China, who is exerting herself to walk in the footsteps of her neighbour. Siam also is beginning to emulate the example set by Japan. Japan's industrial, commercial and agricultural developments have brought her on to a par with the European countries. China, too, now wants by similar means to extend her influence in Asia. On the other hand, India has lost its influence in China and Japan, and this will tell greatly upon her prosperity. If the commerce and industries of India are not well guarded, India will suffer very badly in Asia. Our British Government prides itself upon "Free trade", but this is a policy which, at times, proves detrimental to the interests of India. This policy hampers the material progress of India, inasmuch as Government is obliged to increase the taxation on Indian manufactures in order to encourage foreign trade. The result is that there is no demand for Indian manufactures in foreign countries. The policy of free trade cannot vouchsafe the interests of Indian commerce. Even an Independent and Free State like America does not favour the policy of "Free Trade." It is a matter for great regret that the British Government has taken but little part in the development of Indian arts and industries, and this is the reason they are kept in the background. Lord Minto has emphasised the necessity of safeguarding the Indian industries, upon which (as he has rightly remarked), "depends the future prosperity of India." Lord Minto has further put it in plain words that "so long as Tariff Reform is not introduced, there is but very slight chance of the development of important industries in India." Unless Government alters its policy of Free Trade, and modifies the scale of tariff on Indian exports and imports, it is not possible that India will hold its own worthy to be called the shining and precious pearl of the Brittanic Crown. It is hoped that the exalted British Government will give due weight to the important remarks of Lord Minto.

England's relation with India.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1911.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

20. The *Mysore Star*, of the 29th May, writes as follows:—The recent order of the Government of Mysore directing a conference of officials and non-officials to meet every year in Mysore for three days in the month of June for discussing matters appertaining to the economic well-being of the State, affords an instance of the tender care and constant

The conference for economic progress in Mysore.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, May 29th, 1911.

watchfulness of the ruler of the Province over the interests of his subjects. It seems that the Representative Assembly of the State is too big a body to undertake business of this kind having very little time at its disposal to devote to the discussion of economical matters. But it is difficult to see how this conference of which three-fourths will be official members and the remaining one-fourth, members nominated by the Government, will be able to answer the purpose for which it is intended while the representative assembly itself, a purely elective body consisting solely of representatives of the people has failed, in the opinion of the Government, to fulfil the same. It is too early to say at this stage whether any substantial good will result to the State from this conference, but in the meantime the Representative Assembly will lose all its influence for good in the State as the new body will supplant it.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, June 1st, 1911.

On the same subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st June, writes:—This conference will, in the main, be a gathering of high Government officials and the voice of the few non-official members sitting there will be too slender to affect in any way the decisions of the conference. It is stated in the order of the Government that the Representative Assembly has very little time to attend to economical matters in its single sitting in the course of one whole year, but it is not clear how the official members of the conference will find the leisure from the routine of their office work to make themselves aware of the peculiar needs of the people and devise remedies to relieve them. One thing is certain that the position of the Representative Assembly will hereafter be much lowered, and it will only be a petitioning body instead of being a deliberative assembly it was intended to be. There has latterly been a great confusion in the affairs of the State, and schemes after schemes are being set afloat and wholesale changes introduced into the administration, without any being worked out to the full as yet. It would be far better if the conference were to apply its energies to work out the schemes already introduced instead of inaugurating still more changes into the administration of the State which will only make confusion worse|confounded.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, May 31st, 1911.

While writing on the same subject, the *Vokkaliyara Patrika*, of the 31st May, reiterates the remarks it made in its last issue, and says, that many have been left out among the people who could have been with considerable advantage included in the list of members to the conference and that representatives may have been well called in from public bodies working in the State on behalf of the people such as the Mysore Agricultural Association, the Muhammadan Association and numerous others. It goes on to say that the Government would then have had the advantage of getting at the real public opinion of the country and also expert opinion on matters affecting the public weal, of men specially skilled and practised by their long experience of public life in the State.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1911.

21. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 31st May, writes, it is understood, that a suggestion has been made to His Highness the Nizam to pay a lakh of rupees as a reward to Mr. Walker, and observes that His Highness may from his munificence and liberality grant one lakh of rupees or more to any individual he pleases, but in this connection it is respectfully represented that the said suggestion is very irregular, and that Mr. Walker is not deserving of such a grant. He has already obtained a larger amount in allowances for the services he has rendered to the State than the actual salary he drew while in British service. Besides this, the Nizam's Government paid him contributions at the rate of Rs. 7,000 per annum, for ten years in order to enable him to revert to his permanent appointment; while in counting his services for pension, the period of service under the Nizam's Government will be included. Under these circumstances he is in no way deserving of the suggested grant; and therefore the suggestion is quite irregular. It would be contrary to the law of economy. To sum up, Mr. Walker has already been paid a very liberal amount of Rs. 7 lakhs by the Nizam's Government for his ten years' service in Hyderabad.

Suggesting a grant of one lakh of rupees to Mr. Walker.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th May, observes:—The agreement which has been concluded between the Indians of South Africa, especially the residents of the Transvaal, and the Colonial Government granting practically all the points desired by them will produce general satisfaction in India. The triumph which our brethren have thus secured after undergoing unbearable sufferings is due to the labour of Mr. Gandhi who guided them with great tact and courage. It is stated that while the number of Indians in South Africa before the Boer War was about 15,000, that number has now dwindled to 8,000, as many of them had to leave that country, unable to bear the wrongs to which they were subjected. There was no limit to the miseries and torments which they suffered. The barbarous manner in which the white people and the Government of that country treated the Indians will, for ever, remain as a standing disgrace to them. But the Indians are prepared to forget as an unpleasant dream their sufferings during the last five years. Many have lost their houses and property and have become destitute without any means of livelihood, and several families have become woe-stricken, as fathers were separated from their children and husbands from their wives. But whatever hardships they might have been subjected to, they steadfastly pursued constitutional agitation and passive resistance and bore the wrongs inflicted on them by the Transvaal Government. It is stated that 3,500 Indians were imprisoned in the five years. Mr Gandhi himself had been in jail three times and his son eight times. In the jail they could not get proper food and many were the indignities which they had to put up with. Now the fact that all these wrongs have been redressed gives consolation to our brethren as well as to ourselves. As Mr. Gandhi has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs, it is our duty to express our gratitude to him. At the same time, we should not forget Lord Ampthill who felt indignant at the sorrows of the Indians and helped their cause by his writings and speeches in the Parliament and elsewhere.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 27th, 1911.

The passive resisters in the Transvaal and their triumph.

Erratum.

On page 781 of the report, in line 18 of article No. 39, *for* "in different" *read* "indifferent."

[Issued, 6th June 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 24 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 10th June 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST MARCH 1911.)

[NOTE.—Among the native-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers in whose jurisdiction they are published are requested to pay special attention to these papers and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Abhinava Bharati ..	Telugu.	Arya Vysia Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Nadendla Sitaramiah, Hindu, Sudra, 22 years.	500
2	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Do.	Published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, but printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
3	Adyar Bulletin	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
5	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	English.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
6	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
7	Agriculture	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	About 900
8	Agriculturist	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years.	750
10	Ajayibul-alum	Tamil ..	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main Street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
11	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	100
12	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	175
13	Alma Poshini	Malayalam.	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
14	Ambrosia	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
15	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	200*
16	Andhradésaranjani ..	Do.	Printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 70, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	600
17	**Andhrakesari** ..	Do.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,100
18	**Andhraprakasika** ..	Do.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
19	Anglo-Indian	English.	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	W. Mumford, European, 43 years.	1,000
20	Army and Civil News ..	Do.	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily ..	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years.	About 250
21	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Telugu.	Published at Dowlaishwaram, but printed at the Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	1,000
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	827

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Aryamatabódhini ..	Telugu and English.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
24	Arya Mitran	Tamil ..	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Tri-monthly.	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
25	Arya Siddhánta Dípiká.	Malayalam.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Iluvan, about 31 years.	250
26	Arya Vysya	English and Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	1,500
27	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
28	Astrological Magazine ..	English.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
29	Atmananda	Sanskrit and Canarese.	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
30	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
31	Bahurasam	Malayalam.	Papali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
32	Bala	Telugu.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vaisya, 26 years.	About 500
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Published at Calicut, Malabar district, but printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, 34 years	900
34	Bála Vidyárthi	Do.	Mar Thoma Sliba Press, Pala Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parameswaram Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
35	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
36	Barq-i-Sakhun	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line G, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	About 500
37	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam district	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Viswanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	400
39	Bhashá Poshini	Malayalam.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
40	Bháshá Vilásam	Do.	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	400
41	Bhautika Kalanidhi ..	English and Devanagiri.	Published at the Suryalaya, Tondiyarpet, but printed at Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	1,000
42	Bhuloka Vyasan	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
43	**Bidar Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	507
44	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Monthly .	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	186
45	Brahmavádin	English.	Brahmavádin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	500
46	Canarese Evangelist ..	Canarese	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. D. D. Gunisbuger, American, about 50 years.	400
47	Catholic Register	English.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnigntly.	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
48	Catholic Watchman ..	Do.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
49	Chakravartini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
50	Children's Herald ..	Do. ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., European, 43 years.	250
52	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Revd. E. McPhail, M.A., European, 45 years.	450
53	Christian Patriot	Do.	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K.Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	745
54	Citator	Do.	India Printing Works, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,000
55	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, Guiros Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
56	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Sudra, 55 years.	200
57	Criminal Law Replenisher.	English.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
58	Criminal Law Reporter ..	Do.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipuram, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	Putrevu Venkata Rao Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	.. *
59	Daily Post	Do.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	1,890
60	Dakhan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbarkhan Sahib, 33 years; and Babu Gayaparshad Sahib. 35 years; Muhammadans.	300
61	**Desabhimani**	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar,† Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
62	**Desabhimani**	Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
63	**Desamata**	Do.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	600
64	Devi Bhagavatam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavalikarai, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
65	Dhánvantari	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	400
66	**Dharmam**	Tamil ..	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
67	Diocesan Record	English.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	375
68	Divyagnána Dipika *or* Organ of Theosophy.	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, 55 years, and J. Srínivása Ráo, 61 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
69	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,400
70	Dravidabhimani	Tamil ..	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	900
71	**East Coast News and Advertiser.**	English.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
72	Educational Review ..	Do.	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	550
73	Educationist	Do.	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
74	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,600
75	Eucharist and Priest ..	English.	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk, Travancore State, but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., German, 47 years.	950
76	Flower of Karmal ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State	Do. ..	Revd. * Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic Christian, about 34 years.	1,500
77	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	3,300
78	Gnananayaki	Do. ..	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vakkakaran Street, Purswakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. P. Narayanaswami Mudali, Hindu, Vellala, 32 years.	500
79	Good Pastor	Do. ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
80	Gospel Witness	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	450

* Information called for.

† Died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	C. H. Reus, 34 years	350
82	Guna Darpana	Uriya ..	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Nilamani Vidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	1,800
83	Harinám	Do. ..	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodora Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000
84	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 48 years	500
85	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	4,100
86	**Hindu Nesan**	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
87	Hindú Sundári	Telugu.	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, 43 years, and M. Ramabayamma, 30 years ; Hindu, Brahmans.	About 500
88	Hitakarini	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,250
89	Hitavádi	Telugu.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 52 years.	475
90	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	English.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Bi-monthly.	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
91	**Independent**	Do.	Published at Bazaar Saint Laurent Street and printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
92	**Independent**	French.	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
93	Indian Interpreter ..	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., 42 years ; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., 39 years , Europeans.	1,000
94	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
95	Indian Law Gazette ..	Tamil ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 49, Acharappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
96	Indian Missionary News.	Do. ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
97	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Do. ..	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years.	900
98	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Malayalam.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran, 56 years ..	1,000
99	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	1,070 *
100	Indian Railway Journal ..	Do.	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	150
101	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
102	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Do.	Published at Kumbakónam, Tanjore district, but printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	200
103	Indian Stage	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., 39 years, and P. Seshadri, M.A., 22 years ; Hindu, Brahmans.	750
104	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Do.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	250
105	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Urdu ..	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Do. do.	400
106	Industry	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
107	International Police Service Magazine.	English.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	Islam Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 12, Appu Maistri Street, but printed at Muslim Abhimani Press, No. 18, Appu Maistri Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	O. C. P. O. Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	350
109	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
110	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	304
111	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	400 *
112	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
113	Jivanikshepam	Malayalam.	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	516
114	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India	Urdu ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
115	Journal of the South Indian Association.	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
116	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Canarese	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	480
117	Kalpaka	English.	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,290
118	Kalpavalli	Telugu.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly.	J. Venkataratnam Chowdhuri, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	600
119	Kamesvari	Do.	American Diamond Press, No. 4/5, Inspector Subraylu Nayudu Street, Washermanpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Puranam Suryanarayana Tirthulu, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	2,000
120	**Karmayogi**	Tamil ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
121	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
122	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
123	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
124	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
125	Kérala Chintamani ..	Do.	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyan, 32 years.	575
126	**Kerala Kawmudi** ..	Do.	Varnaprakam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore.	Weekly ..	C. Krishnan, Hindu, Iluvan, 26 years.	800
127	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	600
128	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	600
129	**Kerala Taraka** ..	Do.	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
130	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly.	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	433
131	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly.	C. V. Ramachari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
132	Kolar Gold Fields News..	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years.	400
133	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Canarese	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	450
134	Krishikkaran	Malayalam.	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthassan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
135	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	Do.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Protestant Christian, 41 years.	800
136	Kurshid	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
137	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
138	La Missione di Mangalore.	Italian .	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years.	800
139	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	4	4	5	6	7
140	Lakshmi Vilasam	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 42 years.	350
141	Law Patrika	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
142	Law Record ..	English.	Published at the Bombay House, No. 3/10, Ganapati Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at Edward Press, No. 2/11, Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
143	**Lawyer**	Tamil ..	Dowden & Co., Peerless Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. .	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 45 years.	1,000
144	Le Pionnier	French.	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponna Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
145	Le Progrés	Do.	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Louis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	300
146	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	English.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. V. Ramanan, B.E.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
147	Liva-ul-Islam	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
148	**Lokanukulan** ..	Do. ..	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
149	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Satchitananda Press, No. 18, Swami Chetti Street, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	480
150	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Do. ..	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
151	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	700
152	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	English and Tamil.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., 39 years, and (2) L. T. Stephen, 38 years; Native Christians.	500
153	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
154	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 51 years, and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 43 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	1,420
155	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
156	Madras Mail	Do.	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	4,750 *
157	**Madras Standard** ..	Do.	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
158	Madras Times	Do.	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. .. (Two editions.)	W. F. Grahame, European, 58 years.	2,120 †
159	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
160	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss A. M. Naish, European, 36 years.	300
161	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	T. Denham, European, 55 years.	300
162	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	750 ‡
163	Mahilasakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Monthly ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	399
164	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years.	684
165	**Malabari**	Malayalam.	Published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, but printed at the West Coast Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	500
166	Malabar Islam	Do.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	600

* Including the tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including the tri-weekly edition. ‡ Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167	Malabar Quarterly Review.	English.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	450
168	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	Malayalam.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years	965
169	Malankára Sabha Taraka.	Do.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. M. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
170	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	Do.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,200
171	**Malayala Manorama**	Malayalam and English.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
172	Malayála Mitram with Gnananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	470
173	**Malayali**	Do.	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,640
174	Manavaseva	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
175	Mangalodayam	Malayalam and Sanskrit.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	540
176	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
177	Manju Bháshini	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
178	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	500
179	Manoranjani	Telugu.	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
180	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
181	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years.	3,800
182	Messenger of Truth ..	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
183	Millenial Light	Do.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
184	Missionary Intelligence ..	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
185	Monthly Witness ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
186	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
187	**Muhammadan** ..	Do.	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
188	Muhammadiya Darpanam.	Malayalam.	Saraswati Prakasam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. N. Govinda Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 28 years.	1,200
189	**Muhammadiya-mitran.**	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 202, Marakkadai Street, Vániyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Sahib, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
190	**Mukhbir-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	500 *
191	**Mushir i-Dakhan** ..	Do. ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
192	**Mysore Star**	Canarese	Star Press, Mysore City ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshayya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; Hindus, Virashaivas.	2,000
193	**Mysore Times** ..	English.	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Bi-weekly.	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
194	**Nagai Nilalochani.**	Tamil ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	270
195	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
196	Nalleswara Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiyan, 31 years.	300
197	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,600
198	**Nazzarani Dipika** ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 34 years.	600
199	New Reformer	English.	Published at No. 15, Venkateswarar Lane, Sowcarpet, but printed at G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sensi Tholavar, 43 years.	490
200	Nizami	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
201	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 38 years.	300
202	O'Vinte e tries de Novembro.	Portuguese.	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly .	Revd Fr. J. Gilvaz, S.J., European, 49 years.	130
203	Our Magazine	Malayalam.	V. G. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State	Do. ..	A. V. George, B.A., Syrian Christian, about 3[illegible] years.	500
204	People's Doctor	English.	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years.	250
205	Pizhaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	Tamil ..	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years	1,000
206	Planters' Chronicle ..	English.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Weekly ..	Harry Ommerod, European, 50 years	800
207	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Telugu.	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
208	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Malayalam.	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
209	Prachina Taraka ..	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly.	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	290
210	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenade Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
211	Progress	English.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
212	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Tamil ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, 53 years, and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, 44 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
213	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narayana Pillai Street, Bangalore Civil and Military Station	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	675
214	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	J B. Maclawrin, Canadian Missionary, 30 years.	869
215	Risāla-i-Adib	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
216	Risāla-i-Al-hadi	Do. ..	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
217	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
218	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srirangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
219	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly .	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
220	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Do	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
221	**Sadhvi**	Anglo-Canarese.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore City.	Bi-monthly.	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
222	Sahaya	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	310

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
223	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
224	Samadaya Parishkarini ..	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	C. Krishna Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 59 years.	500
225	Sarada	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
226	Saraswati	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	300
227	Sarva Vyapi	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
228	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Triweekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
229	**Satya Dipika** ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
230	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
231	Satyanadam	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Francis Michael Nelavarath, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,000
232	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years.	500
233	Self-Culture	Do.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
234	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli Street, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	400
235	Sentamil Selvi	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 41 years.	610
236	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	700 *
237	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	100
238	**Shri Krishna Sukthi**	Canarese	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
239	**South Indian Mail.**	English.	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	800
240	South Indian Templar ..	Do.	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar, Mysore State, but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
241	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund, the Nilgiri district.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years.	About 600
242	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
243	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years, Venkatesa Jois, 38 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
244	**Sri Parasurama** ..	Malayalam.	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,825
245	Sri Savithri	Telugu.	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
246	Students' Own Magazine.	English.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown, but printed at Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	3,000
247	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ali Sahibl Azad, Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
248	**Subhashini**	Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,500

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry. Increase due to a change in the proprietorship of the press, where the paper is printed.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
249	Sudarsanam	Malayalam.	Published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk, but printed at the Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	K. Janardhana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 23 years.	500
250	Sudarsini	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	480
251	Sunday Friend	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,125
252	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Telugu.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Monthly..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	560
253	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore City ..	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 50 years, A. Venkatesiah, 45 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	450
254	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	Malayalam.	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years.	325
255	**Swadeshabhimani** ..	Canarese	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
256	**Swadesamitran** ..	Tamil ..	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily, Tri-weekly.	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	2,660 *
257	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Telugu.	Published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, but printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
258	Swajanamitran	Malayalam.	Edward VII Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunjunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,075
259	Swarnalekha	Telugu.	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
260	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
261	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Urdu ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
262	Teacher	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	250
263	Teacher	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
264	Telugu Baptist . ..	Do.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell, Canadian, 43 years.	730
265	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district	Do. ..	T. Purushottam, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	120
266	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntór district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
267	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Tamil ..	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali Street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
268	Theosophist	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	3,500
269	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	389
270	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Do. ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly.	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
271	Travancore Abhimani ..	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	150
272	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
273	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Do.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
274	Ul-Mysore	Urdu ..	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore City.	Fortnightly.	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200
275	Ulaga Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
276	United Church Herald ..	English and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bimonthly.	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American, 39 years.	1,500
277	United Church Herald ..	Telugu and Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras, but printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years.	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
278	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Native Christian, 45 years.	400
279	Vaidika Mitra	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
280	Vaidya Bodhini	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhara Gowda, Hindu, Non-Brahman, 30 years.	300
281	Vaidya Sindhu	Canarese and English.	Caxton Press, Bangalore Civil and Military Station, Mysore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
282	**Vakkaligara Patrika**	Canarese	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 32 years	1,540
283	Valibhar Mitran *or* Young Men's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400
284	**Vasundhara**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
285	Vedadhyapakam	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	A. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, about 25 years.	2,000
286	Vedanta Deepika	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Madras	Do. ..	S. Vasudeva Chari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300 to 500
287	Vediar Vilacku *or* the Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
288	Vidya Bhanu	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
289	Vidyádáyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
290	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
291	Vidyávati	Telugu.	Published at No. 288, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, but printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	500
292	Vidya Viharini	Tamil ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
293	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 53 years.	150
294	**Vijaya Vikatan** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
295	Vikatapratapa	Canarese	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, Chittoor district.	Monthly	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
296	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Virakesari**	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at No. 70, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, but printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras	Fortnightly.	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	438
298	Virasiva-Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 37 years.	350
299	Viveka Bodhini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
300	Viveka Chintamani ..	Do. ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
301	Vivekodaya	Canarese	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 33 years.	350
302	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Iluvan, 36 years.	800
303	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras, but printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
304	**Vrittanta Patrika** ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	5,122
305	Vyavasaya Mitram ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	750
306	**Vysya**	Telugu.	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No. 1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
307	Water of Life	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 44 years.	2,000
308	**Wednesday Review.**	English.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	800
309	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly.	Revd. J. S. M. Hooper, European.	350
310	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	760
311	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	700
312	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Tri-weekly	Conceica, Portuguse, about 57 years.	600
313	Yathartha Vachani ..	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
314	Yogakshemam	Malayalam.	Keralakalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha ..	1,000
315	Young Men of Madras ..	English.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
316	Yuddha Dhvani	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 61, **Desabhimani.** P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 91, **Independent.** In its issue dated the 6th May 1911 the publishers announce that, from the beginning of the current month, they have started their own printing press called the "Modern Press" in Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry, and that the paper will henceforth be printed and published there.

No. 193, **Mysore Times.** In its issue, dated the 10th May 1911, the publishers announce that the paper will henceforth be published only once a week, instead of twice as hithertofore.

No. 201, **Nyayabhimani.** The real editor of the paper is one Arunagirinatha Udayar, a Native Christian of about 45 years. The last issue of the paper was published on the 11th April 1911.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor	Calculation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271-A	**Travancore Standard.**	English.	P. J. Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly.	.. *	.. *

* Information called for.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Madras Standard*, of the 5th June, writes:—"It is a matter for extreme regret that Mr. Asquith should in answer to a question whether the Government would ask the opinion of the Imperial Conference as regards the advisability of more direct representative of India at the next Conference have said that it was not proposed to do so The Prime Minister added that representation by the Secretary of State for India met all reasonable requirements. Putting aside for the moment the statement that the Secretary of State represents India sufficiently at the Conference may we ask whether that Minister would have *right* to be present at the next Conference, for at the last Conference he was allowed only as a matter of courtesy and we have seen it nowhere stated that his position has been bettered at the present Conference. But the position that the Secretary of State represents India sufficiently in such a body as the Imperial Conference is obviously untenable. For the Conference is merely a consultative and advising body over whose suggestions the Cabinet will have to sit in judgment. The suggestions of the representatives of the Colonies will to a large extent necessarily be those of the advocate. The Secretary of State for India will hence have to fulfil the functions of both advocate and Judge on Indian questions. It is impossible for him to plead the cause of India with the same freedom as the representatives of the Colonies do that of their respective country. We see no reason why when the Colonies are granted direct representation India's claim to similar treatment should be ignored."

India and the Imperial Conference.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 5th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

2. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 7th June, writes as follows:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has no reason to be dissatisfied with the support which he has received from the public all over the country for his Bill. Except in very few instances the support is generous and hearty. In Madras most of the municipalities and district boards have endorsed it, the Madras Corporation being among the very first to do so. We dare say their views will have a strong effect on the local Governments and the latter will submit favourable recommendations to the Government of India. One of the satisfactory features of the situation is the large volume of missionary support which the Bill has secured. But then it ought not to be forgotten that missionaries were the first to spread education in India.

In England we are glad to note that Sir William Wedderburn is forming an auxiliary committee to give moral support to the Bill. Sir William believes, like many here, that the financial difficulty is indeed very great and he therefore appeals for a kindly millionaire to give help to Indian progressives by offering to meet the contributions of the municipalities and district boards by an equal sum. India has not her Carnegies, but there is no doubt she has men enough and money enough to give effect to Sir William's suggestion and the only difficulty is that our moneyed men do not realise the value of mass education. If only the funds to be canvassed for the Hindu University were to be devoted to elementary education, how many poor people would be afforded its blessings?"

The Elementary Education Bill.

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, June 7th, 1911.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 8th, 1911.

In writing on this subject the *Madras Standard*, of the 8th June, says:—"The two provisions in Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, on which the fire of adverse criticism has been concentrated, are the compulsion and the cess. On the question of compulsion there has been a remarkable concensus of Indian opinion in favour of it. . . . . On the cess, however, Indian opinion is not so solidly unanimous. . . . . The opinion of the Anglo-Indian press, on the other hand, with one notable exception, is against compulsion and 'hasty extension' of elementary education. On the cess, a good number of them have kept a significant silence, while a few have expressed themselves in favour of it. 'Perhaps, the only redeeming feature of the Bill,' said an Anglo-Indian critic, 'is the cess.' But these traditional opponents to lifting up the veil of ignorance are slowly realising the strength of the Indian opinion in favour of extending elementary education with the least possible delay and, therefore, in favour of compulsion also. Hence, their attitude has been changed from unbending opposition to coaxing the author of Bill to modify its provisions . . . . . The advice tendered to Mr. Gokhale to drop his compulsory attendance, proposals and introduce in their place a scheme for the provision of more schools and for the better payment of teachers, is a Siren call luring the Bill to its doom. . . . . 'If the principle of compulsion is dropped, the very object of the Bill is lost. All over India the Bill has been received with enthusiastic appreciation. In Southern India the bulk of public opinion is for all the provisions of the Bill. Important District Boards and Municipalities have already approved of the Bill and urged the necessity of its provisions. In other parts of India, the Bill has not been received with less enthusiasm. At this juncture, will Mr. Gokhale be wheedled by these Anglo-Indian critics into dropping a provision of such vital importance from the Bill? We think they are misjudging the man, his insight into things, his grasp of the present situation, and his genuine feeling for the ignorant masses, if they really entertain any hope of success. We would rather see the whole Bill discussed on its merits and even thrown out, if such a fate be in store for it, than a single provision pertaining to compulsion being modified."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, June 7th, 1911.

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th June, writes:—"It has been decided to reduce the Tellicherry Brennen College to the status of a model school from the next official year. This decision has, we confidently assert, not pleased anybody except perhaps those officers of the Education department and the Government who are enamoured of that dubious scheme of model schools. The Brennen College is the only second-grade college in North Malabar, and has ever since its inception been doing good work and supplied a really felt want of the people of North Malabar. Its reduction therefore will certainly retard and handicap collegiate education in North Malabar. The college has, of late, deteriorated, but the remedy lies not in reducing it but in calling upon the Municipality to place it on a better foundation with a provincial grant. . . . . North Malabar wants a second-grade college, and the Government will deal a blow to higher education if they do not rescind their decision and improve the college. We trust these aspects of the question will suggest themselves to the Educational authorities."

The Brennen College, Tellicherry.

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, June 10th, 1911.

In writing on this subject, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 10th June, says:—"It would appear that the Government has fully resolved to convert the Brennen College, Tellicherry, into a model high school. Whether model high schools are or are not really needed in Malabar at the present day is a debateable question, but it is positively unfortunate and retrograde that the only college in North Malabar, and one of the oldest collegiate institutions on this coast, should be sacrificed for the sake of the latest fatish set up by the Educational authorities. The Brennen College has certainly met a want all these years, and now that higher education is spreading rapidly, we think it unfair to North Malabar to deprive it of its only college. There are high

schools in North Malabar which could well be converted into model institutions. It is true that the Brennen College has been inefficiently managed of late, but the Government ought to aim at improvement and not at destruction. If the Tellicherry Municipality were helped with a reasonable Provincial grant it would surely be able to restore its college to the high state of efficiency which it formerly knew. We hope the decision of the Government is not irrevocable.

IV.—Native States.

The Central Jail, Trivandrum.

4. In an article on the need of reform in the Central Jail, Trivandrum, the *Western Star*, of the 6th June, says:—"Diwan Bahadur Rajagopalachari deserves well of the public for the salutary reforms he has so effectively introduced into several departments of the State. . . . . In his grand scheme of reform, the Diwan, probably on account of his multifarious duties, has not been able to devote that attention to the administration of the Central Jail which it is entitled to. . . . . It is high time that the Travancore Government looked minutely into their jail administration. A deep moral obligation is laid upon Government to see that these wretched criminals, incarcerated in their jails, are treated and looked after in the way humanity dictates they should. It stands to reason, therefore, that the man at the head of the jail must be one who is familiar with human nature in its different aspects, and one possessing of the knowledge and information to easily discern departures from health, either of the mind or body and who, while possessed of large sympathies for the unfortunates, will show courage, determination and tact in their management."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, June 6th, 1911.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Indian students in England.

5. In a leading article on this subject, in which reference is made to a meeting, in London, of the All-India Moslem League, at which Sir Erle Richards questioned the necessity of Indian students going to England to qualify for the Bar, the *Madras Standard*, of the 5th June, writes:—"Sir Erle Richards spoke of the great risks that Indian students are subject to in England. They are, however, similar in kind, if not in degree, to those which Indian students are exposed to in the mother country when they come from the mofussil to large cities for purposes of education. . . . . The only rational thing to do is exercise a wise, gentle, tactful but firm control over students, to subject them to wholesome influences, to sympathise with and guide them. Nothing, however worth speaking, was done in the case of Indian students in England until lately and it is questionable whether the scheme lately devised under the sanction of the Secretary of State does not leave much room for improvement. It is a step in the right direction that a man like Dr. P. C. Roy has been made Assistant Secretary to the Advisory Committee. Having been a student in England himself he is in a far better position to realise the needs and gauge the mind and feelings of Indian students than Anglo-Indians. It ought not to be forgotten that it is wise guidance and not grandmotherly treatment that Indian students want, and any attempt at the latter will naturally produce resentment. Further, the members of the committee should not seek to impress on the students their particular pattern of political views. Barring anarchism and hostility to the British connection the widest latitude should be allowed to the students to form their own political opinions. There need be no fear whatever of their forming dangerous views when they realise that race by itself is not placed under a ban in the empire, and that the largest scope is afforded to the full development of the manhood of themselves and their countrymen. If they meet with the consideration that it is their due as sojourners in England and the same treatment at the hands of Englishmen that the latter give to their own countrymen of similar qualifications and standing, there will be little difficulty in the way. The initiative should come from Englishmen. The question is whether it will come readily and freely.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 5th, 1911.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 6th, 1911.

Sir Subramania Aiyar's speech at the public meeting held recently to discuss the question of presenting His Majesty the King-Emperor with an address.

6. In referring to Sir Subramania Aiyar's speech, at the meeting convened to concert measures to present an address on behalf of the Madras Presidency, to His Majesty the King-Emperor; in which he spoke on the relations between England and India, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th June, writes:—"The Government of a great people, accustomed, in the words of Sir Subramania Aiyar, to a particular groove of thought, by another great people accustomed to another groove is by no means an easy task. No other nation on earth could have undertaken that task with more eagerness and hope of ultimate success than Great Britain. She undertook the task, and has performed it well. A loyal people and an administration eager to do more and more good day by day have been the result of the providential arrangement that threw India into the hands of the mighty Britain Empire. A calm survey of the past would forcibly bring to mind 'the various steps that had been taken from day to day and from time to time for the development of the resources of the country and of their own moral and material end.' Those steps have been taken in the best of spirit, and have been productive of the best of results. Nothing has yet been done by a human hand or conceived by a human mind, but that some one has claim to do more or to conceive better. It is possible to criticise the administrative work of Britain in India, and, therefore, it has been very widely criticised. But the foundation upon which the superstructure stands is faultless. . . . . British statesmanship in regard to India has been inspired by the broadest spirit. It may have erred in places, but the moral force behind has every time rectified the error."

HINDU, *Madras*, June 6th, 1911.

More Coronation suggestions.

7. The *Hindu*, of the 6th June, writes as follows:—"Our revered countryman, Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, at the meeting held at the Banqueting Hall on Friday last, made the suggestion that the Colonial Premiers now in England should be invited by the Princes and peoples of India, as their guests, to attend the forthcoming Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December next. He considered this suggestion better than spending money upon a proposal to weigh Their Majesties against gold. In his letter addressed to us to-day, he makes an additional suggestion to the effect that, at the historic ceremony in Delhi, 'one beautiful jewel should be presented to the Sovereign as the humble offering of United India with a prayer that it should form an inseparable appendant to the Crown and should be worn whenever the Crown is worn even in the United Kingdom.' . . . . It seems to us that these and similar suggestions which have been made, though excellent in themselves, or more or less superfluous, and rather ill-timed at the present juncture. . . . . The Darbar itself and the ceremonies connected therewith are the only natural and apt manifestation by the people of their reverence, loyalty, love and devotion to the Gracious King. The organisation of other forms of exhibiting our loyalty and attachment to the Throne, by the people of any province or by the Princes and peoples of all provinces together, as now suggested, would thus be not only superfluous, but would be attended by many practical difficulties. It would not be possible, for instance, even were it desirable, to get the Colonial Premiers down here in December next—after the time they would have had to spend, away from their posts, in England for the Coronation; while even if other colonial representatives could be thought of, it is not clear how the Princes and people could play the host at the Coronation Darbar which is conducted by the Government through its Coronation Committee. . . . . In regard to the particular proposal made to-day by Sir Subramania Aiyar, similar practical difficulties exist. The Kohinoor already shines resplendent in the Imperial diadem as a fit and apt manifestation of India's place in the Empire over which His Majesty rules, and the addition of a new jewel on behalf of United India is not likely, from the artistic point of view, to show it to more effect than the Kohinoor."

In writing on this subject the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th June, says:—"Of all kinds of presentations to His Majesty, imagined and proposed, it seems to us that the one suggested by Sir Subramania Aiyar is the most appropriate and the best fitted to commemorate an event so great and magnificent as His Majesty's Coronation in India. Addresses and caskets, necessary as they are, cannot possess the permanence and perpetual significance which a jewel on the Crown would possess. They would, as he says, eventually find a place in an Exhibition Room, and even there perhaps to be little noticed. Sir Subramania Aiyar makes the suggestion for the consideration of his countrymen throughout India, of the princes and the people alike; and we have no doubt that it will be considered with the attention and respect due to the person who makes it."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 6th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 7th June, remarks:—"It may be asked, for instance, whether the Nizam is to be the sole presenter or whether he should present it at the head of a deputation? Should the deputation consist of Princes alone? If popular representatives are to be included in the deputation would the Princes consent to the 'mixing up?' These are some of the difficulties in the way. Others might be suggested. We are afraid that under the circumstances Sir Subramanier's suggestion has come a little too late. But, nevertheless, it deserves to be carefully considered."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 7th, 1911.

A protective tariff for India.

8. In an article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th June, says:—"The Secretary of State is always amenable to the influence of Lancashire, and so long as Lancashire knows that the Secretary of State is the supreme authority to decide matters of this kind, it will continue to put pressure upon him. But once His Majesty's Government decide that the Secretary of State will not override the opinions and wishes of the Government of India, backed up by the opinions and wishes of the people themselves, Lancashire will know to give its votes independent by the Government's attitude and policy in respect of questions affecting India's industrial interests. The determining factor in any conflict of opinion between the Indian and the British Governments must be the opinion of the people of India. . . . . The essence of any reform must be the relaxation of the authority of the Home Government; for that authority, so long as it remains as it is, is bound to be employed against India in the matter of development of its industries and manufactures. What Lord Morley did in regard to the proposal of the Madras Government is a most flagrant instance of the utter disregard of Indian interests, Indian opinion and Indian wishes. If that is repeated in respect of everything proposed in India there can surely be no hope for us for doing anything in our own way for the advancement of our industries. Any other way that we may be forced to follow will be the way which commends itself to rival and antagonistic interests; and that will not lead us to our industrial salvation. There is much said now-a-days about the House of Lords being a standing obstacle in the way of liberal Government. Our standing obstacle is Lancashire as a voting force in British politics and the subservience of the Government of the day to Lancashire. We hope that the start that has been made by Lord Minto in exposing this iniquitous arrangement will help to increasingly influence British public opinion in the direction which the *Times* indicates, and that the Government of India will be left unfettered discretion to act in the best interests of India, and in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people themselves."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 6th, 1911.

Indian industry and *Swadeshiism*.

9. In an article under this heading contributed by their own correspondent, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th June, publishes the following:—"Protection of the indigenous industry, of which we see so much is said and written, lies in the hands of the Government and the people. But so far as the Government is concerned, it will not render such help as the country may require, either through policy or through fallacious economy. So long as England is a commercial country, caring most for her own material advantage, one cannot expect the Government to lay down measures which will necessitate a clashing of English and Indian interests.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 6th, 1911.

On the other hand, much has been done by the commercial policy of the British to smother our industries that threatened to push a few English manufacturer out of their stools. Not to pick examples from the worm-holes of by-gone ages, let us refer our readers to the excise duties on cotton goods. a clear, authenticated instance when the interests of India have been deliberately sacrificed to the interests of some British manufacturer. So, then, it is vain to expect from our rulers a greater solicitude for the welfare of our industries than for theirs. Moreover, State-interference is only a minor factor in the solution of the problem, and it cannot be looked forward to, in the initial stages. If we prove ourselves capable of self-support, it is beyond doubt that help would be pouring in, afterwads, even unasked. The Government will not and cannot inititate, and it rests mainly upon the people. All that the rulers would do is to lubricate the machine when set on foot. Hence the primary look-out of initiation is ours, and it is our duty to be equal to the task, when occasion calls us and necessity claims us."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 6th, 1911.

10. In commenting on the addresses delivered at this conference, the *Madras Standard*, of the 6th June, remarks:—

The Vizagapatam Conference

"The presidential address delivered by Mr. O. V. Jagannadha Sastry discusses a variety of subjects of current interest. An appreciation of Government's difficulties, an informed criticism and a steady advocacy of improved administration are some of its salient features. Referring to the subject of primary education, the President urges the pressing need for it, and calls upon the conference to give Mr. Gokhale's Bill an 'unstinted support.' The remarks on the Abkári administration of the Government clearly demonstrate the topsyturvy policy of the Government, which began the administration in this department with a view to check the spread of drunkenness and control the liquor traffic, but ended in pushing the sale for purposes of revenue. The Police administration, the President observers, shows no improvement. His verdict, however, on the work of Sub-Inspector is a little premature. These young men are working amidst strange surroundings and against the opposition of the discontented head constable and the old School Inspector. So far they have done well and for a final pronouncement on the success of the experiment, we have yet to wait. . . . . The addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President learnedly discuss the subjects closely touching the interests of the district, and on most of them they throw a local light which should help the Government to better ascertain the needs of the people. We trust the example of Vizagapatam, although its activities have been spasmodic, would be followed by other districts. It is needless for us to remind that these conferences have a two-fold purpose to serve. They educate the people and help the Government to know the weak points of the administration and the direction which improvements or changes should be effected."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 7th, 1911.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th June, writes as follows:—"Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday about a remarkable memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, in which Moulvi Leakat Hussain invokes the aid of Lord Hardinge to revive *Swadeshi* activity in India. *Swadeshi* activity, even in Bengal, has been but feebly evident of late. It is explained in various ways, as due to the proverbial apathy of the people, as Moulvi Leakat Hussain's memorial would have it, to needless and irritating interference. Those who remember the rapidity and eagerness with which the *Swadeshi* cult, if we may so term it, was preached and accepted in Bengal would be surprised that the great movement should have so soon begun to flag. Of course it was not begun under the happiest auspices, and the most unhappy development of boycott which was associated with the *Swadeshi* certainly hastened the present predicament. That association may have even originated the germ that has almost killed the *Swadeshi*. . . . . Often evil associations of the boycott brought against the *Swadeshi* propagandist needless and irritating interferences. His spirit was suspected and often that spirit was aggressive. The phenomenal success, for a time, of this great movement in Bengal, was, it is evident, due to the pangs felt all the keener then, over the

The decay of *Swadeshi* activity.

partition of the province. *Swadeshi* and boycott went together and seemed to depend upon each other. Boycott fell out of fashion, and *Swadeshi* inevitably suffered. The *Swadeshi* movement deserves to succeed, but it is not the Viceroy that can make it successful. The people must make it, and if they fail, as they seem to have failed, it is because they have not the devotion and self-sacrifice, also that they lack enterprise and skill. Moulvie Leakat Hussain could have appealed to the people instead of to the Viceroy to greater effect."

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th June, observes:—"Those responsible for stage-managing the coming Coronation festivities in England have blundered in nominating Lord Curzon to bear the standard of the Empire of India at the Coronation. No more unwise and unhappy selection could have been made, for it is well-known in what estimation His ex-Magnificence is held by the people of this country. No body has done more than Lord Curzon to irritate the Indian people, and the unrest is the logical outcome of his policy in India. . . . . There are Lord Minto and Lord Ampthill, and the appointment of either of the two would have satisfied the Indian people. It would have been more appropriate and graceful had some Indian prince been nominated to bear the standard. It is now impossible to get the nomination altered, and our countrymen in England have done well in letting Englishmen understand our feelings in the matter."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, June 6th, 1911.

The Coronation and Lord Curzon.

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th June, says:—"Some well-informed London correspondents have lately been telling us that it is very likely that the 'settled-fact' of the partition of Bengal will be unsettled at no distant date. . . . Even the sanest Bengalee politicians feel the partition of their province keenly, and if the Government take the best and the wisest course of re-uniting the Bengals they will only be carrying out what wise statesmanship dictates, effectively dealing with the unrest, obliterate anarchical tendencies and the unrest, and entitle themselves to the lasting gratitude of the Bengalee people."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, June 7th, 1911.

The partition of Bengal.

14. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 7th June, writes:—"Two cryptic telegrams were received last week on the question of the reduction of Military expenditure and we cannot divine their purpose. It was first stated that the Indian Army might be reduced with a view to effecting economies in the military budget, but that has been officially contradicted. Mr. Montague replied in Parliament that whatever economies might be possible, there was no chance of the reduction in the armed strength of the country. We can very well understand it even without his saying it. The Indian Army has been organised solely with a view to meet European exigencies and it is next to impossible that the India Office will now consent to the War Office taking upon its shoulders even a fraction of the burden imposed upon India. The Government of India have repeatedly complained against the large number of British soldiers foisted upon India, sent for training and service here with a view to the reduction of the Imperial budget, and their complaints have been cries in the wilderness. It is too much to expect that all of a sudden the British Exchequer will come to our relief. . . . . It is a matter for sincere regret that the question of military expenditure has not been in the forefront during the last few years and if ever there was a time which admitted economies it is the present. Lord Haldane said the other day that the problem of defence has been settled at the Colonial Conference in a manner which was not anticipated. Whatever may be the lines on which the settlement has been arrived, the contribution of the colonies for defence is less than a fifth of what India makes and that is too costly an honour for a poor dependency like India. The times are propitious now for enforcing due economy and keeping a reserve for the rainy day. We hope Lord Hardinge's Government will emulate the example of Mayo, Northbrook and Lytton and try to keep the army budget as low as possible."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 7th, 1911.

The reduction of Military expenditure.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1911.

Free quarters for the East Indian and Native Sub-Inspectors of Police in the city.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, comments, as follows, upon the proposal to build free quarters for the East Indian and Native Sub-Inspectors attached to each Police station in the city:—We learn that the estimate for the quarters of an East Indian Sub-Inspector is Rs. 3,000, while that for the quarters of his native colleague is only Rs. 1,900. We do not see why this difference should be made, when the duties of both the officers are the same. The East Indians will not undertake hard tasks and many of them have resigned their appointments, being unable to cope with their work. But the Indians will do any work entrusted to them, however hard it may be. Why there is this difference in the cost of their quarters? Where is the harm in providing the same conveniences to the Indians as for the East Indians?

Lokopakari, *Madras*, June, 5th, 1911.

The Deputy Commissionership in the Madras City Police.

16. The *Lokopakari*, of the 5th June, hails, with satisfaction, the appointment of Rai Bahadur Parankusam Nayudu to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police in the place of Mr. Cunningham, who goes on leave, and says that such appointments, as the above, of capable Indian to high offices only shows the impartial nature of the present administration. It also adds that it will be a very desirable thing if the vacancy caused by this appointment is filled by Mr. Bavanandum Pillai, who is eminently fitted to hold it.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 3rd, 1911.

Deputy munsifs.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd June, learns that the Honourable the Judges of the High Court are considering the question of relieving the District Munsifs of their pressure of work by appointing Deputy Munsifs on a salary of Rs. 100 a month with jurisdiction to hear small cause suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. It is beyond dispute that among officers of Government in its various departments, the District Munsif has the heaviest work to do. Many are the evil consequences of this state of things. In the first place he finds it unable to do his work satisfactorily to himself. Secondly, as he has to decide small suits also, sufficient time is not at his disposal to enable him to enter into the minute details of big suits coming on for hearing before him. Not only does the munsif feel the irksomeness of his position, but also the parties to suits leave the Court dissatisfied with his judgments. While commending the good intention of the authorities in endeavouring to bring some relief to the District Munsif, the paper suggests the appointment of Honorary District Munsifs instead of the proposed Deputy District Munsifs to decide petty small cause suits, so that not only will there be a saving to Government, but also the people will be trained to settle their own disputes with success.

(*d*) *Education.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 3rd, 1911.

Complaint against the delay in disbursing the pay of primary schoolmasters in Calicut.

18. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd June, complains against the inordinate delay in disbursing the pay of the primary schoolmasters under the Municipality and the Taluk Board of Calicut. The pay for the month of April was not disbursed till the 28th May. It is high time that the members of the District

Board or of the Legislative Council bestir themselves in order that an enquiry may be made by Government into the matter. Another grievance to be brought to the notice of Government is the exclusion of some of the primary teachers from the benefits of the famine allowance.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Rajahmundry Municipality.

19. The *Desamata*, of the 31st May, states that the term of office of Mr. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu, as Chairman of Rajahmundry Municipality, came to an end on the 25th May 1911 and that by that date, he finished granting plots of land to build houses thereon in the site near Danavaigunta where it is proposed to raise a new suburb. The paper is at a loss to know why he was so very precipitous in the matter. The former owners of the site were not satisfied with the compensation they got from the Government for the lands acquired from them, and have filed petitions claiming for more. These petitions have not yet been decided. Roads have not been opened. The wells which it was proposed to sink have not been sunk. The trees have not been felled. Under such circumstances, it does not appear that there was any urgency about granting house sites The paper hears that about a thousand persons have applied for house-sites ; and of them the names of only about six hundred have been registered. The paper asks why the names of the rest have not been entered. It hears that one or two Municipal Commissioners too have applied for and obtained house-sites. If this be a fact, the paper says that it is unnecessary to make any comment upon how the lands have been granted. In the first place, no resolution was passed in the Municipal Council to grant the sites in question. Notices have not been issued calling for applications for the sites. There was no notification about it in the District Gazette. Recently the Municipality have resolved to acquire the Vadde Street in Rajahmundry, paying some compensation to house-owners there. The hundreds of residents there will become houseless. The responsibility of providing them with house-sites lies with the municipality. Still it was not proclaimed at least in that street that house-sittes were available in the proposed subrub and that they may be darkhasted for. Can it be, as some suppose, that Mr. Nayudu gave away the house-sites some four or five days before his retirement, because he thought that after his retirement the persons to whom he wanted to give the house-sites, may not get them ? These grants were confirmed in the meeting of the 25th May. Two of the Councillors did not give their assent to the resolution confirming the grants while two others reserved their opinions. On the 24th, it was resolved in a meeting of the Council that the proposed suburb should be called Venkateswaraopettah after the name of Mr. Venkateswara Rao. The paper says with reference to this that some of the Councillors reserved their opinions while some others contended that the Chairman was not worthy of this honour and that the new pettah should not be called after him. This is especially so, says the paper, when some of the townspeople are enthusiastically in favour of callling it Georgepetta in honour of the coming coronation of His Majesty the King at Delhi, and as a sign of their loyalty to him. No notice of the above resolution was given beforehand, and so the paper declares it unconstitutional, and prays that the District Collector and the Government will cancel these proceedings of the Rajahmundry Municipality.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, May 31st, 1911.

Some taluk boards in Malabar to be given the power of electing their own presidents.

20. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd June, refers to the proposal for granting permission to certain taluk boards to elect their own presidents and to the memorial submitted to Government by the non-official members of the Cocanada Taluk Board, and remarks that one or two taluk boards in the district of Malabar should also be given a similar privilege as an experimental measure. It is hoped that the non-official members of the Boards in Malabar will try to obtain this coveted boon.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 3rd, 1911.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 2nd, 1911.

Collection of land revenue in Malabar.

21. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd June, dwelling at length on the mode adopted in the collection of land revenue, says that at present, the standing crop on each and every field comprised in one patta is individually and collectively responsible for the entire revenue demand under that patta. After the settlement of the land revenue, pattas are given in the names of janmis. The land covered by a patta being generally held by several tenants and sub-tenants, this method of collection entails great hardship on the poor cultivators. The village officials can recover the amount of revenue under the whole patta, by attaching and selling the crops of one or more tenants, according to their own whims This naturally induces the tenants to offer bribes in order that particular crops may be exempted from attachment and sale This is really a very undesirable state of affairs. Protection of the people is as important to a Government as the collection of revenue. The present procedure of collecting revenues does not guarantee that the crop of a tenant who has duly paid his portion of the rent, will not be attached again for the unrecovered balance consequent on the default of the others. This will be an inducement to some of the tenants to make default in payment of revenue and complicate matters by necessitating the attachment of both crops and lands. This renders futile the beneficent effects intended by the Revenue money order system. It is a pity that the tenants should be put in a state of continued worry even after the payment of the revenue due on the land in their possession. It will be a good thing if each tenant in possession is given a separate patta (called temporary or secondary patta) and is convinced that he will be free from all further trouble if once he pays off the revenue in accordance with his patta. The adhikaris and janmis will not favour the joint registration system because it will put a stop to the unlawful perquisites of the former and will prevent the latter from evading payment by securing the favour of the adhikaris. If the janmis will not of their own accord resort to joint registration, the Government should insist upon the amsam officials to have it effected. It is true that at the time of the Revenue Settlement, the tenants were against joint registration. Now the real opponents of the system are the janmis and the amsam officials most of whom being tenants of those very janmis, try to be in the good graces of the janmis, rather than protect the interests of the poor tenants. The article, in conclusion, says that the whole law regarding the collection of revenue requires a thorough hauling up, and that for the protection of the poor tenants for the time being, the attachment of crops should be accompanied by an entry of the survey sub-division number of the land on which the crop stands, attested by the tenant in possession and any irregularity in this matter duly brought to the notice of the Collector. He also suggests that an enquiry should be made during the jamabandi as to whether any application for joint registration has reached the office and if so what action has been taken thereon. The present Collector being acquainted with all these circumstances it is hoped that something will soon be done by him to remove these grievances.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1911.

The relieving assistant stationmasters in the Madras Railway.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, says:—A correspondent of the *Hindu* complains of the hard lot of the relieving assistant stationmasters in the Madras Railway. Till some time back these assistant stationmasters were required to do 8 hours' work every alternate night and also to assist the chief stationmasters during the day. This itself was felt to be a hardship by them. Now they are asked to work for 12 hours every night and also to assist the stationmasters during the day. It is really surprising that the Agent has failed to see that waking

up every night is contrary to nature and will lead to mistakes being committed in many important matters. It is also stated that the quarters provided for these officials on the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway are not fit to be occupied even by brutes. Moreover, their work is never defined. They will have to do the duties of a booking clerk, ticket collector, signaller, goods clerk, guard and serve in many other capacities. When they are transferred from one place to another, they are not allowed the joining time which every Government servant has. It is time the Railway authorities direct their attention to the hard lot of this section of their employees and try to remove their grievances.

(*k*) *General.*

23. The *Desabhimani*, of the 27th May, has the following leader in English:—"It is gratifying to learn that the Government of Madras intend to adopt the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held in Madras, regarding the election of the Presidents of Taluk Boards. As an experimental measure, the taluks of Cuddalore, Berhampur and Ellore have been chosen and the Presidents of these Boards will be appointed by election. Probably, the Vice-Presidents will be nominated by the Government and they will necessarily be public servants, perhaps of not a lower grade than that of a Tahsildar. We have no doubt that the Government officials acting as Vice-Presidents will cordially co-operate with the non-official Presidents in the work of the Board. When a non-official in a public capacity obeys a public servant, it is quite natural a public servant in another capacity obeys a non-official superior and co-operates heartily with him in the work. Although the Government promised to try the experiment only in one or two places, we are glad to note that they have rightly pitched upon three taluks. We also congratulate the Government on the selection of the taluks. Much depends upon the sympathetic attitude of the head of the district and we are sure, in this respect, Cuddalore will amply justify the election."

Election of Taluk Board President.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, May 27th, 1911.

24. A leader in the *Keralasanchari*, of the 7th June, cordially supports the proposal to present a congratulatory address to Their Majesties on the occasion of Their Coronation at Delhi. It enthusiastically refers to the memorable utterance of His Majesty on his return to England from his Indian tour as Prince of Wales, and remarks that it is to show a practical proof of that sympathy that he is coming to India to be crowned as Emperor. The people of Southern India as a body should participate in welcoming His Majesty and should approach the Royal feet with a humble token of their unalloyed loyalty and reverence towards His Imperial Majesty. By this they will be doing their duty and also bringing permanent good to South India. A deputation of the leading members of Southern India should wait upon Their Imperial Majesties with an address giving expression to their loyalty and devotion.

A deputation from Southern India with a congratulatory address to wait upon Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi.

KERALASANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 7th, 1911.

III.—LEGISLATION.

25. A special issue of the *Bharatamata*, of the 5th June, has the following as one of the resolutions passed at the Vizagapatam District Social Conference held at Vizianagram this year:—That this conference believes that the country will progress without any revolutionary changes being introduced into it, if the Bill brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in the Imperial Legislative Council to amend the Special Marriage Act of 1872 be accepted, and passed into law, so that the Act may apply to Hindus also.

A Bill to amend the Special Marriage Bill, 1872.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, June 5th, 1911.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, June 2nd, 1911.

26. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 2nd June, observes as follows:—We are very glad to know that the Mangalore District Board has given its strong and unqualified support to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

The Elementary Education Bill.

Several objections are raised to the Bill, most of which are simply puerile and not well-grounded. It is held in certain quarters that no adequate provision is made in the Bill for the needs of different religious communities and the children of all classes of people will be huddled together in the same village school under the present scheme. But it must be remembered that things were never different so far and even now it is a familiar sight to see children of all castes going to the same school and sitting together side by side without being compelled to do so by the authorities. There is the objection raised again that it is more important at this stage to give due encouragement to secondary education and that the proposed free primary education will deprive the former of most of its support, but we think that free primary education is far more important benefitting, as it does, the masses who are the very backbone of the nation. Secondary education can be attained necessarily only by the higher classes and the bulk of the nation will remain for ever uneducated and ignorant. We earnestly believe that there can hardly be a true well-wisher of India who would not give his hearty support to the Bill.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, June 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

27. Referring to the announcement made by the Government of Mysore in an Extraordinary Gazette of the 19th May as to the convening of a conference to discuss about economical matters, a correspondent writes thus in the *Sadhvi* of 1st June:—" . . . . . These proceedings of the Government are regarded by many in the Province as a bolt from the blue. The need of this conference is not well made out. People have begun to ask whether it is a *fiat* to do away with the Representative Assembly established by His Highness the late Maharaja and the philosopher statesman Mr. C. Rangacharlu. . . . . The present conference is a novel one. It is not such as to inspire confidence in the people, though the Government Order ushering it into existence distinctly says that it does not overlap the Representative Assembly. In the Representative Assembly, the representatives of the people place their propositions before the Government. They are members of the assembly. The officials have no voice in it except that of accepting or rejecting their proposals. The conference however is entirely an official body. . . . . Only two representatives of the people have a place in the conference. The nominated members, about four or five out of a host, are not the representatives of the people for they are not responsible to them. The conference is therefore not calculated to convince the people that the resolutions came to are such as to safeguard their interests and to enlist their unsuspicious appreciation. It is therefore for the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to bestow careful consideration on the matter and to throw into the conference a greater and more satisfactory popular element.

The Mysore Conference for economical progress.

It is stated in the order that the proceedings of the conference will be treated as confidential and that the meeting are not open to the press. This is very unfortunate. We cannot expect confidence in a conference of more than two members. . . . . Neither do we see any reason for the maintenance of such confidence. The most important subjects are excluded from the deliberations of the assembly.

It is a matter for great regret that the order of the Government in this matter has not been published as a draft before publishing it in the Extraordinary Gazette. If it had been published as a draft and if in the light of public criticism it had been modified before publication, it would have given satisfaction to the public. It is a matter for regret that it was not allowed to pass through this necessary formality.

These are the opinions held by the public about the conference. They may be mistaken, the Government may be in the right. If results prove this we shall have nothing but congratulation to offer to the Government in this matter. . . . . We sincerely hope that His Highness the Maharaja and his advisers will bestow the most careful consideration to the need or otherwise of this conference and see whether the distrust and suspicion entertained by the people are not justifiable".

Upon the same subject, in another place the same paper endorses fully the views of its correspondent given above and writes a short paragraph in English as thus—". . . . . We have no reason to doubt the statement of the Government conveyed in the Proceedings that this conference will not overlap the functions of the Representative Assembly. But we think that it was open to the Government to strengthen the Representative Assembly by holding another session of it in June and by reviving the Standing Committee of the representatives inaugurated by Sir Seshadri Aiyar. It is however too early to judge of the usefulness or otherwise of this semi-official conference. We sincerely hope that it will prove as useful as the Government think it to be".

28. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 8th June, makes the following remarks: —We are sincerely thankful to the Government of Mysore for the Village Panchayat Courts Bill that is now before the Legislative Council as it goes to show its extreme solicitude for the welfare of the people. We should have been better pleased if the Bill had been published in Canarese as all the business of the village courts is to be conducted in Canarese. The initial difficulty in the establishment of these courts will, of course, be to find in villages, men of the proper mental calibre, men of experience and of a judicial temperament of mind to fill the places of Judges. We are surprised to see that in spite of the enormous length of the Bill, no provision whatsoever is made in it for the remuneration of clerks, bailiffs and other officers of the court whose services will most certainly be required as time goes on and the business of those courts increases. It is also not clear where such courts will hold their sittings whether in the public temples or private houses of the Judges. We have no doubt that the proposed measure is a step in the right direction and hope that the attempt will be a success.

The Mysore Village Panchayat Courts Bill.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, June 8th, 1911.

29. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th June, states on the authority of the *Mashriq* that His Imperial Majesty George V has been graciously pleased to grant the title of Sultan to the Raja of Keiltan (Malay Peninsula) and says that the title of king seems to be a common title under the principles of the British constitution and that native rulers have a claim to obtain it. In approving of the grant, it observes that the Raja of Keiltan is in every way fit for it. It adds that seeing the Raja has been granted the title of Sultan (king) and seeing that the principles of the British constitution are unlimited in this respect, it would like to again suggest that His Majesty should elevate His Highness the Nizam to the rank and title of a king. For the Nizam is a shining star among Indian Princes and a loyal potentate having the power to exercise his authority independently.

It concludes the article with the remark that the long cherished desire of millions of the people of India would be realised if the title were to be granted to His Highness.

His Highness the Nizam and the title of king.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 7th, 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. From a perusal of the programme of His Majesty the King Emperor's visit to India, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 19th May, infers that the end and aim of the Reception Committee appears to be to delight His Majesty with all sorts of pageantry. They want to introduce into the procession to be arranged for on the occasion of the visit, the figures of *Sri Rama* and *Sri Krishna*, who are regarded by Hindus as incarnations of *Vishnu*. The paper regrets that objects of worship like these are made a show of in a non-religious procession on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation at Delhi. It says that this act

Coronation.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, May 19th, 1911.

will only outrage the religious feelings of the Hindus. The Europeans and other non-Hindus, who are strangers to the special genius and traditions of the religion of the Hindus, will surely look down upon these figures with contempt. The paper says that it can never bring itself to believe that unwise acts of this kind will delight His Majesty, especially when it is made known to him that they may outrage the feelings of the Hindus. He is aware of his duty towards the millions of his Indian subjects. Illuminations and display of fireworks and showy processions will not satisfy and please his heart. He is as kind to the teeming millions of India as his grandmother the late Queen Victoria. His heart will surely respond to the cries of his Indian subjects suffering from famine and pestilence. The paper prays that the Reception Committee will seize this rare opportunity of His Majesty's visit to India, and prevail upon him to do some great act of kindness to the people, instead of arranging for worthless pageantry.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 8th, 1911.

Coronation.

In commenting on the ensuing coronation at Delhi of His Majesty the King Emperor, the *Sasilekha*, of the 8th June, observes as follows:—We are aware how Germany, France, Russia and Austria in the Continent of Europe are at present governed. It is undoubted that in many respects their Government falls far short of the high standard of Government followed by the English. The policy of the English rulers is highly commendable. All the pledges of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria made at the time when she assumed the Government of India are day by day being redeemed. The delay is due to the incompetence of the Indians and not to any want of generosity on the part of the rulers. His Majesty King George V distinctly stated that the governing authorities in India should be very sympathetic towards the Indians. There is no doubt that this utterance of His Majesty will before long bear fruit. Sir S. Subramania Aiyar has proposed that all India should unite together, prepare an address and present it to His Majesty through His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. We hope that this suggestion will meet with the approval of the Indian public.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, June 1st, 1911. (English columns.)

Is Hinduism a disguised political propaganda?

31. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st June, has the following in reply to a certain article that is said to have appeared in the *Observer* of the 29th April:—". . . . It tries to show that the Hindus are proverbial for their intolerance and that even the Brahmin nurse sweetens her children's ears by singing the lullaby—

" 'Hate the foreign, Hindu be,
" 'Bharath Matha prayeth thee.'

". . . . . The *Observer* is guilty of the greatest wickedness in attributing this hellish verse to the Brahmin nurse. The tolerance of the Hindus is simply phenominal. They have been regarding the special favour shown to the Muhammadans as a favour shown to their Indian brethren and consequently as a favour shown to themselves . . . . . If that were not the case there would have been a hurricane of public feeling beating against the disproportionate favour shown to the Muhammadans by the Government of India, and it is a matter for wonder that the *Observer* has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear nor a mind to realise the spirit of brotherhood and tolerance that the Hindus have towards the Muhammadan community. Why is it that the Hindus patiently suffer such abuses and yet try to hug their Mussalman brethren as their devoted friends? They do so not out of fear but out of a desire to promote the interests of the Indian nationality. We hope that our Mussalman friends will reflect over the matter and teach a good lesson to men of the stamp of the editor of the *Observer*. It is not impossible for the Hindus to throw in their lot with the British people and declare themselves against the Muhammadans but it is against their very nature. They know that Muhammadans are as much Indians as they themselves are and they do not want to fight against their own kith and kin. . . . ."

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 25 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th June 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST MARCH 1911.)

[NOTE.—Among the native-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers in whose jurisdiction they are published are requested to pay special attention to these papers and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Abhinava Bharati ..	Telugu.	Arya Vysia Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Nadendla Sitaramiah, Hindu, Sudra, 22 years.	500
2	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Do.	Published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, but printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
3	Adyar Bulletin	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
5	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	English.	Sri Vidya Press. Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
6	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
7	Agriculture	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	About 900
8	Agriculturist	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years.	750
10	Ajayibul-alum	Tamil ..	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main Street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
11	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	100
12	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	175
13	Alma Poshini	Malayalam.	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
14	Ambrosia	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
15	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	200*
16	Andhradésaranjani ..	Do.	Printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 70, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	600
17	**Andhrakesari** ..	Do.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,100
18	**Andhraprakasika** ..	Do.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
19	Anglo-Indian	English.	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	W. Mumford, European, 43 years.	1,000
20	Army and Civil News ..	Do.	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily ..	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years.	About 250
21	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Telugu.	Published at Dowlaishwaram, but printed at the Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	1,000
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	827

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Áryamatabódhini ..	Telugu and English.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
24	Arya Mitran	Tamil ..	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Trimonthly.	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
25	Arya Siddhánta Dípiká.	Malayalam.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Iluvan, about 31 years.	250
26	Arya Vysya	English and Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	1,500
27	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
28	Astrological Magazine ..	English.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
29	Atmananda	Sanskrit and Canarese.	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
30	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
31	Bahurasam	Malayalam.	Papali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
32	Bala	Telugu.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vaisya, 26 years.	About 500
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Published at Calicut, Malabar district, but printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Renz, 34 years	900
34	Bála Vidyárthi	Do.	Mar Thoma Sliba Press, Pala Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parameswaram Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
35	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
36	Barq-i-Sakhun	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line 6, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	About 500
37	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam district	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	400
39	Bhashá Poshini	Malayalam.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
40	Bháshá Vilásam	Do.	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	400
41	Bhautika Kalanidhi ..	English and Devanagiri.	Published at the Suryalaya, Tondiyarpet, but printed at Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	1,000
42	Bhuloka Vyasan	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
43	**Bidar Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	507
44	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Monthly .	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	186
45	Brahmavádin	English.	Brahmavádin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	500
46	Canarese Evangelist ..	Canarese	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. D. D. Gunisbuger, American, about 50 years.	400
47	Catholic Register	English.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnigntly.	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
48	Catholic Watchman ..	Do.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
49	Chakravartini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
50	Children's Herald ..	Do. ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamoottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., European, 43 years.	250
52	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Revd. E. McPhail, M.A., European, 45 years.	450
53	Christian Patriot	Do.	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K.Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	725
54	Citator	Do.	India Printing Works, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,000
55	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, Guiros Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
56	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Sudra, 55 years.	200
57	Criminal Law Replenisher.	English.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
58	Criminal Law Reporter ..	Do.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipuram, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	Putrevu Venkata Rao Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	.. *
59	Daily Post	Do.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	1,890
60	Dakhan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbarkhan Sahib, 33 years; and Babu Gayaparshad Sahib, 35 years; Muhammadans.	300
61	**Desabhimani**	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar,† Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
62	**Desabhimani**	Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
63	**Desamata**	Do.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	600
64	Devi Bhagavatam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavalikarai, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
65	Dhánvantari	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	400
66	**Dharmam**	Tamil ..	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
67	Diocesan Record	English.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	375
68	Divyagnána Dipika *or* Organ of Theosophy.	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, 55 years, and J. Srínivása Ráo, 61 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
69	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,400
70	Dravidabhimani	Tamil ..	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	900
71	**East Coast News and Advertiser.**	English.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
72	Educational Review ..	Do.	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	550
73	Educationist	Do.	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
74	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,600
75	Eucharist and Priest ..	English.	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk, Travancore State, but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., German, 47 years.	950
76	Flower of Karmal ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic Christian, about 34 years.	1,500
77	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	3,300
78	Gnananayaki	Do. ..	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vakkakaran Street, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. P. Narayanaswami Mudali, Hindu, Vellala, 32 years.	500
79	Good Pastor	Do. ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
80	Gospel Witness	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	450

* Information called for.

† Died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	C. H. Reuz, 34 years	350
82	Guna Darpana	Uriya ..	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Nilamani Vidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	1,800
83	Harinám	Do. ..	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodara Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000
84	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 48 years	596
85	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	4,100
86	**Hindu Nesan**	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
87	Hindú Sundári	Telugu.	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, 43 years, and M. Ramabayamma, 30 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	About 500
88	Hitakarini	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,250
89	Hitavádi	Telugu.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 59 years.	475
90	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	English.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Bi-monthly.	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
91	**Independent**	Do.	Published at Bazaar Saint Laurent Street and printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
92	**Independent**	French.	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
93	Indian Interpreter ..	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., 39 years; Europeans.	1,000
94	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
95	Indian Law Gazette ..	Tamil ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 49, Acharappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
96	Indian Missionary News.	Do. ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
97	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Do. ..	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years.	900
98	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Malayalam.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran, 56 years ..	1,000
99	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	1,070 *
100	Indian Railway Journal ..	Do.	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	150
101	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
102	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Do.	Published at Kumbakónam, Tanjore district, but printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	200
103	Indian Stage	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., 39 years, and P. Seshadri, M.A., 22 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	750
104	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Do.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	250
105	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Urdu ..	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Do. do.	400
106	Industry	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
107	International Police Service Magazine.	English.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	Islam Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 17, Appu Maistri Street, but printed at Muslim Abhimani Press, No. 18, Appu Maistri Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	O. C. P. O. Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	250
109	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
110	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 42 years.	304
111	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	400 *
112	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
113	Jivanikshepam	Malayalam.	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	516
114	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
115	Journal of the South Indian Association.	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
116	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Canarese	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	480
117	Kalpaka	English.	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,290
118	Kalpavalli	Telugu.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly.	J. Venkataratnam Chowdhuri, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	600
119	Kamesvari	Do.	American Diamond Press, No. 4/5, Inspector Subrayalu Nayudu Street, Washermanpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Puranam Suryanarayana Tirthulu, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	2,000
120	**Karmayogi**	Tamil ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
121	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
122	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
123	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
124	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
125	Kérala Chintamani ..	Do.	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyan, 32 years.	575
126	**Kerala Kawmudi** ..	Do.	Varnaprakam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore.	Weekly ..	C. Krishnan, Hindu, Iluvan, 26 years.	800
127	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	600
128	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	600
129	**Kerala Taraka** ..	Do.	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
130	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bi-monthly.	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	433
131	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly.	C. V. Ramachari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
132	Kolar Gold Fields News..	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years.	400
133	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Canarese	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	450
134	Krishikkaran	Malayalam.	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthassan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
135	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	Do.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Protestant Christian, 41 years.	800
136	Kurshid	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-Ráhman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
137	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
138	La Missione di Mangalore.	Italian..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years.	800
139	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	4	4	5	6	7
140	Lakshmi Vilasam	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 42 years.	250
141	Law Patrika	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	C Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
142	Law Record	English.	Published at the Bombay House, No. 3/10, Ganapati Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at Edward Press, No. 2/11, Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
143	**Lawyer**	Tamil ..	Dowden & Co., Peerless Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 40 years.	1,000
144	Le Pionnier	French.	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
145	Le Progrés	Do.	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Louis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
146	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	English.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. V. Ramanan, F.Z.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
147	Liva-ul-Islam	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
148	**Lokanukulan** ..	Do. ..	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
149	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Satchitananda Press, No. 18, Swami Chetti Street, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	480
150	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Do. ..	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
151	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	700
152	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	English and Tamil.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., 39 years, and (2) L. T. Stephen, 38 years; Native Christians.	500
153	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
154	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 51 years, and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 43 years; Hindu, Brahmans	1,420
155	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
156	Madras Mail	Do.	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	4,759 *
157	**Madras Standard** ..	Do.	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
158	Madras Times	Do.	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. (Two editions.)	W. F. Grahame, European, 58 years.	2, 20†
159	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
160	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss A. M. Naish, European, 36 years.	200
161	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	T. Denham, European, 55 years.	300
162	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	750 ‡
163	Mahilasakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Monthly ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	299
164	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years.	664
165	**Malabarí**	Malayalam.	Published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, but printed at the West Coast Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	500
166	Malabar Islam	Do.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	600

* Including the tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including the tri-weekly edition. ‡ Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167	Malabar Quarterly Review.	English.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	450
168	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	Malayalam.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
169	Malankára Sabha Taraka.	Do.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. M. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
170	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	Do.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,200
171	**Malayala Manorama**	Malayalam and English.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
172	Malayála Mitram with Gnananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	470
173	**Malayali**	Do.	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,040
174	Manavaseva	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
175	Mangalodayam	Malayalam and Sanskrit.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	540
176	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
177	Manju Bháshini	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
178	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	500
179	Manoranjani	Telugu.	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
180	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
181	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years.	3,800
182	Messenger of Truth ..	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
183	Millenial Light	Do.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
184	Missionary Intelligence ..	Malayalam.	C M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
185	Monthly Witness ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
186	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
187	**Muhammadan** ..	Do.	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
188	Muhammadiya Darpanam.	Malayalam.	Saraswati Prakasam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. N. Govinda Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 28 years.	1,200
189	**Muhammadiya-mitran.**	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 202, Marakkadai Street, Vániyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Sahib, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
190	**Mukhbir-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	500 *
191	**Mushir i-Dakhan** ..	Do. ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
192	**Mysore Star**	Canarese	Star Press, Mysore City ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshayya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; Hindus, Virashaivas.	2,000
193	**Mysore Times** ..	English.	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Bi-weekly.	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
194	**Nagai Nilalochani.**	Tamil ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	250
195	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
196	Nalleswara Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiyan, 31 years.	300
197	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,600
198	**Nazzarani Dipika** ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 34 years.	600
199	New Reformer	English.	Published at No. 15, Venkateswarar Lane, Sowcarpet, but printed at G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 43 years.	490
200	Nizami	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
201	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 38 years.	300
202	O'Vinte et tries de Novembro.	Portuguese.	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Revd. Fr. J. Gilvas, S.J., European, 49 years.	130
203	Our Magazine	Malayalam.	V. G. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State	Do. ..	A. V. George, B.A., Syrian Christian, about 35 years.	500
204	People's Doctor	English.	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years.	250
205	Pizhaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	Tamil ..	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
206	Planters' Chronicle ..	English.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years.	800
207	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Telugu.	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
208	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Malayalam.	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
209	Prachina Taraka ..	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly.	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	290
210	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
211	Progress	English.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
212	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Tamil ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, 53 years, and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, 44 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
213	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narayana Pillai Street, Bangalore Civil and Military Station	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
214	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	J. B. Maclawrin, Canadian Missionary, 30 years.	809
215	Risāla-i-Adib	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
216	Risāla-i-Al-hadi	Do. ..	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
217	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
218	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
219	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
220	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Do	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
221	**Sadhvi**	Anglo-Canarese.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore City.	Bi-monthly.	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
222	Sahaya	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	310

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
223	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
224	Samadaya Parishkarini ..	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	C. Krishna Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 59 years.	500
225	Sarada	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
226	Saraswati	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	300
227	Sarva Vyapi	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
228	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Triweekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
229	**Satya Dipika** ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
230	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
231	Satyanadam	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Francis Michael Nelavarath, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,000
232	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years.	500
233	Self-Culture	Do.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
234	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli Street, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	400
235	Sentamil Selvi	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 41 years.	610
236	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	700 *
237	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	100
238	**Shri Krishna Sukthi**	Canarese	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
239	**South Indian Mail.**	English.	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	800
240	South Indian Templar ..	Do.	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar, Mysore State, but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
241	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund, the Nilgiri district.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years.	About 600
242	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
243	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years, Venkatesa Jois, 38 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
244	**Sri Parasurama** ..	Malayalam.	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,825
245	Sri Savithri	Telugu.	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
246	Students' Own Magazine.	English.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown, but printed at Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	3,000
247	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
248	**Subhashini**	Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,500

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry. Increase due to a change in the proprietorship of the press, where the paper is printed.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
249	Sudarsanam	Malayalam.	Published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk, but printed at the Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	K. Janardhana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 23 years.	500
250	Sudarsini	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	480
251	Sunday Friend	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,125
252	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Telugu.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Monthly..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	460
253	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore City ..	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 50 years, A. Venkatesiah, 45 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	450
254	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	Malayalam.	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years.	325
255	**Swadeshabhimani** ..	Canarese	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
256	**Swadesamitran** ..	Tamil ..	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily, Tri-weekly.	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	2,650 *
257	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Telugu.	Published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, but printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
258	Swajanamitran	Malayalam.	Edward VII Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunjunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,075
259	Swarnalekha	Telugu.	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
260	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
261	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Urdu ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
262	Teacher	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	250
263	Teacher	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
264	Telugu Baptist . ..	Do.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell, Canadian, 43 years.	730
265	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district	Do. ..	T. Purushottam,, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	120
266	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntór district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
267	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Tamil ..	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali Street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
268	Theosophist	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	3,500
269	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	389
270	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Do. ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly.	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
271	Travancore Abhimani ..	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	150
272	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
273	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Do.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	60

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
274	Ul-Mysore	Urdu ..	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore City.	Fortnightly.	Nawab Abba Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200
275	Ulaga Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
276	United Church Herald ..	English and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly.	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American, 39 years.	1,300
277	United Church Herald ..	Telugu and Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras, but printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years.	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
278	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Native Christian, 45 years.	400
279	Vaidika Mitra	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
280	Vaidya Bodhini	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhara Gowda, Hindu, Non-Brahman, 30 years.	300
281	Vaidya Sindhu	Canarese and English.	Caxton Press, Bangalore Civil and Military Station, Mysore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
282	**Vakkaligara Patrika**	Canarese	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 32 years	1,540
283	Valibhar Mitran *or* Young Men's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400
284	**Vasundhara**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
285	Vedadhyapakam	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	A. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, about 25 years.	2,000
286	Vedanta Deepika	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Madras	Do. ..	S. Vasudeva Chari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300 to 500
287	Vediar Vilacku *or* the Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
288	Vidya Bhanu	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
289	Vidyádáyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
290	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
291	Vidyávati	Telugu.	Published at No. 288, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, but printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	500
292	Vidya Viharini	Tamil ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
293	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 53 years.	150
294	**Vijaya Vikatan** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
295	Vikatapratapa	Canarese	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, Chittoor district.	Monthly	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
296	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Virakesari**	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at No. 70, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, but printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras	Fortnightly,	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	438
298	Virasiva-Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 37 years.	350
299	Viveka Bodhini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
300	Viveka Chintamani ..	Do. ...	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
301	Vivekodaya	Canarese	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 33 years.	350
302	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Iluvan, 36 years.	800
303	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras, but printed at S.P. C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
304	**Vrittanta Patrika** ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	5,122
305	Vyavasâya Mitram ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	750
306	**Vysya**	Telugu.	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
307	Water of Life	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 44 years.	2,000
308	**Wednesday Review.**	English.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	800
309	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly.	Revd. J. S. M. Hooper, European.	350
310	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	760
311	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	700
312	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Tri-weekly	Conceica, Portuguse, about 57 years.	600
313	Yathartha Vachani ..	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
314	Yogakshemam	Malayalam.	Keralakalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha ..	1,000
315	Young Men of Madras ..	English.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
316	Yuddha Dhvani	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 61, **Desabhimani.** P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 91, **Independent.** In its issue dated the 6th May 1911 the publishers announce that, from the beginning of the current month, they have started their own printing press called the "Modern Press" in Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry, and that the paper will henceforth be printed and published there. It has ceased to be published since its issue dated the 3rd June 1911.

No. 92, **Independent,** (French edition), has ceased to exist since its issue dated the 3rd June 1911.

No. 165, **Malabari,** has been temporarily suspended from the 15th May 1911.

No. 193, **Mysore Times.** In its issue, dated the 10th May 1911, the publishers announce that the paper will henceforth be published only once a week, instead of twice as hithertofore.

No. 201, **Nyayabhimani.** The real editor of the paper is one Arunagirinatha Udayar, a Native Christian of about 45 years. The last issue of the paper was published on the 11th April 1911.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Calculation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271-A	**Travancore Standard.**	English.	P. J. Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly.	.. *	.. *

* Information called for.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

India and the Imperial Conference.

1. In an article on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th June, writes:—"The Prime Minister has declared that he cannot allow a more direct representation of India at the Imperial Conference. India's reasonable requirements, he said, would be met by the presence of the Secretary of State. Mr. Asquith's notion of reasonable requirements is known only to himself, but all reasonable men should admit that in an Imperial Conference India should have a much better representation than that offered by the Secretary of State for India. . . . . The Imperial Conference, practically speaking, is made up of the *representatives* of the Colonists. It is, therefore, absurd to suppose that all reasonable requirements of India are met by the presence of the Secretary of State for India, or any Indian official for the matter of that, at the Imperial Conference. The Indian officials' views are not necessarily those of the peoples, and in fact on certain questions of vital importance to the Indian people, the Indian official holds views diametrically opposed to those of the *real* representatives of the people. Mr. Asquith's statement clearly points out that English statesmen are utterly in the dark as regards Indian public opinion, that they have one doctrine for the use of the Colonists and another for the real Empire England possesses."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 14th, 1911.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

An Indian Deputy Commissioner of Police.

2. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 8th June, remarks:—"Although the claims of highly-educated Indians to higher positions of trust and responsibility in the various branches of the public service in this Presidency are still sparingly recognised, we must admit that, during Sir Arthur Lawley's administration, something greatly commendable has, now and then been done by way of giving indigenous talent a fair chance, and the latest instance is the appointment of Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, Madras, to act as Deputy Commissioner *vice* Mr. C. D. Cunningham, who has taken three months' leave. . . . . It is important, as a precedent and we may hope that hereafter, able and experienced Indian Police officers will, when occasions arise, be more frequently picked out for elevation to the loftier rungs of the ladder."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, June 8th, 1911.

The Kumbakonam Police.

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 13th June, writes as follows:—"It will be remembered that a question was asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, held on the 29th November last, respecting the police administration of the Kumbakónam town. The Honourable Member asked whether it was a fact that while the Municipal towns of Tanjore and Negapatam were each in charge of a separate Inspector of Police, the Municipal town of Kumbakónam was in charge of an Inspector who had a very wide circle outside the town, and whether, in consequence, the efficiency of the Police in Kumbakónam had, to some extent, suffered. The Government, in reply, said that the answer to the first portion of the question was in the affirmative, but in the second case the Government had no reason to suppose that things were as the Honourable Member had depicted, *i.e.*, the Police work had no reason to suffer in efficiency. However, as requested by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, the

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 13th, 1911.

Government asked the Inspector-General of Police to report on the matter. The Inspector-General, Mr. Cowie, had already come to know the true situation and was making arrangements to bring about reforms in the desired direction. . . . . In point of crime according to the Inspector-General, Kumbakónam is equal to Tanjore and Negapatam, which come in for considerable attention in the Annual Criminal Administration Reports. In point of area the Inspector-General admits that it was found during one year that the charge was too heavy for one Inspector to efficiently supervise. Therefore, it is patent that, during that year, the efficiency of Police administration of the town of Kumbakónam did suffer. But the Government's answer points to the contrary. That means that sufficient care had not been bestowed on collecting information on the matter Can it be that the Government did not refer the question to the Inspector-General or that the Inspector-General set about the inquiry after giving an answer to the Government? The Honourable Members, we know, generally take considerable pains to ascertain the veracity of their facts before they approach Government with questions and if Government do not bestow equal attention in preparing answers, the utility of interpellations in the council is, to a great extent, impaired. We wish only to bring to the notice of Government the need for better answers."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 14th, 1911.

4. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 14th June:—"The rumour that Lord Hardinge is keenly interesting himself in reforming the Indian Police whose vagaries have of late been exposed in the press and in both the Houses of Parliament, seems to be based on truth. A well-informed London correspondent informs us that the withdrawal of the case against the accused in the Howrah gang case was owing to the intervention of the Viceroy who has, it seems, pretty strongly expressed his opinion of political trials. Close upon the end of the case came the posting of a 'strong man' to Eastern Bengal and Assam, as Inspector-General of Police, and the dismissal of several police officers. It is rumoured that another strong man is to be sent to Calcutta as Commissioner, while the sudden resignation of several subordinate officers of the Madras City Police and the activity of both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner are not entirely without significance. The law of evidence is to be amended on the lines we mentioned the other day, and superior officers have already commenced to exercise strong control over their men. All these signs go to show that something is in the air and that it looks as if the Indian Police is to be improved and placed above reproach. This is a state of things on which we must congratulate ourselves and feel grateful to the Viceroy. It is time that the Indian Police was freed from those reproaches now generally made against them by the tax-payer."

The Indian Police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 12th, 1911.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th June, writes:—"In Calcutta, Honorary Presidency Magistrates sit singly and dispose of even cases involving important questions of law. They have had many prominent citizens among the Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta. . . . . The system there seems to work so well that not a word of complaint is heard about it, evidently because the most respected citizens are willing to serve as Magistrates. As an inducement for such men we suggested that our Honorary Presidency Magistrates might be authorised to sit singly. Three prominent citizens of Madras sitting together to hear a case of nuisance on the public road, which is punished with a fine of 8 annas, is not an attractive spectacle. . . . . A single Magistrate will certainly take less time to dispose of a night case than three; and economy of both labour and time can be effected by a more sensible arrangement. . . . . With a little care and enquiry a sufficient number of the most desirable class of men can be easily found in Madras, men who can be trusted to administer justice singly. A little care and enquiry will also enable Government to avoid men

Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

who are not fit. . . . . We are prepared to admit that the hour fixed for attendance (7 A.M.) is hardly suitable; and there may be circumstances in individual cases which make such an early hour almost annoying. But so long as Honorary Magistrates have to vacate their seats before the stipendiaries come this inconvenience must continue, although we do not see why decent court houses for Honorary Magistrates should not be constructed at an early date. With the vast increase of population and the growing volume of trade and business, the Honorary Magistrates must become permanent auxiliaries to the stipendiaries. Madras can no longer manage with the four Magistrates who were sufficient to cope with the work of fifty years ago; and except Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen, a former Presidency Magistrate, no stipendiary has contended that Honorary Magistrates are not wanted to relieve them. Everything considered, therefore, the Honorary Magistrates must remain; and no hesitation need be felt in making the necessary grant to provide separate court houses for them."

(*d*) *Education.*

6. The *Madras Standard*, of the 12th June, says:—"The Municipal Council of Palghat enjoys no enviable reputation. Under the leadership of the nominated Chairman, it has taken many a false step, the latest of which was the Victoria College muddle. In the recent discussion, that took place in the Council, on the Elementary Education Bill, the oppositionists led by the Chairman made a laughing stock of themselves. According to the account of our correspondent, which will appear in to-morrow's issue for want of space, the Chairman opened the discussion on the Bill, saying that he approved of the principle, that Municipalities and District Boards would notify the areas to which the provisions of the Bill would apply, but that he was not for these bodies being obliged to make any contribution towards the additional expenditure. But this was disapproved of and one of the councillors, Mr. S. K. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., moved a resolution approving of the provisions of the Bill and requesting the Supreme Government to pass the same into law at an early date. Thereupon the Chairman returned once more to the attack and advanced the excellent argument, that the burden would fall upon the richer classes and there was no reason why the richer classes should pay for the education of the poor. A more absurd argument has never yet been advanced. Woe betide the Municipality, the Chairman of which, standing in his exalted place in the Council, gives utterance to so atrocious a sentiment as this. . . . . A more melancholy display of naked selfishness we have not come across. And when all is said, the Chairman's interpretation of the provision is neither correct, nor well-intentioned. We are not surprised at the pretty pass to which the Municipality has been brought under his leadership. However, good sense and patriotism triumphed in the end and thanks to the small number of educated men on the Council, their correct representation of the provisions of the Bill and their enthusiastic advocacy, the resolution approving of the Bill was passed by a majority, not without some confusion and unseemly scenes."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 12th, 1911.

The Palghat Municipal Council and the Elementary Education Bill.

7. In an article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 13th June, writes:—"In submitting a letter to Government on the question of fees, the Acting Director of Public Instruction says that 'those students who take up all the three branches for the Senior B.A. course during this year might reasonably be asked to pay the fee prescribed for both the parts (Part I, English and Vernacular; Part II, Science and Vernacular) in the new fee notification'. . . . . Where does the reasonableness of it referred to by the Director of Public Instruction come in? The curriculum is old and everything else is old so far as these students are concerned and why should the fee alone be made new? As for the students who have failed in one or two of the branches and who may join in July 1911, difficulty

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 13th, 1911.

The enhancement of fees in B.A. classes.

arises. If those taking English and a vernacular pay fees as for part I of the new course, they will pay—in the case of the Presidency College—Rs. 35 and Rs. 21 for two terms as against Rs. 27 and Rs. 27 under the old notification. If, on the other hand, those taking a science and vernacular pay only as for part II, they will pay Rs. 35 and and Rs. 21 as against Rs. 39 and Rs. 39 or Rs. 44 and Rs. 44 if they take branches I and II. To remove these inequalities, the Director of Public Instruction proposes that students who join the Senior B.A. class of 1911–1912 in only one or two subjects, not being English and a Science, may be required to pay fees at the old rates. Those who take English and a Science will, of course, pay for parts I and II under the new rates. With regard to the honours course the following rates, *i.e.*, those for the two parts the pass course taken together have been levied: Presidency College, in advance, Rs. 70 for long term and Rs. 42 for short term; other colleges, in advance, Rs. 66 and Rs. 40 for the two terms, respectively. The reason that led the Director to impose these heavy sums was that the Principals of the Presidency and Christian Colleges, Madras and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, were of opinion that the fee to be charged for the honours course should not be less than the rates laid down for both parts of the pass course taken together, but even more considering the increased expenses. That is a singular idea indeed. And we have every reason to be thankful to the Director for keeping it as low as he has done instead of raising it as advised. Already the course is a difficult one and the rates will be sufficiently high to drive many a well-qualified student. We are glad that the proposal of the Director to raise the M.A. fees has not, however, been accepted by Government."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 15th, 1911.

The Indian Educational problem.

8. In a leader under this heading, in which reference is made to an article which appeared in the *Times* (London) on "Education in India," the *Madras Standard*, of the 15th June, writes:—"The history of Indian education is an illustration of the hand-to-mouth living which has characterised British policy and administration. Our rulers had no definite idea of what they were doing or proposed to do when they went on laying the foundations of a colossal Empire in the East. As difficulties arose, means were found to solve them and the thought of the morrow was never once entertained. To a great extent this policy of 'drift' still finds favour. How did the present educational system evolve? As long ago as 1793, the East India Company proclaimed that it was under no obligation to instruct the children of the Hindus and felt justified in successfully resisting the proposals of Grant and Wilberforce to introduce an educational clause into the renewed charter of 1793. But twenty years later the Parliament recognised the duty of England to improve the state of knowledge, among her subjects in India. . . . . The fact is that very few of the British statesman had any definite idea of what they were doing and what they aimed at and of that handful Macaulay was one. He definitely understood his duty as he saw it and his vision of future India was by no means indistinct. But with his departure from India, his ideas and aims were dropped and again the educational policy was allowed to drift. In the life-time of a nation half a century is not a long period and when the new education began to stimulate thought, raise new aspirations and open a wider outlook, these were mistaken and the system of education itself came to be denounced. . . . . What is the effect of Lord Curzon's reforms? Pronouncement of any opinion at this stage might be condemned as premature. But if these few years can possibly indicate the trend, we are led to surmise that higher education has been officialised made more costly and less available, while no adequate provision has been made for the spread of primary education. This, of course, the writer would never accept, and we are not surprised that is so.

"On the subject of elementary education, the views which have been expressed in the columns of the Anglo-Indian press are faithfully repeated. Compulsion will never do, people have not yet taken the full advantage of

the facilities afforded for the education of their children, buildings have to be provided, teachers prepared, and things of the sort."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Land Revenue administration in 1909-1910.

9. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 10th June, writes:— "In reviewing the report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Presidency during fasli 1319 (1909–1910), the Government of Madras have stated that they are glad to note that there was a decrease in the total number of coercive processes issued in connection with the collection of land revenue. . . . . We are really glad to note that there was a decrease in the number of demand notices issued which, we believe, to be due partially to the more favourable season of the last fasli as compared with the previous one, which enabled the ryots to pay with more ease and promptitude. We are, however, surprised that the Government should continue to regard demand notices which constituted about 84·9 per cent. of the total number of processes as 'in the nature of reminders rather than coercive processes.' The coercion involved in the demand notice may not be a physical coersion but is all the same a very real one. . . . . The fact that the percentage of actual distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices was only 10·8 in the case of personal property and 1·23 in the case of real property, as against 9·3 and 1 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year, only goes to show that as a means of coercion they are quite effective and the fact that Collectors often resort to this form of coercion exactly at the time when the ryot is in distress and finds it difficult to find money at once owing to the unfavourable character of the season, shows that these demand notices are not used as, and are not in the nature of, gentle reminders. . . . . We would respectfully urge that this underlying assumption as to the use of greater severity should be promptly eradicated from the minds of the Government's officers and that the Government and the Board should both make them understand that the absolute necessity for issuing demand notices contemplated by them in their instructions is not intended to apply to the time when the ryot is hard up and when he will feel the pinch of the distraint which will follow the notice in a severer form."

HINDU, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

(*g*) *Forests.*

Forest administration.

10. In an article under this heading, contributed by P. Peter Pillai, Barrister-at-Law, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th June, publishes the following:—"The rigorous working of the Forest Laws for the past 30 years has made fearful havoc on the livestock of the country which has fairly been depleted of its cattle property with disastrous consequences to its agriculture. If a census be taken of cattle, sheep and buffaloes now, comparing with 35 years, the rate of destruction and decrease will be something frightful. Immediate efforts should be adopted for the repletions of live stock by extensive cattle breeding, sheep farming, poultry farming. On the basis of agricultural improvements as abovementioned and on the basis of irrigational improvement I have been advocating the creation of a new class of landholders who should be created out of ryotwari and proprietary villages. There is a provision already under section 35 under the Court of Wards Act by which portions of zamandaries might be given on permanent lease. The Government might limit its own income derivable from its forests and prohibit the denudation of jungles for the sake of railways. But the inveterate jealousy against landholders other than the ryots and large cattle owners which is so great on the part of Government officers stands in the way.

"Apart from the suggestion it speaks of the disastrous policy of the Government in allowing the denudation of the soil to go on, unchecked, and the Government does not propose any change in the principles on which the forest policy has hitherto been based. There cannot be a greater confession of the failure of the forest policy which stands self-condemned. The Government of India should adopt the plan of the Bombay Government of taking

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 15th, 1911.

away large areas under the Forest Department and transferring it to the Revenue Department. The circular of the Government of India lets the cat out of the bag. The first important public utterance of mine against the oppression of the Forest Laws was in my speech delivered at the Nagpore Congress in 1891 in moving the resolution on Forest Laws. The speeches in the Congress on the subject seem to have made a great sensation and the then Viceroy Lord Lansdowne made a resolution that forests should be worked not for purposes of exploitation but for improvement of the rainfall and climate. The circular of the Government of India belies all this. It is all exploitation for the maintenance of an increasing establishment. In place of one Conservator this Presidency has three Conservators of Forests, and so in other matters. The Forest Department is admittedly guilty of the most destructive exploitation, of recklessly 'denuding the soil' for fuel and timber for railway purposes. As if to preserve and protect exploitation, cattle and men have been sacrificed and have been subjected to most tyrannous treatment."

(*k*) *General.*

Hindu, *Madras*, June 15th, 1911.

The working of the Indian Mints in 1909–1910.

11. In commenting on the annual reports on the working of the Bombay and Calcutta Mints for the year 1909–1910, the *Hindu*, of the 15th June, writes :—" Perhaps the most interesting portions of the report is that which deals with counterfeit coins. The counterfeit coiner is a clever individual. He still exists and the Mint authorities have still to complain about him. He is proficient in an art that deserves attention, and there is nobody who is not a possible victim of his. From the reports before us it is clear that counterfeiting is on the increase, though of course the old apprehensions of the wide circulation of base rupees have disappeared. The Calcutta Mint detected 3,677 counterfeit rupees, 108 half, 320 quarter and 565 one-eighth rupee pieces. It is something in the nature of a compliment to the coiners that the mint retained as specimens three well-executed coins, one detected in a remittance from the Reserve Treasury and two from the Treasury officer, Sitapur. The percentage of counterfeit coins found in the remittances from the various Provinces is on the increase. As compared with the previous report, Bengal shows an increase of 14 per cent., United Provinces 7 per cent. and Madras 35 per cent. . . . . The Assay Master in Calcutta was rather doubtful in the case of 4 coins whether they were genuine or counterfeit, and could express no opinion in the case of 12 other coins. . . . . The evil of poor and spurious counterfeiting is doubtless growing, but high-class counterfeiting is hardly likely to increase in number. The apparatus such counterfeiters are obliged to have must be very costly."

III.—Legislation.

Hindu, *Madras*, June 8th, 1911.

A General Delegation Act.

12. The *Hindu*, of the 8th June, writes as follows:—"A Simla Communiqué of last week announced that the Government of India have decided to undertake the preparation and introduction of a General Act of delegation which would permit of extensive decentralisation and the devolution and transmission of executive powers from a higher to a lower authority by Government notification, and that the Secretary of State has already given his sanction to the proposal . . . . . The legislative measures thus contemplated may be described as the conferring of a general power on all executive authorities who have been invested with specific powers by all the legislative enactments now in existence and hereafter to be passed, to delegate such power to other authorities subordinate to them, and it was aptly described by Mr. Dutt, who opposed this proposal on the Commission, as a 'blank cheque' issued to the executive in India. However much the exercise of this power may be restricted by any general conditions—and the conditions suggested at present cannot and do not exhaust all or most of the evils which might result therefrom—the fact cannot be denied that the effect of such a measure will be to materially alter by executive *fiat* the intentions of the

legislatures and the provisions of the laws concerned in important respects, without consulting them and in a manner not contemplated by them. . . . . In our opinion, the fact that a large amount of decentralisation has just now to be made in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission is no reason why we should provide for a perpetual method of devolution of authority, now and for all time. . . . . The tendency on the part of the Executive to encroach on the Province of the Legislature and of the Courts has been growing of late in many modern States and the combination of the Executive and Judicial authority in the same hands in many cases in India—together with the predominent voice which the Executive have in the Legislatures of the country—has subjected many of the rights and duties of the citizens in the State to the virtual discretion of the ruling class in India. The devolution of authority, therefore, now proposed on the blank cheque system, is fraught with a far greater danger in this country than it would be in England or any other State in the west. . . . . The Decentralisation Commission proposed, and we presume that their proposals have been accepted in this matter, that the devolution of authority under the suggested General Act should not be made without previous notification and hearing of objections thereto, if any, and that if any of the Legislatures concerned passed any resolutions against the proposal in the notification, which must be placed on their table prior to giving effect to it, the Government should relinquish it or introduce formal legislation for the purpose. This safeguard may, no doubt, be useful in patent cases of objectionable notifications, but in cases where the Executive is determined to carry its point, the protection afforded will be more or less illusory considering the composition and constitution of the Councils. . . . . It seems to us, on the whole, that the Government of India would be well advised to put itself to all the trouble and inconvenience, which is admitted, of framing a schedule of the specific delegation now proposed and enact them as a process of law, instead of enacting a vague and sweeping Law of Delegation which offends against such well-known principles and is fraught with such evil consequences in the peculiar circumstances under which the Executive exercises authority in this country."

13. In referring to the report from Benares, that the Committee of the Bharta Dharma Mahamandal, strongly disapprove of the Civil Marriage Bill, the *Madras Standard*, of the 14th June, writes:—"We need hardly labour the point that a state of alarm is not exactly the frame of mind which is conducive to a dispassionate consideration of any question. The committee of the Mahamandal emphasises the fact, which no one disputes, that marriage for the Hindu is 'an everlasting spiritual tie with deep religious significance.' It is further of the opinion that 'the very idea of marriage with the Special Marriage Act is opposed to Hindu Shastras.' Seeing that even the latest of the Hindu Shastras is some hundred years old and its framers not only had no knowledge of Special Marriage Acts but hardly any idea of an Act it is difficult to find any reasonable ground for the confident assertion of the committee . . . . . It can scarcely be urged that it is the registration before a civil authority that imparts significance to a marriage or constitutes its essence. Surely it is the mutual consent of the parties, as the marriage *mantras* abundantly make clear, that makes Hindu marriage what it is. It would be oversanguine to expect that confusion of thought like that exhibited in the protest of the committee of the Mahamandal will cease. The same assertion will be made with equal vehemence in many a quarter till the question ceases to agitate the public. It is but what one might expect."

The Civil Marriage Bill.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 14th, 1911.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

14. Referring to the administration of the Travancore Police, the *United India and Native States*, of the 10th June, remarks:—"On a recent occasion we spoke of the reorganisation of the Police Department and stated that Mr. George, the Police Superintendent, was a man of capacity,

Police administration in Travancore.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

great administrative ability and high integrity and that under him the scheme of reorganisation properly drawn up would prove a success. But we now hear strange things. To begin with, a gentleman unknown in Travancore, of the name of Mr. M. K. Padmanabha Pillai who is a Barrister-at-Law is to be imported into the State from somewhere in the Punjab where he holds some little job in an altogether different sphere for the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police. It is true that this gentleman who is a Travancorean utilised some seven or eight thousand of his ancestral property to go to England and got called to the Bar And with this amount of expenditure of money he is to be made Assistant Superintendent of Police. He has no other qualifications. . . . . A Barrister-at-Law who accepts office as a Policeman carrying with it a small salary cannot certainly be much of a lawyer. His calibre must be inferior to that even of the Barrister who accepts a munsiffship. And yet here is one piece of reorganisation for which Mr. George cannot be held responsible. For he knows nothing of this man. He cannot have even heard of him. . . . . Possibly as a first step towards reorganisation Mr. George resolved to rid his department of the undesirables whom he has known. He had examined into the conduct of three Inspectors and we are informed that he strongly recommended the dismissal of one whom the people of Travancore know but too well and whom it would be mercy indeed to remove from the department. But for a reason or reasons which some at any rate in this State know, the head of the Government here seems to have overruled Mr. George and reinstated the objectionable officer. On some future occasion we may speak somewhat more freely of this affair. We are anxious that Mr. George should remain in Travancore for at least five years and overhaul the department. But if he is overruled, the decisions set at naught by the highest authority in a wanton manner, it may be that we shall have to lose his services. However we are in hopes that Mr. George will not fail to assert himself."

Malabar Herald, *Cochin*, June 10th, 1911.

15. The following appears in the *Malabar Herald* of the 10th June:—

Serious disturbances at Trichur (Cochin State).

"It was only last week that a correspondent wrote to these columns that the Sub-Magistrate of Trichur has at least, by one of his actions in his official capacity, shown himself to have identified with the interests of the Nestorian party in the congregation of the Trichur Chaldean Syrian Church. He also pointed to the possibility of mischievous results arising from this action of the Hindu Magistrate. From the accounts of events that have subsequently transpired it has become evident that the fears of our correspondent were well founded. About a fortnight ago the orthodox section of the Syrian Christians of Trichur filed a suit in the District Court praying, among other things, for the eviction of the Nestorian Bishop and a declaration that the said Bishop and his adherents have forfeited their rights in the church by their attempts to introduce alien doctrines and practices into the church. . . . . It appears also that Mar Abemalek himself has admitted before the District Court in another connection the alterations and changes which he has effected or attempted to effect in the constitution of the church. Last Monday, the 5th instant, was the day fixed by the Court to hear the application of the plaintiffs to appoint a receiver for the management of the church endowments till the Civil Suit is disposed of. But the defendants represented that the hearing of the application be adjourned to another date on the plea of short notice which they had. The Court granted this request for adjournment, whereupon the plaintiffs moved that till then the church records should be listed and placed under the Court's custody and that the rooms containing the valuables of the church be sealed lest they should be tampered with or appropriated by the Nestorians. This prayer also was granted. . . . . In the lower strong room of the church had been placed in deposit a very large sum of *Kuri* money amounting to about Rs. 1,00,000. The same room contained many valuable articles such as silver crosses, etc. After the meeting held by the Nestorians recently the record room and the strong room were in the complete possession of the Nestorian *Kaikars* elected, and in spite of the District Magistrate's order the record

room was opened by them and kept in possession. The District Magistrate was given timely information to prevent the opening of any of the rooms, but he failed to take any action upon it. These circumstances naturally led the orthodox party to suspect that very likely the lower strong room also had been secretly broken open by the Nestorians and that what appeared to be bags contained the money kept in the lower strong room and the bundles, some of the records of the church which would be favourable to the plaintiffs in the civil suit filed. The news spread throughout the town and many of the orthodox party arrived within the church precincts with a view to see that the bundles and the bags are not removed till day-break at least. Soon after, the Nestorians began to pour in and filled the church compound awfully infuriated and ready to have recourse to violence. Just then Mr. Browning, so the report runs, came to the church, for what purpose it is not known. Immediately the Nestorians began to assault men of the opposite faction who were standing in knots here and there within the premises. Mr. Browning left soon after, when came in the Superintendent of Police with a number of constables. The assault upon the men of the orthodox party was conducted with redoubled energy not only within the church compound but also outside it in the streets. The Nestorians used clubs freely in their impetuous career and in many cases hunted down the poor victims at every point. The spectacle was most pathetic. Everything subsided by midnight. What transpired was reported to the District Magistrate who took no action. On the morning of Tuesday the outer gates of the church premises were bolted by the Nestorians, who came in complete possession of the church, and all its moveables. What took place after the gates were thus shut is not known. At about! that day the Nestorian Bishop Abimalek was seen issuing out and going to the railway station with many huge trunks. He left Trichur by the 1-30 P.M. train after sending two letters, one to the District Magistrate and the other to the Superintendent of Police informing those officers that he was going to Coonoor and asking them to see that everything goes right during his absence. . . . . The part played by the Police and the Magistracy in this matter does not seem to be commendable. It is reported that Bishop Abimalek has often given expression to his pretensions that he is a very influential man. . . . . The progress of events in connection with the quarrel in the Trichur Church would seem to show that these high pretensions of Bishop Abimalek have produced many results favourable to him. In criminal cases in which the Nestorians are invariably the accused the results so far have been that the accused are acquitted, although the authorities had direct personal experience of their law-breaking tendencies. There cannot certainly be two sets of laws in Cochin, one for the weak and the helpless and the other for the strong and influential. . . . . It is no new doctrine that the law respects no persons. To ignore such plain and rudimentary maxims of justice and hush up the dictates of conscience would be most disgraceful and unworthy of modern Cochin.

Economic progress in Mysore.

16. The *Mysore Times*, of the 10th June, writes as follows:—"In speaking of the measure newly inaugurated by the Government we said some hard words about the existing Representative Assembly. We wished to see if we were wrong in so doing and instead of discovering as we so much desired that we were, the public opinion expressed here and outside shows we have estimated the work of this body pretty accurately. We have no wish now nor ever had any to detract from its value as exponent of public wants. We know the institution, which owes its genesis to the genius of the late Mr. Rangacharlu, has been in existence for nearly three decades and has been trying in its own, though feeble way, be of some good and this in spite of the icy conduct of some of the officers of Government. But, as a correspondent of our contemporary, the *United India and Native States*, puts it, the assembly had many weak points in its formation and did not therefore work coherently, as any one who had attended the Dasara meetings at Mysore for some years and watched its proceedings could testify. . . . . Bad as its condition

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, June 10th, 1911.

was and threatened as it did to go still worse, we did not expect it would receive its death blow from Government, for the innovation introduced by them with its composition means nothing short. Contemporary opinion which we reproduced in our columns echoes our sentiments. The Government might well say to the members of the Representative Assembly hereafter that any subject they may bring forward is already under their consideration and disallow its further discussion and slowly but surely wipe it out of existence . . . . The principles of democracy are uppermost everywhere, and it looks rather ugly that a State that had a representative institution conferred upon it a number of years back, should have so badly availed of it as to make it look as if it did not deserve the gift. Every institution must grow from within, and hence this institution having partaken of an exotic tinge has exhibited the consequent weaknesses. So the members must now rouse up, understand the responsibilities that devolve upon them; and then with more concerted action, the body may regain its position and influence and become a source of strength to Government instead of being a burden as it lately has been.

"What with the Peoples' Association and a standing committee formed of the Representative Assembly one may look for greater potentiality to work the economic progress of the State, and we hape soon to see both these bodies working shoulder to shoulder for that end."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 12th, 1911.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

17. The *Madras Standard*, of the 13th June, writes:—"The Economic Conference held at Mysore on the occasion of the birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja was not open to the press, its proceedings being treated as confidential. Why this apparently unnecessary secrecy should be observed with regard to the proceedings of an assembly which not only does not discuss State secrets but eschews all political topics is not at all clear. . . . . The numbers invited to attend the Conference could well have been larger and the character of that body changed from a small, predominantly official body flavoured with a dash of the non-official element to one of moderate size where there would be something like equality in the numbers of officials and non-officials. However, the needless caution on the part of the Mysore Government will, we hope, give way in time to the reasonable requirements we have indicated above.

In opening the Conference the Maharajah delivered a carefully thought out speech which analysed the reasons that have led his Government to usher in the assembly, sketched the main features of the work before it, and appealed to the public spirit of the members to carry it to a successful conclusion. The securing of the greater economic efficiency of the people of the State, which modern conditions everywhere urgently call for, has, as His Highness remarked at the outset, been felt in an increasing measure by the administration. . . . . The Diwan sketched the scheme of work contemplated under various heads, among which we may draw particular attention to agricultural experiments and an industrial survey of the State. The scheme of work before the Conference is comprehensive; but its success depends on the spirit, the method, and persistence with which the individual members work. His Highness, in concluding his speech, made an appeal to his subjects which was a trumpet call to action. 'This movement,' he said, 'will be what your activities and wisdom may make it. I appeal to you and through you to every citizen of the State to become skilled and capable and to train your children and children's children in some skilful calling.' . . . . With knowledge, organisation and enthusiastic work it ought to be possible for Mysore to make rapid progress in economic efficiency."

HINDU, *Madras*, June 12th, 1911.

In referring to this Conference, the *Hindu*, of the 12th June, says:—"The Conference has begun its sittings under excellent auspices, and as a kind of Standing Committee, should in time develop powers of patient research, inquiry and initiation such as are hoped for by His Highness. The Conference, it must be remembered, is more or less official, and it cannot be said to be a strictly representative body. To prohibit the public

and the press from access to the Conference, and under such circumstances, as the Government have done, cannot be considered to be conducive to the prestige of a body which has been clothed with such extensive powers of advising the Government and suggesting measures for the good of His Highness's subjects. Public criticism of the proceedings of the new body would not only rob half the feeling of disappointment which the public rightly feel at the comparatively subordinate position to which the Representative Assembly might eventually be reduced, but will materially add to the usefulness of the Conference by timely suggestion and will also prove to be a corrective to any undesirable tendency which the Conference might develop in future. We, therefore, think that the decision to conduct the proceedings of the Conference in private is unfortunate and not such as would add to its efficiency. Barring this serious defect, the opening function of the Conference would appear to have been quite successful, the speeches of His Highness and the Diwan having contributed, by their excellence, not a little to it"

18. In an article on the sale of Government publications, by agents in Travancore, the *Western Star*, of the 13th June, writes:—"There was a time in this country when books, Government publications as well as other general books used as texts in schools, were sold by Government through its own depot. It was then that we had to write repeatedly on the necessity of abolishing the system of having a Government Book Depot and of handing it over to private agencies. . . . . We understand that Government has given the right of sale of some of the vernacular readers to two agents and that these do their business in their own fashion. We are reliably informed that the vernacular readers are sold at one rate by Messrs. Marse & Co. and at double the rate at Chalai. This has been going on for a few weeks past. This is a most objectionable practice which has given rise to most serious inconvenience and hardship, not to speak of the heavy loss, to countless students. . . . We take this opportunity to draw the attention of Government to this situation and the necessity of putting an immediate stop to this nefarious practice under the very nose of the authorities. We also suggest the desirability of appointing a single agent for the sale of Government publications in which the principle to be observed is not favouring X or Z but the greatest convenience to the people concerned."

The Travancore Government and the sale of official publications.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, June 13th, 1911.

19. In an article from a correspondent, on "Officials in Native States—The Diwan," the following appears in the *Hindu*, of the 15th June:—"The Diwan is the pivot on which the whole machinery of the State revolves. When His Highness the Maharaja is a constitutional ruler—and he mostly is—the Diwan's sway is autocratic. An appeal from the Diwan to the Maharaja is like appealing to Cæsar from Cæsar and the result is generally *nil*. Not that justice is not administered! The Diwan, like other mortals, is not infallible, and if the appeal against his action commends itself to the Maharaja, justice is done but *by* the Diwan! . . . . The Diwan has no pretensions, and is easily accessible to all sorts and conditions of men. He is a compendium of all knowledge, and is supposed to know something of everything. If he does not, no one guesses the fact; for his answers to visitors, petitioners and publicists indicate an astonishing acquaintance with all administrative matters. The Diwan rarely goes beyond the record, and that is wisdom. . . . . When the Diwan first takes office hope is on the ascendant and great expectations are indulged in by wire-pullers and candidates for employment for promotion, or for preference. For a time the Diwan is perfection. Then comes disillusion born of disappointment and an agitation is engineered and the Diwan is attacked. A counter-movement joins issue with this aggressive agitation and eventually the Diwan retires, in the usual course of things, in a chorus of condemnation or a pœan of praise.

Officials in Native States.

Hindu, *Madras*, June 16th, 1911.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Diwanship is the least enviable appointment in our Native State. To live for five or ten years in the fierce light of publicity and parochial curiosity and emerge from the ordeal bearing the white flower of a comparatively blameless life is no easy or pleasant task; but most of our Diwans achieve it and the fact is their greatest reward—for expecting nothing more they are rarely disappointed."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, June 8th, 1911.

The Conjeeveram Hindu Girls' School.

20. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 8th June:—"Mr. Myron H. Phelps, whose sixth and last letter on the subject of that unique indigenous institution, the Conjeeveram Hindu Girls' School, we publish to-day, has done a valuable service to the public and the institution by his articles. His vivid and interesting description of the aims of the school, of the methods of teaching followed for their realisation, of the strikingly novel curriculum adopted and of the enthusiastic public spirit of those that have been managing the institution, have, we dare say, been read widely and with approbation. That such a school deserves every encouragement and support at the hands of the Hindu community admits of no doubt, and we do hope that the intelligent advice of Mr. Phelps, the richer members of the community would exercise discrimination in their charity and come to the rescue of an institution which, on account of its unique features, has received encomiums on all sides. The Conjeeveram Girls' School imparts education to the 220 girls on its rolls free and receives no grant from Government. . . . . All the teachers are Hindu ladies. . . . . The aim of the school being to impart moral and spiritual culture, only such subjects are taught which will help on the approach to this ideal; by the end of the fifth year the range of subjects taught include, besides the purely secular ones already mentioned and devotional music, 'the basic principles of Hinduism, the ideals of Hindu womanhood and duties of the Hindu wife set forth in Bharya Dharma, the principal episodes of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the lives of the chief Tamil saints and those of Northern India, the leading events and stories of the ancient and modern history of India. . . . . The school, it is further stated, is a harmonising agency, where girls of different castes of the Hindu community mix together, thus promoting a feeling of sisterhood. Thus, in this school, actual precedence is given, as Mr. Phelps says, to the development of character, of power of thought, and of capacity of expression. . . . . For these and other objects the management of the school has set before itself, adequate monetary aid is quite essential, for which Mr. Phelps has been so eloquently making this appeal. Mr. Phelps observes with his usual insight that rich Indians are ready to find money for status and memorials to officials, 'provided that the list of subscriptions is to appear in the papers. Any expenditure that promises a Rao Bahadur or a C.I.E. finds a rich and open purse. Who thinks that money is wasted if pride be gratified?' Mr. Phelps rightly concludes that want of public spirit is at the root of the failures of Indian ventures."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, June 8th, 1911.

The domiciled community.

21. In a leader under this heading, the *Western Star*, of the 8th June, writes:—"It has been pointed out that while the improvement in European education in India which will result from the efforts now being made in the United Kingdom to raise a fund of a quarter of million sterling may give the domiciled community much better claims to employment, there is apparently not much prospect of suitable openings being provided for its members. It cannot be doubted that marked improvements in educational facilities would be followed by improvements in the status of the community in question. But, at the same time, it is evident that this improvement of education will not by itself suffice. In practically every avenue to employment boys of the domiciled community have to compete with Indian candidates. . . . . It is, therefore, a question to be considered whether special opportunities

should not be granted by the Government to this community. The Government have not the right to ignore it, on the ground that its difficulties are solely of its own creation. Admitting that the domiciled European and the Eurasian have in the past not been sufficiently alive to the importance of education, that they have been apathetic and lacking in foresight, the fact remains that. on the whole, the provision for this education made by the State has been inadequate. The State is, therefore, in some measure responsible for the depressed condition of the community in question, and it is incumbent on the State to offer compensation for past neglect.

The form which such compensation may most profitably take is generous co-operation with all efforts to improve European education, and since Lord Curzon's *regimé* there have been many indications of increasing willingness to encourage and support schemes to that end. But it seems also the duty of the Government to open wider the ever-narrowing entrance to the service of the State in those departments which a generation ago were manned by domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to a far larger extent than they now are. . . . . Difficulties are not going to disappear with the raising of the fund of a quarter of a million sterling. All that can be effected by outside assistance is to ensure the younger generation of the domiciled a fair start on the way to employment. It is for members of the community to supplement what is being done for it by efforts of their own, to take the fullest advantage of all opportunities offered, and to break down prejudices for which the apathy of too many of its members have given some justification, and which will tell hardly against its more capable members in their struggle for employment.

22. In a leader on the subject of the rumoured proposal to reduce the Indian army, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th June, writes:—"Any proposal to reduce the strength of the army in India is bound to rouse fears. The present strength is supposed by many to be the minimum required for India. There are even those who think that the strength of the British army should be increased so as to raise its proportion in relation to the native army, without diminishing the latter, their idea being that the native army is not to be relied upon in times of trouble. The memory of the Mutiny still lingers in the minds of some people, though it is not likely that the causes which brought about that terrible disaster will recur again. . . . . We think people make a great mistake in thinking of the future peace of the country in the light of the events and incidents that led to the Mutiny. Those events and incidents relate to a period which presents no parallel to the existing state. The British had not in the first place consolidated their power as they have done since. There were numerous practically independent potentates who had it in their power to turn the scale one way or the other at a time of great trouble. . . . . In India, with the memory of the Mutiny still alive, there is enough of nervousness among certain people when any proposal is seriously made to reduce the strength of the army. This nervousness, however, will be less, if the changed conditions such as we have referred to are taken into account. There is undoubtedly a far larger measure of intelligent appreciation of the benefits of British rule now than there was at the time of the Mutiny; there have indeed been many more benefits since 1857 than there had been before; and there are many more people to appreciate them.

"We are not, moreover, sure that the critics of the change outlined by Mr. Montagu in Parliament have understood the exact nature of the change. He spoke of a re-adjustment of the native army. We do not know what it means. . . . . Perhaps it would be better if the scheme were explained. But even assuming that what it contemplated is exactly what is understood by the critics, we are unable to follow Sir Charles Crosthwaite to his conclusions. If the conquest of Burma was effected without an addition to the army, it shows that the present strength of the army is more than is needed in normal times. . . . . The contiguity of China need not alarm us at

The rumoured reduction of the Indian Army.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 8th, 1911.

all for many more years; and the Government of India will not surely go to sleep after having reduced the strength of the army. A remote possible contingency cannot be a sufficient ground for refusing to adjust it according to existing circumstances. And as regards internal conditions and needs there is hardly anything which warrants Sir Charles Chrosthwaite's exaggerated estimate of trouble and difficulty. Another Mutiny is out of the question, and to deal with such small troubles as may arise, there is no necessity for a large trained army. Lord Kitchener's scheme was designed on this assumption; and the concentration of troops, as arranged by him, was aimed at external, rather than internal, possibilities."

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, June 10th, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 10th June, says:—"It is now very evident that there is some foundation for the recent rumour that the authorities have in contemplation a reduction in the strength of the army in India, but it would be premature to say that a reduction is certain to be effected. . . . . It is clear, in the first place, that there is not the slightest idea anywhere of lowering the strength of the white garrison, and, in the second place, that any decrease in the strength of the Indian forces will not be sanctioned unless, after the maturest discussion and deliberation both in India and England, it has been shown beyond all doubt that such decrease would be justifiable economy. . . . . It is contended, with not a little reason, that many warlike races in this country look upon a military career as the crown of their ambition and that reduction would shut out large numbers of loyal and ambitious Indians from the profession for which they have the greatest liking and for which they are eminently fitted by reason of their inherited traits and instincts. We may point out that this view is not strictly confined to the Indians and that the London *Times* some days ago wrote, deprecating the idea of lessening the present opportunities of a military career within the reach of the Indians. But after all, this objection is mostly of a sentimental character. If India does not really need a large army, it would be absurd to maintain one, merely for the sake of affording an honourable profession to her brave sons. Armies are in no country maintained for show or on purely sentimental grounds, and India is by no means so rich that her military policy can be dictated by sentimentalists. The question of reduction will have to be determined solely on considerations of necessity. . . . . There is no use disguising the fact that heavy military expenditure necessitates parsimony on the part of the Government in respect of several administrative schemes that are essential to the welfare of the masses of the Indian population. Many departments have to be starved for want of funds, and reduction in military charges is perhaps the only way in which this state of affairs can be avoided. If there is one real grievance which the Congress has sought redress in respect of, it is that of the excessive and inequitable military burden laid upon the shoulders of the Indian tax-payer. The lessening of this burden would be an act of bare justice and would redound lastingly to the credit of British statesmanship."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 9th, 1911.

23. The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th June, has the following:—"The Vizagapatam District Social Conference held a very successful session at Vizianagram. This is not perhaps surprising seeing that the Northern Circars form the stronghold of the social reform movement in the Southern Presidency. But there are certain features as regards the resolutions passed and the discussion thereon which arrest attention. The resolutions are not quite of the stereotyped nature usually passed at such conferences. . . . . There were differences of opinion which found expression in the discussions at the conference, which is a healthy sign and is an indication of life, whose note is variety, in the social reform movement. It is an encouraging sign to note that learned Pandits took part in the discussion and gave expression to the view that the Shastras lend no sanction to the custom of early marriage or the prohibition against travel and residence in foreign countries. There are strong indications, to which the discussion in the conference gave a local expression, that throughout the country the feeling

The Vizagapatam Social Conference.

against early marriages and the prohibition of foreign travel is gathering strength. But the feeling should not be allowed to evaporate but every opportunity should be taken to strengthen it by translating it into action. We are hence both surprised and pained that a learned Hindu Principal of a College should have spoken against an amendment to the resolution on the age of marriage that early marriage should be penalised either by debarring married students from entering high school classes or by levying double fees. What is the use, we ask, of passing academic resolutions, if practical steps are not taken to enforce them."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

The Vizagapatam Industrial Conference.

24. The *Madras Standard*, of the 10th June, writes:—"The presidential address delivered by Mr. V. Jogiah Pantulu at the Vizagapatam Industrial Conference was comprehensive and was excellent as a survey of the present industrial situation in the country and an epitome of suggestions for its improvement. We wish, however, that in keeping with the stricter scope of the conference greater attention would have been paid to the particular needs of the district. . . . . Dealing first with agriculture, the greatest of the industries in this country the President drew attention to the fact that though something has been done both by the Government and the people in the matter of improving agriculture both have a good deal of head way to make before the reasonable requirements of the country can be said to have been met. Two points have to be noted in this connection. The improvements advocated should be within the means and capacity of the ryot to carry out; and, secondly, it is not possible to hope for much progress until men trained in the agricultural colleges and having a practical familiarity with scientific methods of agriculture adopt agriculture as a profession. As was remarked by the Secretary of the Agricultural Association in South Canara recently the confidence of the ryots cannot be won by men who have no *direct* interest in agricultural improvements. Turning to the next greatest industry in this country, viz., weaving, Mr. Jogiah Pantulu pointed out that the hand-loom industry in the country has a good deal of vitality left in it. . . . . The President concluded with an eloquent appeal for protection without which it is not possible for the backward industries of the country to progress and flourish in the face of foreign competition. There is reason to believe that a protective tariff for the country is not such an impossibility as it at one time seemed to be. We do not mean that we have hopes that we shall obtain it in a year or two. But the view that both justice and policy require that Indian industries should be protected in the present stage of the development of the country is gaining influential converts and the day may not be far distant when the strength of public opinion will lead to a change in the policy of the Imperial Government."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, June 10th, 1911.

The rendition of Oudh.

25. In referring to the suggestions put forward for commemorating the Royal visit to India, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 10th June, writes:—"Another preposterous suggestion which has now assumed the dimensions of an agitation is that Oudh should be restored as an independent State, with certain limitations and restrictions, to the lineal descendants of its last ruling Monarch, who was deposed by the East India Company a little over half a century ago, under circumstances with which students of Indian history must be familiar. Mismanagement, misrule and corruption had become so notorious that there was no help for the company but to annex the Province and depose its ruler. During the half a century and more that has elapsed since the annexation, Oudh has progressed and prospered under British rule and its general population would not at all relish the idea of ceasing to be subjects of the Paramount Government and of being placed directly under the rule of a feudatory Chief. . . . . Indeed, the agitation in favour of the restoration of the Wazirate has not received any appreciable support in Oudh itself. It is being conducted in Calcutta, where there is a movement for submitting to the King-Emperor, through the Government of India, a petition praying for the rendition of the Province. Such a petition, in our opinion, would be

most objectionable at any time, and particularly so during the forthcoming Royal visit. . . . . We think that the Government of India ought to take steps to nip in the bud this Calcutta agitation, which if pushed would place the authorities in an embarassing position. Were this agitation countenanced, it is probable that there will be other similar movements, and, altogether, political unrest may break out in a new form. There are throughout India many areas which were once independent States and the descendants of whose rulers still survive, and this being so, it is easy to perceive that, given encouragement, a rendition movement may assume inconvenient proportions. For instance, in our own district, it would not be difficult to work up an agitation for the rendition of the territories over which the ancestors of the Zamorin ruled for several centuries."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

Two University schemes.

26. The *United India and Native States*, of the 10th June, writes:—"It may suit Mrs. Besant to be profuse in her enthusiastic professions regarding the Hindu University but the outstanding fact remains that she has never been recognized as a Hindu although she herself professes a fantastic creed which it will be difficult to describe exactly and which is as far removed from Hinduism as understood by Hindus themselves as anything can possibly be. If the new Hindu University is to be a source of real usefulness to the Hindus it ought to be placed on a perfectly independent basis, dissociated entirely from both the Theosophical Society and the Benares Central Hindu College. It passes one's comprehension why when Mrs. Besant is very particular that the funds and endowments of the Central Hindu College should be administered exactly as at present by the Trustees of the College she is most anxious that as a first condition to the establishment of the Hindu University the Benares College should be the nucleus of the Hindu University. We are sorry we feel compelled to oppose the association of the leading Theosophists with the Hindu University scheme for we have observed with great regret that the influence of the society has always been exerted in a manner opposed to the best interests of India. Theosophy has done no little harm in the past to the cause of Indian progress, and it will be the height of folly if this movement is allowed to extend its baneful influence even to the field of education where men like Powell, Porter, Thomson, Miller and Gopal Rao were content to toil on for decades together without making much noise about starting costly movements with themselves as the leading figures. If the eminent men named above laboured quietly it must also be confessed that the last thing that entered their minds was to blow their own trumpets and to proclaim their own importance."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1911.

The Vizagapatam District Conference.

27. In an article commenting on the proceedings of this conference, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 11th June, says:—"Whatever may be the state of affairs in Malabar, where we seem to have bade a long farewell to organised and sustained and even to spasmodic political and social activity, it is satisfactory to observe that in some few other portions of the Madras Presidency, there is an appreciable recognition of the necessity of keeping political activity alive and stimulating it by means of periodical Conferences, at which local as well as Provincial and Imperial problems may be discussed and pronounced upon. To be sure, organised and steady activity in the Presidency as a whole is lamentably in defect at the present time, but all the more credit, therefore, to those areas were national duty and public responsibilities are taken seriously. Tanjore recently had its own District Conference, which was very successfully run, and now, Vizagapatam has been having its own, and must certainly be congratulated on the manner in which the proceedings have been conducted."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 13th, 1911.

Racing in Bombay.

28. In an article on the action taken by the Government of Bombay with regard to horse racing, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th June, writes—"There are many evils in society which Government undertakes to arrest by law or by executive action authorised by law. The gambling on the race course is one of

these evils affecting a small community. As a mere moral question, the evil may be indefensible; and when it is indefensible, the Government must be able to suppress it. The help of public opinion is needed to condemn the evil; but the authority of Government is needed to suppress it. In attempting to assert this authority the Government is not opposed wholly by English opinion. The protests of English newspapers have been followed by the counter-protests of well-known Englishmen who have had knowledge of the peculiar form of gambling and its results; and even the most vehement critics of the Government of Bombay do not seem prepared to deny the evil of gambling, though the protest against the use of despotic authority. They find fault with the Government for the manner in which they have attempted to deal with the evil. The protest, however, has gone forth in advance of the admission, and has gained strength and support. But the admission which follows will help the Government to minimise the evil, if not altogether to eradicate it. Calm consideration will help this all the more. So far as Indian opinion is concerned, it has found expression. Beyond expressing an opinion, Indians have little to do with the affair. The *Spectator* seems to suggest that they should get up meetings and create such a counter-agitation as will overwhelm the Turf Club and its advocates. To our mind all this will be waste of energy. The Government must be able to stand on its own legs and do what it thinks right."

In writing on this subject the *Wednesday Review*, of the 14th June, says:—"The battle of the turf is raging fast and furious at Bombay and its echoes have penetrated even the din of London so busy with its arrangements for the coming Coronation. The votaries of the turf seem determined to make it hot for Sir George Clarke who has courage enough to attack the vices of the upper ten. Sir George is just the man to call a spade a spade and His Excellency is not to blame for it, if he is unable to make any difference on the moral side between the street gambler who tosses another's copper and pockets it if the heads or the tails come uppermost, according as the bet is, and the frock coated gentleman about town, who is eager to sweep a cool thousand in his pocket by betting on a race horse. . . . . That Sir George Clarke is not running a fad of his own for lack of anything better to do is plain from the fact that the subject of checking the vice of betting on the turf is attracting wide attention and the better part of the press and public opinion here as elsewhere perfectly sympathises with His Excellency in his efforts to put his foot down upon it. . . . . We are not in a position to adjudge between Calcutta and Bombay as to the extent to which the betting habit prevails, and it is not local patriotism when we say that Madras is comparatively free of the vice. It may be because of her general poverty, but it is a circumstance on which she may well pride herself. Adversity has its uses after all and the absence of heavy betting is one of them."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 14th, 1911.

29. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th June, has the following:—"We published some days ago the very touching memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the ryots of Kaliyampoondy and adjacent villages in the Chingleput district. Their grievance is that the tanks of their villages had been, for a long time, receiving their full supply of water from Cheyyar river, that about thirty-five or forty years ago the channel that led water from the river became silted up, also that the sluices which connected their tanks with the channel have been likewise closed. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, who interpellated the Government on the legitimate grievances of these ryots, elicited a disappointing reply. . . . . The machinery is certainly defective which permits what is certainly a hardship to remain for a long span of years. . . . . Why should such conditions prevail? The Government has been, year after year, granting remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 in consequence of failure of crops or on account of land lying waste, and yet has never moved to stop an incessant source of anxiety to the ryots. Although a glaring instance, the case of the ryots of Kaliyampoondy and

A memorial submitted by the ryots of certain villages in the Chingleput district.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 14th, 1911.

adjacent villages is by no means solitary. Such grievances are found to exist elsewhere, often the result of needless hardship to the ryot. No grievance is felt more deeply or remembered longer than what affects the material well-being of a people. Nothing that the Government may do in other directions would, for instance, make the ryots of Kaliyampoondy forget that they have been impoverished and put to the utmost difficulties because a certain channel was not opened, even after repeated memorialising for over thirty-five years. . . . . It should be possible for the officer in charge of a district to examine all serious instances of ryots' hardships with close attention, and to find remedy for them where the hardships are remediable. . . . . The recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, when given effect to, may perhaps improve the position of the district officer and enable him to meet the more urgent needs of the ryot without much circumlocution and waiting for decades to undertake a little useful work.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 14th, 1911.

Precautions to be taken in London to watch Indians and Russians during the Coronation procession.

30. In an article under the heading "An insult to India," the *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th June, writes:—"The news that special precautions are to be taken about the seats to be occupied during the Coronation procession in London by Indians and Russians will be read with a deep sense of humiliation in this country. That it should have been possible for a comparison to be instituted between Indians and Russians on such an occasion and under such circumstances is itself no small humiliation, for some of the most notorious among the revolutionaries in the world belong to Russia. It would seem that the recent anarchists' development in India have blackned the fair name of our country in the eyes of the civilised world. Anarchy did not last long enough in India to deserve such an evil notoriety. Anarchy has always been in Russia in one form or other. But in the eyes of the persons responsible for the preservation of order and peace the Coronation processions in London, the Indian and the Russian make no difference. They rightly fear the people of a country, one among whom did not hesitate to attempt at assassinating a Lieutenant-Governor and another threw a bomb at the Viceroy. With what was actually done and with the fears and the developments with some of the European residents in India conjured up after the exhibition of anarchism of a serious character at the Manicktolla garden at Calcutta, Indians have become an object of suspicion throughout the world. They would feel deeply indeed that during one of the happiest moments of their lives, the Coronation day of their beloved King, some of their countrymen in England should be objects of suspicion. . . . . There is difference between the Russians and the Indians who may take seats to witness the Royal Procession in London. The Russians are only curious visitors, bent upon excitement and pleasure; with their excitement and pleasure the Indians would combine a deep feeling of loyalty for the King of England, they will not fail to feel, is the Emperor of India. But all the same, the eyes of the detective will be upon them, watching for the assassin's knife or suspecting the anarchist bomb under their clothing."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 14th, 1911.

The rumoured expedition against the Abors.

31. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 14th June, writes as follows:—"We sincerely hope and trust that the Government will look twice before they decide upon embarking on a costly expedition to punish the Abors for their outrageous murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson. The folly of the adventurous entree of those two Englishmen into a territory of the vindictiveness and cruelty of whose residents they have been duly apprised, is entirely theirs and though nobody would condone the offence the Abors committed, allowance must be made for what is undoubtedly a transgression on the part of these two men. . . . . It would seem that Mr. Williamson asked for permission to be provided with an expeditionary force which was refused as also a request for the loan of a medical officer in Government employ. It is undeniable that both these unfortunate men were possessed of the idea of the grand discovery they were about to make and nothing would deter them from their task. The Government ought to have declined them

permission to explore such wild regions instead of bargaining with Mr. Williamson to pay him Rs. 50,000 if he succeeded. It is a pity they should have done it, and it cannot be repaired by an attack upon them six months after the original offence has been committed. The Abors deserve no mercy; but we should not be vindictive and especially when we have erred. The Local Government knew the inhabitants and they should not have allowed undefended explorers to proceed, especially when they have to bear the responsibility of punishing those who have so cruelly murdered them."

The reduction of Military expenditure.

32. In referring to the rumour that military expenditure in India is to be reduced, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 14th June, says:—"The true solution for the problem which the *Times of India* has raised—in our opinion a momentous problem—is to create a militia in place of a standing army now on war-footing. We think Mr. S. S. Thorburn made a similar suggestion a few years ago, but the fear of letting loose a large body of trained reservists in the community has always been too strong to permit of the proposal being entertained. But it should be possible to experiment upon select communities, and if successful to extend it to the rest. At the bottom of the army policy of the Government is the general fear and distrust of the people. We venture to think that the era of suspicion has closed and that the Government will act upon the principle that trust begets trust. It is only then that the policy of emasculation, which the *Times of India* deplores, can be prevented." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 14th, 1911.

Indians and the higher grades of the public service.

33. In an article under the heading "A plea for higher appointments of educated Indians in the public service" by Mr. K. C. Kanjilal, B.L., the *Wednesday Review*, of the 14th June, publishes the following:—"The spirit of the age is highly favourable to the realisation of those aspirations which naturally arise from the changed conditions which education has brought about and the inexhaustible natural resources of a vast continent like India. Humanity sickens at the sight of people, whose civilisation was once unique in the history of the world, starving in the midst of plenty and allowing their natural and acquired parts to deteriorate for want of a proper field of action. But when the generous instincts of Englishmen at home are aroused in favour of suffering humanity by an increased knowledge of its true condition, an amount of influence will be brought to bear upon the existing form of bureaucratic Government in India, leavened though it has been of late by the introduction of a small native element into its constitution, such as to force it to liberalise its institutions and accord to the ruled a full measure of the rights and privileges of British citizenship. As the people of India as a whole are admitted even by Government to be highly law-abiding and loyal to the British Sovereign, any objection to increasing their political privileges on the ground of safety of the Empire will not hold water for a single moment. Nothing but a straightforward and just policy will satisfy the demands of the enquiring and liberal spirit of the age. . . . . The administrative policy of the Government of India resulting in a monopoly of the higher offices of the State by members of the ruling class and reducing the children of the soil to a miserable position, affords a striking evidence of the necessity of its reform. The people of India are not allowed full play and arbitrary restrictions have been placed in the way of their freely competing with Europeans. . . . The fulfilment of the repeated pledges given by such authoritative documents as the Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation may be easily put off. As a matter of fact, so far as a trial has been made of Indians appointed to positions of responsibility, it is freely acknowledged that they have satisfied all expectations and discharged their duties with ability and integrity. It has been declared by no less an authority than the late Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Selborne, that in every instance in respect of integrity, of learning, of knowledge, of the soundness and satisfactory character of the judgments arrived at, the native judgments in civil cases are quite as good as those of English Judges. . . . . The native judiciary is highly educated and WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 14th, 1911.

well trained. Moreover, except in very isolated cases, they are now free from the charges which used to be made against them, namely, of being wanting in impartiality and judicial purity. . . . . Thus it appears abundantly clear that the claims of the educated Indians to the higher ranks of the Judicial service stand on a firm and valid ground. . . . . The Indians are assumed to be unfit to have charge of district; it is convenient to assume that all Englishmen are cool and wise in danger while no Indians are so and that consequently only Englishmen and no Indians are competent to be trusted with independent charge. . . . . It is obvious that the educated Indians are entitled to the higher appointments in the Judicial and Executive service of the State on more grounds than one, viz., the Royal pledge, the favourable opinion of eminent officials and statesmen as to their fitness and as the principal means of improving the material condition of the country."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 14th, 1911.

His Majesty the King's decision not to accept costly caskets, at the Coronation, at Delhi.

34. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th June, writes as follows:—"Our Emperor's decision not to accept costly caskets from public bodies is one more proof, if proof is necessary, of His Majesty's extreme solicitude for the welfare and well-being of the poverty-stricken people of this country. We may take it that this wish will be carried out by our public bodies; and the thousands of rupees thus set free will go towards feeding or otherwise relieving the poor as desired by His Majesty, and we hope that the example thus nobly set will be followed by His Majesty's representatives in India. It has become the practice of high placed officials to receive addresses enclosed in costly caskets, the money for which goes from the pockets of those who need it; and how this money is collected sometimes is well-known to those who generally take part in the presentation of addresses."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 15th, 1911.

An article on Indian Finance by Sir William Meyer.

35. In referring to a statement of Indian Finance, contributed by Sir William Meyer, to the Empire Day number of the *Times* (London) the *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th June, says:—"In the ten years Sir William has given figures for the revenue has increased from 65·3 millions sterling to 78 millions, and the expenditure from 62·2 to 77·2 millions. The increase in expenditure has been larger than the increase in revenue, and it was caused mainly by increase in military expenditure and by the growth of civil administrative charges. Such increase certainly calls for criticism, such as Mr. Gokhale has been levelling with telling force. Indeed, Sir Willian Meyer takes the view that, considering the population and circumstances of India, the expenditure of 21 millions on the army is not excessive. That may be so. But as against this, there is the fact that India got on with much less in previous years when the prospects of peace were far less It is a legitimate criticism, therefore, that India at present spends more than is required for her needs of defence and peace. After all, there is no justification for any country to spend more than is actually required. There is no obligation on any country to devote, as a matter of course, a certain proportion of its revenue to military expenditure. If England spends more, it is because England has need to spend it. India, if she has no need to spend so much, is bound to curtail her expenditure, especially when she has so many needs which are left unsatisfied. . . . . Much financial injustice has been inflicted upon India in the past. That which consisted in making India pay for the wars of England, has been removed, as pointed out by Sir William. That which was particularly mean, such as India paying for the Sultan's ball in London, may not be repeated. The force of public opinion has prevented recently the arbitrary imposition on India of burdens which England ought to bear. With the freedom to arrange its own tariff for the purpose alike of revenue and of safeguarding its industries, India will be able to secure a fair measure of power to protect her own interests against outside aggression; and then the financial outlook of India will not be so uncertain as it has been for years."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

36. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd June, observes that from the enquiry of the Police Commission it was evident that the Police department is notorious for bribery, torture and fabrication of false evidence. Although the Government are endeavouring to reform the department by appointing educated men and raising the salaries, yet there being in it many temptations to gain money, the evil practices mentioned above still exist. Many still believe that the death of one of those arrested in connection with the murder of Pelli Veeraswami at Rajahmundry was due to police torture. The paper gives another instance of police torture in Madras, in which the man tortured, being unable to bear the torture, fell into a well. It then enters into the facts of the case in which Perraju Pantulu, Sub-Inspector of Robertsonpettah, Ramulu, an head constable and two other constables were suspended on a charge of receiving bribes. Mr. Sanyasayya Nayudu is enquiring into the case departmentally, but sufficient evidence is not forthcoming to convict the accused. But it is very much to be regretted, says the paper, that the police, whose duty it is to guard the life and property of the people, should so conduct themselves as to give room for accusations of the kind noted above being brought against them.

The policy of the Police.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, June 2nd, 1911.

(*d*) *Education.*

37. With reference to the Elementary Education Bill which is referred to the various Local Governments for opinion, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th June, says that although exception is taken to certain minor points in the Bill, it is, on the whole, meeting with the approval of the public in general. The paper is gratified to learn that the Government of Madras have referred the Bill to the Syndicate of the Madras University requesting them to obtain and forward to them the opinion of the University Senate on the Bill. It appears that the Government of Bengal were satisfied with the opinion of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. In other Provinces, it does not appear, says the paper, that there was any meeting of the Senate to consider the Bill. If the above are facts, the Governments of these Provinces will do well to follow the course adopted by the Government of Madras and forward to the Supreme Government the opinions of representative bodies on the question of the spread of education. The paper, in conclusion, wishes success to the Bill which purports to remove the ignorance which is the source of many of India's troubles.

Elementary Education Bill.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

In the course of a leader on the Elementary Education Bill, the *Desabhimani*, of the 11th June, says that many have raised an objection to the clause in the Bill providing for the imposition of a special education rate for purposes of elementary education. In agreeing with them, the paper observes that the people are already overburdened with taxes, and says that the Government will do well to meet the cost of elementary education from the revenues which they are already collecting. If Government finds it impossible to do so, the paper states that as the spread of primary education among the masses should form the first endeavour of man, the people should feel it their duty to spread education even at some sacrifice in the shape of payment

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, June 11th, 1911.

of a special education rate. The paper, in conclusion, prays that the Honourable Members of the Supreme Legislative Council will see their way to the Bill being passed into law and primary education being imparted to the masses, even though it may involve the payment of a fresh tax by the people.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 2nd, 1911.

Municipalities of Bezwada and Masulipatam.

58. With reference to the request of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao for more funds being granted to the Municipalities for purposes of sanitation, and the answer of Government that there is no use granting more while the Municipalities have not been able to utilise the money already allotted for sanitary purposes, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd June, states that the Government, of course, meant by such answer to reprove the Municipalities in mild terms. This admonition of Government cannot but put the Municipalities of Masulipatam and Bezwada especially to shame. The party feelings which are day by day developing among the members of the Bezwada Municipality might have made them forget the grant, but the paper is unable to guess what made the Municipality of Masulipatam forget the grant made to it for sanitation. In 1908 and 1909, the Government of Madras granted about Rs. 15,000 to Masulipatam, a greater part of which was meant for the removal of Gollagudem, etc., which are in a very insanitary condition, to a better locality. The paper regrets to say that this object of Government has not as yet been carried out. About Rs. 8,500 have been spent for filling up pits, but it is a shame and a scandal to the contractors and to the Municipal authorities who superintended the work that although so much money has been spent, the pits remain for the most part unfilled. The Municipality not only failed to spend the money granted for removing the Gudems to better localities in the year in which it was granted, but they also neglected to ask for fresh grants last year and this year. From all this it is evident that they are negligent and incapable and have proved unworthy of the confidence placed in them by the rate-payers. If the present Municipal Councillors find it unable to discharge all their duties properly, they will do well, says the paper, to resign their offices instead of bringing dishonour to the whole town. Mr. Thota Ramdoss Nayudu is the only man, says the paper, that is working for the welfare of the town. His perseverance, enthusiasm and zeal are very praiseworthy, and he deserves, says the paper, every encouragement at the hands of Government.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, June 7th, 1911.

Rajahmundry Municipality.

39. Referring to the ensuing election of a new Chairman to the Rajahmundry Municipality in the place of Mr. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu, resigned, the *Desamata*, of the 7th June, states that Mr. Nayudu, while he was Chairman, despised public opinion, treated, with scorn, his colleagues in the Council, disregarded their opinion, and became unpopular. During his time, certain unwise men tried to make it appear that the Brahmins hated the Sudras. Such a thing was never heard of before Mr. Nayudu became Chairman. The paper opines that this falsehood might have been invented to dupe the authorities into believing that the conduct of the Chairman was right. Mr. Nayudu is a friend of the paper and not its foe. Still, when he failed, says the paper, to discharge his duties as Municipal Chairman, the paper thought it right to make common cause with the people and to criticise his administration. If the unrest which is the result of Mr. Nayudu's election should cease and the town enjoy peace as before, the members of the Council should this time elect another as Chairman. It will give satisfaction to all, says the paper, to elect as Chairman this time Mr. Madireddi Venkataratnam Nayudu, who is well known for his education, experience and wealth and whose services as Vice-President of the Taluk Board two times, won the appreciation of Government. If he be elected, says the paper, the discontent of the people, which is the consequence of the unwisdom of Mr. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu, will see its end and the town will be restored to its original peace.

Rajahmundry Municipality.

Referring to the resolution passed in a meeting of the Municipal Council of Rajahmundry that the proposed new suburb there should be called after the name of the departing Chairman Mr. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu in order to commemorate his services to the Municipality, the *Desamata*, of the 7th June, says sarcastically that the first good office that he did to the town as soon as he became Chairman was to pick up a quarrel with and annoy the Secretary Mr. Veerabhadraswami, B.A., who is just, popular and good, so much so that the latter found it honourable to go on leave as long as Mr. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu was the Chairman. The void caused by his absence was much felt both in the Municipal office and the town. Secondly, in the time of Mr. Venkateswara Rao, the work of removing filthy water from the town was leased to one Venkataratnam at the rate of Rs. 29 per cart per month. whereas the same lessee took up the lease in the previous two years at Rs. 20 or Rs. 21. Thus the Municipality was unnecessarily put to an excess expenditure of Rs. 1,800. In other words, this sum was unnecessarily spent from the taxes paid by the people out of their hard earned income. Again, he acted independently of the Councillors, forgetting that he was their servant placed in the position he was occupying in order to carry out the resolutions of the Council. When those who differed from him tried to become Municipal Commissioners, he thwarted their endeavours by various means and placed his own men into those positions daringly. His crowning act of kindness lay in his admission while he was giving evidence in a case that there were many disloyal persons in Rajahmundry and that he reported to Government on them. The paper is thankful to the rulers for not placing any confidence in his words and acting upon them. Again, he issued a warrant for the distraint of the property of Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, who was his foe from the very beginning, while he was absent from home, for the simple reason that there was some delay in the payment of a tax. Among his other good offices, says the paper ironically, he wrote to the Collector to prosecute two of his colleagues who opposed his arbitrary power, on a charge of tearing a Municipal notice. He appointed as enumerators persons who passed high examinations. He tried to erect public latrines close to the house of one Cheruvu Somayajulu in violation of a resolution of the Commissioners to the contrary. It appears to the paper that he only did many an act of unkindness to the town of Rajahmundry and not any kind act. It is therefore its opinion that he does not deserve the honour of the proposed new suburb being called after his name. The paper, in conclusion, advises the authorities either to call it Georgepettah, or if they should think that the suburb is too insignificant to bear this name, to call it after the name of His Excellency Sir A. Lawley or that of some other great man.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, June 7th, 1911.

Muhammadan representation in municipalities.

40. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th June, while discussing at great length the necessity of granting a separate representation for the Mussalmans in Municipalities and District Boards, mentions, amongst other things, the following facts:—When in 1906 the All-India Muhammadan Deputation, with His Highness Sir Agha Khan at its head, waited on the Viceroy to claim their adequate share of local self-government for the loyal Mussalman subjects of the British Crown, His Excellency the Viceroy, in fully sympathising with the deputation, promised to assist it. When the question of the enlargement of the Legislative Councils of India was practically settled, the Government were pleased to grant the Mussalmans their rights in return for which they have expressed their feelings of gratitude towards the Government, and at the same time have requested Government to grant them separate representation on Municipal Committees and District Boards. The Decentralization Committee also favoured the Muslim views and warned the Government against the erroneous policy of vesting power in the hands of but one section of people. All other Local Governments but the Bombay Government have sympathised with the Muslim appeal. The Punjab Municipalities and District Boards are not composed of an adequate number

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 14th, 1911.

of Mussalman representatives, although the Muhammadan population outnumbers that of the Hindu. The majority that consists of Hindu members has proved detrimental to the interests of the Mussalmans. It was for this reason that the higher authorities have had to interfere in matters already settled by the municipalities. From this it is inferred that party feeling works evil in the administration of the country. The present Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have now taken up the question as to separate representation. It appears that the question of nominating 45 per cent. Mussalman members is under the consideration of that Government and it has called for the opinions of its Commissioners and Collectors in the matter. Our Hindu brethren have now raised the same hue and cry they did during the time of the enlargement of the Legislative Council. The Bengal papers have gone a step further and are saying that the Hindus will sever all connection with Government should Government grant the Mussalmans more privileges than their numbers warrant. The Hindu press is much opposed to separate representation, which if it takes a practical shape, puts a stop to all the dodges of the Hindu members, and Mussalmans are not satisfied with the present arrangement. They are seeking to obtain their rights. The Hindu papers urge that the Muhammadan population of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is 30 per cent. and it is they say unfair to grant them seats in the proportion of 45 per cent. It is a matter for great regret that the Hindu press have overlooked the importance of the Mussalman community which has been fully acknowledged by the Legislative Councils. Why should Hindus be dissatisfied with the present suggestion of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh when they are fully alive to the fact that they are enjoying a larger share in Municipalities and District Boards than ought to be expected by them. The *Mukhbir*, in conclusion, hopes that other Local Governments also will speedily take the matter in hand and settle the question at issue once for all.

(k) *General.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

41. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th June, deals with the question of curtailing the cost of the administration of the country by reducing the Indian Army, and in comparing the India of to-day with the India during the time of the Indian Mutiny, it says that it has changed for the better. Women and children, too, know full well now that India has greatly benefited by the English rule. The reforms recently introduced into Government have greatly gratified the people. Through the great administrative changes that are effected every day, the people are growing happier. Under such circumstances, it is not proper that Government should still suspect the loyalty of the sepoys and the people. They ought, says the paper, to place confidence in them and reduce the army of British soldiers. Moreover if anywhere in India there breaks out any revolution, the army may be taken to the scene from another quarter by railway. Again the fear that Russia may attack India has now entirely vanished. It is now too early to entertain any fear of China. It is not proper, says the paper, to maintain a large army at an enormous cost in order to meet a future contingency. The people of India badly want pure water, hospitals and good drainage. In order to reduce the cost of administration, Indians with high educational qualifications should be appointed to high posts. If a reduction is effected in the cost of administration, a reduction in taxes will follow. To effect the latter, permanent settlement should be brought into force. Until then, the people cannot enjoy great peace and if the people are peaceful, says the paper, the army can be reduced to a large extent.

The Indian Army.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 2nd, 1911.

42. In commenting on the letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam suggesting the issue of orders prohibiting the possession of pistols and revolvers, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd June, remarks that the suggestion is a queer one and so

Fire arms.

also are the grounds on which it is based. It is, of course, true that certain villains have committed murderous outrages with fire arms, but it does not follow from that, says the paper, that the innocent should also be punished along with the guilty. The letter aims at depriving not only the people of the Bombay Presidency in which there was a murder, and the people of the two Bengals in which there were eight or nine murders, but also the innocent people of the other Provinces including Madras of the privilege of using arms. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote once before suggesting this step to Lord Minto. But the latter did not agree to it. The paper, in conclusion, submits that it will be improper to bring into force the change suggested all over India, and that the life, honour and property of the people cannot be rendered more secure by such change.

Tiger's tongue to be destroyed.

43. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th June, gratefully acknowledges the action of Government in restricting the sale of poisonous drugs by the institution of a system of special licenses and remarks that their potency has brought about a marked decrease in the number of deaths from the administration of poison as is observed in the Chemical Examiner's report for last year. It is generally believed that 'tiger's tongue' is a deadly poison and that the practice of burning the tongues of all tigers killed is not rigorously insisted on at present as formerly. If it is a fact that some unscrupulous persons obtain possession of the tongues and keep them dried for nefarious purposes, it is high time that the Government or the District Collector should issue stringent orders for the production at the Police Station, Magistrate's Court or Taluk office the tongue of every tiger killed and mete out condign punishment for non-compliance with such orders.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 14th, 1911.

The Press representation at the Coronation Darbar.

44. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th June, in an article on the Press representation at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, makes the following observations:—The royal favours of our Government have emboldened us to make our representations in a fitting way and without hesitation. Certain newspapers have given out that the Punjab Government is contemplating inviting certain selected representatives of the local native papers to the Delhi Darbar, and that other provinces also are following suit. It is a matter for regret that the Government has not as yet considered the question of selecting representatives of the Madras vernacular papers. Therefore, it is respectfully suggested that, in case the Madras Government when selecting representatives should follow the principles of the Punjab Government, one or two editors only of the Mussalman papers would be selected, for the rest the same difficulties would prevent them taking part in the auspicious ceremony as arose in the matter of the election of members to the Legislative Council. These the Government removed by granting "separate representation" for Mussalmans. It is, therefore, urged that the same policy be observed in the matter of inviting the editors of the Hindustani papers of Madras to the Darbar.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

45. The *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 14th June, makes the following remarks with reference to His Highness the Maharaja's opening speech at the Economic Conference held recently in Mysore:—"It is clear from the felicitous speech of His Highness that he has nothing but the highest good of his State and its subjects at heart, and that the one object of the conference is to promote the same by bringing about the due development of the economic resources of the Province. There were vague fears entertained by the people that this conference would overlap the Representative Assembly and finally oust it from its place, but His Highness' speech makes it abundantly clear that such fears are quite ungrounded and that nothing is further from the main object of the promoters of the conference. We must make it a point after this to give no room for such vague misapprehensions

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, June 14th, 1911.

and place implicit confidence in the good sense and statesmanship of His Highness and his advisers. It is our steadfast hope and firm belief that this conference and the Representative Assembly will work hand in hand in the best interests of the State without the least conflict between them."

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, June 12th, 1911.

The *Mysore Star*, of the 12th June, as well has nothing but the highest praise the offer to the speech of His Highness the Maharaja and it devoutly wishes that the objects of the conference may come to fruition at no distant date and that peace and plenty may always attend the State.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, June 15th, 1911.

The *Vrittanda Patrika*, of the 15th June, makes the following comments upon the same topic:—"We are very glad to note that the object of His Highness in setting up this conference is extremely laudable. Though we are in full agreement with most of his views we have to differ from him on some of the points. His Highness in comparing Mysore with America and Germany finds that Mysore falls far below them in respect of the average income of the people and thinks that want of education is at the root of it. It seems to us that His Highness has not gone deep into the matter. He seems to consider that mere material prosperity would bring peace and contentment to his subjects. In our opinion what India most lacks at present and wants most badly is not education or wealth and prosperity but men and women of lofty ideals and a high sense of duty. It is all very well to talk to giving free education to the masses, but whence is the money to come? We hope that the conference will not rest content with mere tall talk but work steadily for the improvement of the State.

PRACHINA TARAKA, *Trichur*, June 14th, 1911.

46. A leader in the *Prachina Taraka*, of the 14th June, protests strongly against the exorbitant expenditure incurred by the Travancore Sirkar for the quinquennial Murajapam celebration which is supposed to promote the prosperity of the State. The policy of the Sirkar in spending the enormous sum of five lakhs for the sumptuous feeding of a particularly favoured class, when urgent administrative reforms are postponed on the plea of want of funds, is one the motive of which will be suspected by the other portion of the Maharaja's subjects. When the ceremony was first started, the cost incurred was only Rs. 30,000, but now the estimated cost has gone up to five lakhs. This periodic drain on the public revenue will not be viewed with equanimity by all classes of His Highness' subjects. Even the maintenance of free choultries in Travancore has given rise to discontent. It was hoped that Mr. Rajagopalachari, the present Diwan, who has succeeded in curtailing the choultry expenditure, would turn his attention to this matter also. This sum together with the five lakhs to be spent in connection with the Delhi Darbar, would seriously affect the financial condition of the State. It is hoped that though the Sirkar can not altogether put a slop to the ceremony, it would at least try to reduce the expenditure to a minimum.

Murajapam expenditure in Travancore.

MUHAMM-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 14th, 1911.

47. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th June, writes that the officers and servants of the several departments are raising subscriptions for holding an evening party entertainment on the 23rd June, and it is also suggested that a subscription amounting to Rs. 2,000 be raised, and that a medal be given to a deserving student each year in the name of Mr. Walker. The *Mukhbir*, with reference to the above, observes that these suggestions go to prove that Mr. Walker's subordinates have been pleased with him. It has been already pointed out that Mr. Walker is in no way deserving of a reward of one lakh of rupees, which, it has been suggested by some, should be paid to him. Undoubtedly Mr. Walker has given practical effect to a good many reforms, for which he was very liberally rewarded by the Nizam's Government. Of all the reforms his work as to the mint deserves special mention.

Mr. Walker's services.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th June, takes objection to the nomination of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, a Liberal Member of Parliament, as the President of the next Congress on the grounds that he is neither an influential member of his own party nor one who had held high offices in India like Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 10th, 1911.

The President of the next Congress.

49. In discussing the merits of the various suggestions made regarding the concession to be granted by the King in honour of his Coronation in India, the *Lokopakari*, of the 12th June, says:—The proposal to weigh the King against gold and to distribute the same to the Brahmans will be benefiting only one class, while the suggestion of Sir S. Subramania Aiyar that we should invite the Colonial Premiers is tantamount to advocating the worship of those who have been responsible for the most brutal treatment meted out to our people in the Colonies. We would point out certain concessions which will be appreciated by all the people; for example:—

Lokopakari, *Madras*, June 12th, 1911.

The Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

(1) the abolition of the salt tax,

(2) the expenditure of a larger amount of money than what is spent now on the agricultural advancement of the people,

(3) the levying of protective duties on foreign articles and thereby encouraging the growth of the local industries,

(4) throwing open the appointments of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors to the Indians, and

(5) making primary education compulsory.

50. In a leader in English under the heading "Indians and the Delhi Darbar," the *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd June, says:—"To the simple mind of the villager the external grandeur of the Darbar or its far reaching political and moral effects do not present themselves so much or so vividly as the imperial favours usually bestowed on the people on similar occasions. True to this tradition the Darbar held some years ago at Delhi in honour of the late King Edward VII's Coronation was rendered memorable, amongst other things, by the reductions effected in the salt-tax and the income-tax. The accession of King Edward VII marked a prosperous financial year for the Government of India and as a Coronation concession the salt-tax was reduced to a considerable extent and the next year was marked by a still further reduction of this tax, so that now salt sells at a pretty cheap rate and millions of poor Indians are now blessing the name of Edward VII over their daily meals. But the same has not been the case with the royal favour bestowed in regard to the income-tax, which was also reduced at the same time. Previously to that the taxable minimum income was Rs. 500 per annum and the minimum tax Rs. 10 per annum. In honour of the Delhi Darbar, these minima were increased respectively to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 20. But the general complaint now is that all those persons who were exempted from income-tax in consequence of this royal favour have been since assessed to Rs. 20 per annum and that the favour shown to the people has thus resulted in a disadvantage rather than the reverse. It is however difficult to find out where the cause lies for this anamalous consequence. The Income-tax Act and the rules framed under it appear to be all just and reasonable. But the hardship lies in the working of this Act by the Executive authorities in fixing the income of individuals. In this country trade is in its infancy and the art of book-keeping has not risen beyond the stage of a theoretical science. Even the clerks employed by most traders are but blind leaders of the blind. In every town or village there are not less than two factions and one of the ways in which men belonging to one faction want to harm the other is to send an exaggerated report of their enemies' income. The informers never, however, appear on the scene, their informations are not put to any of the

Desabhimani, *Coudalore*, June 3rd, 1911. (English columns.)

The Indians and the Delhi Darbar.

usual tests of truth and add to this, the standard adopted by Revenue officers for weighing evidence in income-tax matters is completely different from what they adopt in other cases. It also sometimes happens that the books of account believed and acted on by the Civil Courts are rejected by Income-tax authorities as untrustworthy. For these and similar reasons, the income-tax is regarded by the people as a most troublesome bugbear. It is therefore but natural that the people of this country should look to the coming Coronation Darbar for a further reduction or total abolition of this tax. The abolition of this tax, which is said to have been originally intended only for some temporary purpose, will be regarded by the Indians as a great boon conferred on them on this memorable occasion, when Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress would graciously condescend to hold the Darbar personally at Delhi."

[Issued, 20th June 1911.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 26 of 1911.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 24th June 1911.

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(REVISED UP TO THE 31ST MARCH 1911.)

[NOTE.—Among the native-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers in whose jurisdiction they are published are requested to pay special attention to these papers and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Abhinava Bharati ..	Telugu.	Arya Vysia Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Nadendla Sitaramiah, Hindu, Sudra, 22 years.	500
2	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Do.	Published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk, but printed at Bharata Vilas Press, Narsaraopeta, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	220
3	Adyar Bulletin .. .	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-dín Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
5	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	English.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Brahman, 81 years.	200
6	Agricultural Association Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
7	Agriculture	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years.	About 900
8	Agriculturist	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 36 years.	1,000
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 28 years.	750
10	Ajayibul-alum	Tamil ..	Sarvakalavati Press, South Main Street, Tanjore.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years.	300
11	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-islam.	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Maniruddin Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years.	100
12	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 51 years.	175
13	Alma Poshini	Malayalam.	A.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. V. Ravivarma Raja, Hindu, 27 years.	300
14	Ambrosia	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	500
15	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Ayyanki Venkataramanayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	200*
16	Andhradésaranjani ..	Do.	Printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Georgetown, but published at No. 70, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Das, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	600
17	**Andhrakesari** ..	Do.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	S. Bangarrazu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,100
18	**Andhraprakasika** ..	Do.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 57 years.	500
19	Anglo-Indian	English.	Published at the E. and A.I. Association premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	W. Mumford, European, 43 years.	1,000
20	Army and Civil News ..	Do.	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily ..	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 52 years.	About 250
21	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Telugu.	Published at Dowlaishwaram, but printed at the Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Muhammadan, 51 years.	1,000
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	827

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Aryamatabódhini ..	Telugu and English.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500
24	Arya Mitran	Tamil ..	Published at Tiruválúr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Trimonthly.	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
25	Arya Siddhánta Dípiká.	Malayalam.	B.B. Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Iluvan, about 31 years.	250
26	Arya Vysya	English and Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	1,500
27	Astikan *or* Theist ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 45 years.	125
28	Astrological Magazine ..	English.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	600
29	Atmananda	Sanskrit and Canarese.	K Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	K. Narasimhaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
30	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Eight times a year.	Revd. Muller, 35 years	300
31	Bahurasam	Malayalam.	Papali Cheeku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Monthly.	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years.	1,200
32	Bala	Telugu.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	K. Kesava Ráo, Hindu, Vaisya, 26 years.	About 500
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Published at Calicut, Malabar district, but printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	C. H. Reuz, 34 years	900
34	Bála Vidyárthi	Do.	Mar Thoma Sliba Press, Pala Minachil, Travancore State.	Do. ..	P. V. Parameswaram Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 20 years.	500
35	Baliar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	J. T. Arthur, Native Christian, 47 years.	6,000
36	Barq-i-Sakhun	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police line C., Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	About 500
37	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
38	**Bharatamata** ..	Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam district	Weekly ..	Bhagavatula Visvanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	400
39	Bhashá Poshini	Malayalam.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,500
40	Bháshá Vilásam	Do.	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 47 years.	400
41	Bhautika Kalanidhi ..	English and Devanagiri.	Published at the Suryalaya, Tondiyarpet, but printed at Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	1,000
42	Bhuloka Vyasan	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 16, Anakarakonan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 44 years.	250
43	**Bidar Gazette** ..	Urdu ..	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	Weekly ..	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years	507
44	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Monthly .	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	186
45	Brahmavâdin	English.	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 1/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	500
46	Canarese Evangelist ..	Canarese	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. D. D. Gunisbuger, American, about 50 years.	400
47	Catholic Register	English.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Revd. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 51 years.	268
48	Catholic Watchman ..	Do.	Veet & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. Father J. Boyland, European, 39 years.	420
49	Chakravartini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Kalviparakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	300
50	Children's Herald ..	Do. ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Native Christian, 34 years.	6,750

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. Norman Bennett, M.A., European, 43 years.	250
52	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Revd. E. McPhail, M.A., European, 45 years.	450
53	Christian Patriot	Do.	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Revd. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Native Christian, 57 years; and Mrs. K.Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	725
54	Citator	Do.	India Printing Works, Madras.	Fortnightly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,000
55	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, Guiros Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 42 years.	280
56	Coimbatore Crescent ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Crescent Press, 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Sudra, 55 years.	200
57	Criminal Law Replenisher.	English.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 40 years	500
58	Criminal Law Reporter ..	Do.	Law Notes Press, Parvatipuram, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	Putrevu Venkata Rao Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	.. *
59	Daily Post	Do.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 37 years.	1,890
60	Dakhan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbarkhan Sahib, 33 years; and Babu Gayaparshad Sahib. 35 years; Muhammadans.	300
61	**Desabhimani**	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Napier's Road, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar,† Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
62	**Desabhimani**	Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	425
63	**Desamata**	Do.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Nallacheruvu Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	600
64	Devi Bhagavatam ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavalikarai, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 41 years.	316
65	Dhánvantari	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	400
66	**Dharmam**	Tamil ..	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years.	200
67	Diocesan Record	English.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. W. S. Hunt, European, about 46 years.	375
68	Divyagnána Dipika *or* Organ of Theosophy.	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimha Aiyar, 55 years, and J. Srínivása Ráo, 61 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
69	Divya Nikshepam *or* Divine Treasury.	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 21 years.	1,400
70	Dravidabhimani	Tamil ..	Patriot Press, Salem	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Native Christian, 41 years.	900
71	**East Coast News and Advertiser.**	English.	Alma Press, Sunny Side, Waltair, Vizagapatam district.	Do. ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
72	Educational Review ..	Do.	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	550
73	Educationist	Do.	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	250
74	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,600
75	Eucharist and Priest ..	English.	Published at Puthenpalli in Parur taluk, Travancore State, but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Do. ..	Revd. Father Casper, D.C., M.A., German, 47 years.	950
76	Flower of Karmal ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State	Do. ..	Revd. Father Emmanuel, Roman Catholic Christian, about 34 years.	1,500
77	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Revd. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 40 years.	3,300
78	Gnananayaki	Do. ..	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vakkakaran Street, Purswakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. P. Narayanaswami Mudali, Hindu, Vellala, 32 years.	500
79	Good Pastor	Do. ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. R. John, Native Christian, 41 years.	1,400
80	Gospel Witness	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Revd. C. F. Kuder, American, 48 years.	450

* Information called for.

† Died on the morning of the 28th March 1911.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	C. H. Renz, 34 years	350
82	Guna Darpana	Uriya ..	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupudi, Ganjám district.	Weekly ..	Nilamani Vidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	1,800
83	Harinám	Do. ..	Jagadisa Press, Sri Jagannath Street, Berhampur, Ganjám district.	Monthly ..	Sri Damodara Das Bavaji, Hindu, Vaishnava, 37 years.	1,000
84	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 48 years	596
85	**Hindu**	Do.	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	4,100
86	**Hindu Nesan**	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years	600
87	Hindú Sundári	Telugu.	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Monthly ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, 43 years, and M. Ramabayamma, 30 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	About 500
88	Hitakarini	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	1,250
89	Hitavádi	Telugu.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 52 years.	475
90	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	English.	Criminal Investigation Press, No. 16, Sitarama Mudali Street, Kosapet, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Bi-monthly.	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
91	**Independent**	Do.	Published at Bazaar Saint Laurent Street and printed at the Sinnayya Printing Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
92	**Independent**	French.	Impremerie Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Henri Planson, French, 39 years.	500
93	Indian Interpreter ..	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Revd. N. Macnicol, M.A., 42 years; and Revd. A. Robertson, M.A., 39 years; Europeans.	1,000
94	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 40 years.	700
95	Indian Law Gazette ..	Tamil ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 49 Acharappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 35 years.	1,000
96	Indian Missionary News.	Do. ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 41 years.	10,500
97	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipiká.	Do. ..	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 36 years	900
98	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Malayalam.	Guttenberg Press, Court Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Once in two months.	Revd. S. Chandran, 46 years ..	1,000
99	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 51 years.	1,070 *
100	Indian Railway Journal ..	Do.	Alexandra Press, No. 43, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	150
101	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	3,000
102	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Do.	Published at Kumbakónam, Tanjore district, but printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	200
103	Indian Stage	Do.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., 39 years, and P. Seshadri, M.A., 22 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	750
104	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Do.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 39 years.	250
105	Indian Veterinary Journal.	Urdu ..	Razzakia Press, No. 27, Tayar Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	Do. do.	400
106	Industry	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,000
107	International Police Service Magazine.	English.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	630

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	Islam Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 12, Appu Maistri Street, but printed at Muslim Abhimani Press, No. 18, Appu Maistri Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	O. C. P. O. Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, 24 years.	250
109	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. B. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years.	800
110	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 42 years.	304
111	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 32 years.	400 *
112	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba-sahifa.	Do. ..	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 25 years.	750
113	Jivanikshepam	Malayalam.	Pambakkada Church Press, Kuthattukulam Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Konattu Mathen Malpan, Malankara Christian, about 52 years.	516
114	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Islami Press, No. 3/4, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 30 years.	400
115	Journal of the South Indian Association.	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	250
116	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Canarese	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	480
117	Kalpaka	English.	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, No. 1/14 Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,290
118	Kalpavalli	Telugu.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly.	J. Venkataratnam Chowdhuri, Hindu, Kamma, 35 years.	600
119	Kamesvari	Do.	American Diamond Press, No. 4/5, Inspector Subrayalu Nayudu Street, Washermanpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Puranam Suryanarayana Tirthulu, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	2,000
120	**Karmayogi**	Tamil ..	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Fortnightly.	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
121	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	450
122	Karnátaka Granthamala ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
123	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	237
124	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran, Hindu, Kshatriya, 40 years.	500
125	Kérala Chintamani ..	Do.	Kérala Chintamani Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyan, 32 years.	575
126	**Kerala Kawmudi** ..	Do.	Varnaprakam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore.	Weekly ..	C. Krishnan, Hindu, Iluvan, 26 years.	800
127	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	600
128	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years.	600
129	**Kerala Taraka** ..	Do.	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	1,350
130	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Bimonthly.	Revd. J. Meyer, German, about 36 years.	433
131	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Bi-weekly.	C. V. Ramachari, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
132	Kolar Gold Fields News..	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 59 years.	400
133	Krishikala Nidhi ..	Canarese	J.L.N. Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	450
134	Krishikkaran	Malayalam.	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottapalam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Kunhunni Ezhuthassan, Hindu, 42 years.	150
135	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	Do.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Protestant Christian, 41 years.	800
136	Kurshid	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-Ráhman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
137	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Revd. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 40 years.	260
138	La Missione di Mangalore.	Italian..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. E. Frachetti, S.J., 52 years.	800
139	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	1,000

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	4	4	5	6	7
140	Lakshmi Vilasam	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 42 years.	250
141	Law Patrika	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
142	Law Record	English.	Published at the Bombay House, No. 3/10, Ganapati Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at Edward Press, No. 2/11, Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Tirumalachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
143	**Lawyer**	Tamil ..	Dowden & Co., Peerless Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. .	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 46 years.	1,000
144	Le Pionnier	French.	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Ponnu Kanakesabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years.	300
145	Le Progrés	Do.	Imprimerie Le Progrés, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	Louis Rajendram, Native Christian, 57 years.	200
146	Light of Truth or Siddhanta Dipika and Agamic Review.	English.	Meykandan Press, No. 13, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. V. Ramanan, B.L.S., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	500
147	Liva-ul-Islam	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Moulvi Sheikh Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years.	650
148	**Lokanukulan** ..	Do. ..	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,000
149	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Satchitananda Press, No. 18, Swami Chetti Street, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 48 years.	480
150	Madar Manoranjani *or* Zenana Magazine.	Do. ..	Ripon Press, No. 91, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
151	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. E. Ogg, American, 38 years.	700
152	Madhuvilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	English and Tamil.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., 39 years, and (2) L. T. Stephen, 38 years; Native Christians.	500
153	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 81 years.	370
154	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 51 years, and P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 43 years; Hindu, Brahmans	1,420
155	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	500
156	Madras Mail	Do.	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 47 years.	4,759 *
157	**Madras Standard** ..	Do.	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	2,000
158	Madras Times	Do.	Madras Times Press, No 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. (Two editions.)	W. F. Grahame, European, 58 years.	2, 20†
159	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
160	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Dowden Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	Miss A. M. Naish, European, 36 years.	300
161	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Do.	T. Denham, European, 55 years.	300
162	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	750 ‡
163	Mahilasakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Monthly ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, 46 years.	299
164	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 47 years.	664
165	**Malabarí**	Malayalam.	Published at Tirúr, Ponnáni taluk, but printed at the West Coast Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	500
166	Malabar Islam	Do.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	P. A. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 35 years.	600

* Including the tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including the tri-weekly edition. ‡ Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167	Malabar Quarterly Review.	English.	Printer's Jobbing Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	450
168	Malankara Idawaka Patrika (also called Malabar News).	Malayalam.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 52 years.	965
169	Malankára Sabha Taraka.	Do.	V. G. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. M. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 33 years.	1,700
170	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan (also called Syrian Evangelist).	Do.	Mar Thoma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Do. ..	E. Zacharia Cathenar, Syrian Christian, about 37 years.	1,200
171	**Malayala Manorama**	Malayalam and English.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, Syrian Christian, about 40 years.	2,500
172	Malayála Mitram with Gnananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	470
173	**Malayali**	Anglo Malayalam.	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri, Anjengo district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	1,010
174	Manavaseva	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	800
175	Mangalodayam	Malayalam and Sanskrit.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Cherukunath Nilakandhan Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	540
176	Mangalore Magazine ..	English.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 43 years.	700
177	Manju Bháshini	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannadhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Rangachariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	150
178	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do. ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 52 years.	500
179	Manoranjani	Telugu.	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
180	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Revd. Brother Leo, European, 39 years.	400
181	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Native Christian, 56 years.	3,800
182	Messenger of Truth ..	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	5,750
183	Millenial Light	Do.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	D. Tiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 55 years.	750
184	Missionary Intelligence ..	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Once in two months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 59 years.	1,000
185	Monthly Witness ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. W. S. Todd, Wesleyan Minister.	200
186	Morning Star	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Revd. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 45 years.	1,200
187	**Muhammadan** ..	Do.	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattalah Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
188	Muhammadiya Darpanam.	Malayalam.	Saraswati Prakasam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	K. N. Govinda Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 28 years.	1,200
189	**Muhammadiya-mitran.**	Tamil ..	Muhammadiya Press, No. 202, Marakkadai Street, Vániyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Qadir, Sahib, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
190	**Mukhbir-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 43 years.	500 *
191	**Mushir i-Dakhan** ..	Do. ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
192	**Mysore Star**	Canarese	Star Press, Mysore City ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshayya, 37 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 37 years; Hindus, Virashaivas.	2,000
193	**Mysore Times** ..	English.	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Bi-weekly.	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 63 years.	350
194	**Nagai Nilalochani.**	Tamil ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	250
195	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
196	Nalleswara Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiyan, 71 years.	300
197	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Native Christian.	1,600
198	**Nazzarani Dipika** ..	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 34 years.	600
199	New Reformer	English.	Published at No. 15, Venkateswarar Lane, Sowcarpet, but printed at G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sonai Tholavar, 43 years.	490
200	Nizami	Urdu ..	Published at Hyderabad but printed at Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
201	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 38 years.	300
202	O'Vinte et tries de Novembro.	Portuguese.	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Revd. Fr. J. Gilvaz, S.J., European, 49 years.	130
203	Our Magazine	Malayalam.	V. G. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State	Do. ..	A. V. George, B.A., Syrian Christian, about 35 years.	500
204	People's Doctor	English.	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years.	250
205	Pizhaikkum Vazhi *or* Practical Life.	Tamil ..	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years	1,000
206	Planters' Chronicle ..	English.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Weekly ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 50 years.	800
207	Prabandhakalpavalli ..	Telugu.	Printed at Vani Press, Buckinghampet, Bezwada, Kistna district, and published at Chennupalli agraharam, Narasaraopeta taluk, Guntúr district.	Monthly..	Guntupalli Somaiya, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	150
208	Prabodha Darpanam ..	Malayalam.	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Quarterly.	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 31 years.	500
209	Prachina Taraka ..	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Bi-monthly.	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 28 years.	290
210	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Pakkia Vilasa Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 24 years.	200
211	Progress	English.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Joseph Passmore, European.	2,000
212	Purna Chandrodayam ..	Tamil ..	Viveka Bhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) P. Narayana Aiyar, 53 years, and (2) A. Rangaswami Aiyar, 44 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
213	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narayana Pillai Street, Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	575
214	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Weekly ..	J B. Maclawrin, Canadian Missionary, 30 years.	809
215	Risāla-i-Adib	Urdu ..	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzalganj, Hyderabad.	Monthly..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 28 years.	500
216	Risāla-i-Al-hadi	Do. ..	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 37 years.	300
217	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,000
218	S.P.G. College Magazine.	English.	Dodson Press, No. 9, Srírangam Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Isaac Y. Gnanam, B.A., Native Christian, 39 years.	300
219	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly..	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	300
220	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Do	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
221	**Sadhvi**	Anglo-Canarese.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore City.	Bi-monthly.	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
222	Sahaya	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	M. Devadas, Native Christian, about 36 years.	310

Serial No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
223	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly..	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
224	Samadaya Parishkarini ..	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	C. Krishna Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 59 years.	500
225	Sarada	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Monthly..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	325
226	Saraswati	Telugu.	Saraswati Press, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	300
227	Sarva Vyapi	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
228	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, No. 3, Karupannan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Triweekly.	G. Séshácharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	500
229	**Satya Dipika** ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Risch, Christian, about 51 years.	850
230	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 62 years.	3,100
231	Satyanadam	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Francis Michael Nelavarath, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,000
232	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	J. H. Oakley, European, 31 years.	500
233	Self-Culture	Do.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam village, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
234	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, 7/1222, Vadaku Veli Street, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	400
235	Sentamil Selvi	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	K. Arunachala Thevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 41 years.	610
236	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 23 years.	700 *
237	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	100
238	**Shri Krishna Sukthi**	Canarese	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 48 years, and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 25 years; both Hindu, Brahmans.	1,000
239	**South Indian Mail.**	English.	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	800
240	South Indian Templar ..	Do.	Published at Oorgaum, Kolar, Mysore State, but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. H. Chowriappa, Native Christian, about 26 years.	300
241	South of India Observer ..	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund, the Nilgiri district.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 37 years.	About 600
242	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
243	Sri Narasimha Prayaga Parijata Praharanam.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Gangadhara Sastri, 36 years, Venkatesa Jois, 38 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 38 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	300
244	**Sri Parasurama** ..	Malayalam.	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 39 years.	1,825
245	Sri Savithri	Telugu.	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Monthly	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
246	Students' Own Magazine.	English.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co., No. 82, Armenian Street, Georgetown, but printed at Price Current Press, No. 8, Philip's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	3,000
247	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ali Sahibl Azad, Muhammadan, 23 years.	550
248	**Subhashini**	Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,500

* Figure arrived at by C.I.D. enquiry. Increase due to a change in the proprietorship of the press, where the paper is printed.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
249	Sudarsanam	Malayalam.	Published at Kavalpad in Palghat taluk, but printed at the Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	K. Janardhana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 23 years.	500
250	Sudarsini	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	480
251	Sunday Friend	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	1,125
252	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Telugu.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Monthly..	Revd. J. Cannady, M.A., American, 35 years.	560
253	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore City ..	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 50 years, A. Venkatesiah, 45 years; Hindu, Brahmans.	450
254	Suvishesha Vanmazhu ..	Malayalam.	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State.	Once in two months.	P. V. Thommi, Christian, 29 years.	325
255	**Swadeshabhimani** ..	Canarese	Sharada Press, Courtward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Weekly..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,250
256	**Swadesamitran** ..	Tamil ..	Swadesamitran Press, No. 117, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily, Tri-weekly.	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	2,660 *
257	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Telugu.	Published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, but printed at the Progressive Press, 3/14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,000
258	Swajanamitran	Malayalam.	Edward VII Memorial Press, Jewstown, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	M. T. Kunjunni, Christian, 53 years.	1,075
259	Swarnalekha	Telugu.	Soudamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Monthly..	T. Suryanarayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	200
260	**Tamilian**	Tamil ..	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
261	Tashrih-ul-qawanin ..	Urdu ..	Tashrih-ul-qawanin Press, Fil Khana, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abd-ur-rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 44 years.	500
262	Teacher	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Monthly..	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., F.M.U.. Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	250
263	Teacher	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Do. do.	250
264	Telugu Baptist . ..	Do.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. H. E. Stillwell, Canadian, 43 years.	730
265	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Setu Press, Khoggillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district	Do. ..	T. Purushottam, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	120
266	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla, Guntór district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	150
267	Ten India Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Tamil ..	Published at No. 25, Solayappa Mudali Street, Mylapore, but printed at Chengalroya Orphanage Press, 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 46 years.	220
268	Theosophist	English.	Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 66 years.	3,500
269	Tiruppanitozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. K. Pamperrein, German, 64 years.	389
270	Tranquebar Mitran ..	Do. ..	Published at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-monthly.	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	500
271	Travancore Abhimani ..	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	J. Devasahayam, Native Christian, about 26 years.	150
272	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
273	Trichinopoly Magazine ..	Do.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Revd. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years.	50

* Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
274	Ul-Mysore	Urdu ..	Krishna Raj Press, Mysore City.	Fortnightly.	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 29 years.	200
275	Ulaga Nesan	Tamil ..	Published at No. 45, Sami Naik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 9, Perumalkoil Garden Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	650
276	United Church Herald ..	English and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press. Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bimonthly.	Revd. J. J. Banninga, M.A., American, 39 years.	1,300
277	United Church Herald ..	Telugu and Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Religious Tract and Book Society, Georgetown, Madras, but printed at American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	S. B. Simon, European, 38 years.	530, including Anglo-Telugu edition.
278	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Waverly Press, No. 37, Jones' Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Native Christian, 45 years.	400
279	Vaidika Mitra	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Quarterly.	Revd. A. Schosser, German, about 53 years.	200
280	Vaidya Bodhini	Tamil ..	Alexandra Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	S. Chandrasekhara Gowda, Hindu, Non-Brahman, 30 years.	300
281	Vaidya Sindhu	Canarese and English.	Caxton Press, Bangalore Civil and Military Station, Mysore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,000
282	**Vakkaligara Patrika**	Canarese	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Weekly ..	K. H. Ramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 32 years	1,540
283	Valibhar Mitran *or* Young Men's Friend.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, B.A., Native Christian, 41 years.	2,400
284	**Vasundhara .. ..**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Vanjuri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	300
285	Vedadhyapakam	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	A. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, about 25 years.	2,000
286	Vedanta Deepika	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Madras	Do. ..	S. Vasudeva Chari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300 to 500
287	Vediar Vilaoku *or* the Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. A. C. Clayton, Missionary.	1,500
288	Vidya Bhanu	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, 7/255, 256, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	Do. ..	(1) M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; and (2) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years.	300
289	Vidyádáyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,781
290	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	Do. ..	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
291	Vidyávati	Telugu.	Published at No. 288, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, but printed at K. R. Press, No. 289, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Sátáni, 42 years.	500
292	Vidya Viharini	Tamil ..	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
293	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kotaparamba in Perumutiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	Punnaseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 53 years.	150
294	**Vijaya Vikatan ..**	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kadirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 33 years.	750
295	Vikatapratapa	Canarese	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam, Chittoor district.	Monthly	P. M. Chakrapanaiya, Hindu, Balija, 32 years.	800
296	Vinoda Bhashitan *or* Witty Orator.	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 51 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of the editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Virakesari**	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at No. 70, China Bazaar Street, Georgetown, but printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras	Fortnightly.	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	438
298	Virasiva-Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 37 years.	250
299	Viveka Bodhini	Tamil ..	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
300	Viveka Chintamani ..	Do. ..	Published by the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No. 18, Linga Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
301	Vivekodaya	Canarese	Published at Seringapatam but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 33 years.	350
302	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Iluvan, 36 years.	800
303	Vivekavati	Telugu.	Published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras, but printed at S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. R. Bacon, European ..	750
304	**Vrittanta Patrika** ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 58 years.	5,192
305	Vyavasâya Mitram ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal, but printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	750
306	**Vysya**	Telugu.	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No.1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	N. Krishnaswami Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 38 years.	2,000
307	Water of Life	Tamil ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Revd. S. J. Maduram, B.A., L.T., Native Christian, 44 years.	2,000
308	**Wednesday Review.**	English.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	800
309	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly.	Revd. J. S. M. Hooper, European.	350
310	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Bi-weekly.	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 42 years.	760
311	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Malayali, 28 years.	700
312	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Tri-weekly	Conceica, Portuguse, about 57 years.	600
313	Yathartha Vachani ..	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakónam, but printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	1,000
314	Yogakshemam	Malayalam.	Keralakalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha ..	1,000
315	Young Men of Madras ..	English.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,000
316	Yuddha Dhvani	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Pedda Bazaar house, Bápatla Guntúr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 41 years.	600

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No. 61, **Desabhimani.** P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, son of the late editor P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, has taken over the editorship of this paper and made the necessary declaration on the 1st April 1911.

No. 91, **Independent.** In its issue dated the 6th May 1911 the publishers announce that, from the beginning of the current month, they have started their own printing press called the "Modern Press" in Bazaar Saint Laurent Street, Pondicherry, and that the paper will henceforth be printed and published there. It has ceased to be published since its issue dated the 3rd June 1911.

No. 92, **Independent,** (French edition), has ceased to exist since its issue dated the 3rd June 1911.

No. 165, **Malabari,** has been temporarily suspended from the 15th May 1911.

No. 193, **Mysore Times.** In its issue, dated the 10th May 1911, the publishers announce that the paper will henceforth be published only once a week, instead of twice as hithertofore.

No. 201, **Nyayabhimani.** The real editor of the paper is one Arunagirinatha Udayar, a Native Christian of about 45 years. The last issue of the paper was published on the 11th April 1911.

No. 238, **Shri Krishna Sukthi.** The publication of this monthly journal has been temporarily suspended from January 1911 and the printer says that it is proposed to issue it as a weekly from the 1st July 1911. The figure shown as circulation represents the circulation of the journal during November and December 1910.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Calculation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271-A	**Travancore Standard.**	English.	P. J. Press, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly.	.. *	.. *

* Information called for.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

India and the Imperial Conference.

1. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 15th June, says:—"Mr. Asquith's statement that in such a conference the representative of India by the Secretary of State would meet all reasonable requirements is ludicrous on the very face of it, for is it not absurd to suppose that the nominee of the Government that the Secretary of State for India is, will or can have equal interest or privilege with the nominees of the people that the Premiers of the self-governing colonies are, in fighting out the cause of the people. We only think that the statement made by the Prime Minister has the additional force to make our conviction firmer that there is no rest for India till the goal of self-government is reached and till then her equality with her sister dominions would be an unrecognised fact in whatever grand functions she may be required to represent. . . . It is indeed unfortunate that at a time, when there is a good deal of misunderstanding between different parties themselves in India regarding matters of socio-religious importance and when the official and the popular opinions are almost in collision regarding matters of political and commercial importance, Mr. Asquith should have been disposed to pronounce a statement which is unjustifiable in itself and which has the characteristic effect of depriving India of the prestige which it boasted to have possessed among other dominions in an equal degree. Even the severest of our critics cannot deny that, in point of population, wealth and dimensions, India stands ahead of all the colonies, which the British now possess."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th June, remarks:—"In the Imperial Conference there is no representative of India. But India is bound to come in, as the development of the Empire proceeds. India was long regarded as having no self-consciousness. It is no longer regarded so. On the other hand, even in its relations with England, questions have been raised which will have to be settled in a way satisfactary to itself. With a population exceeding three hundred millions, a culture and civilization, the oldest in the world, and intelligence, and resourcefulness which have immense possibilities of development, India will have sooner or later to be counted with in the arrangement of imperial concerns. Mr. Asquith does not certainly count India among countries which may never attain to the full stature of self-government. If centralisation is regarded as increasingly absurd and disintegration increasingly impossible in regard to other parts of the Empire, it must be equally so in India. England may be content to leave things as they are so long as there is no voice heard against them from those most concerned. But the moment you create a means for accredited representatives of the people to speak in their name and on their behalf, you must be prepared to listen to their voice. India having been placed in a position to voice her feelings and wishes by means of a recognised machinery of the Government, she cannot be ever denied the right and the opportunity to reach her full development."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

In an article under the heading "Citizenship in the Empire," the *Hindu*, of the 17th June, writes:—"The Imperial Conference has managed to consider and discuss several important measures such as the Imperial defence scheme and the schemes to improve communications between the various parts of the Empire. But close as the bonds of Empire are being drawn, their strength will be as nothing against the strength of those disruptive forces which may, unless certain tendencies which are now apparent are promptly checked, ultimately wreck the Empire on which the sun never sets.

Hindu, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

Before examining what these tendencies are, it would be as well to promise what the position of India in the Empire is. Even the most rabid anti-Asiatic in the Colonies will hardly deny that India forms an imperial 'asset' of the first magnitude. Apart from the fact that without India the term Empire would be a misnomer, the large volume of trade and the large field for investments and careers for Englishmen in India by which England is now benefited would disappear and England would be left with her Colonies alone—a territory still vast but sparsely populated. It is thus evident that India has claims to a consideration which is not usually given to her by the Colonies and by England. The voice of India has unfortunately not been considered in the past by statesman whose Imperialism has been unable to surmount the colour-line and the Imperial Government played in the recent struggle between the Indians and the South African Colonies a part which was neither dignified nor statesmanlike. A firm insistance on the principle on the part of the Imperial Government, that a British citizen is no less so because of colour, creed or religion, would long ago have finished this unseemly wrangle between the constituents of the same Empire. . . . . In pure theory any British subject is the equal of any other anywhere in the British Empire. As Mr. Bryce suggested there is nothing to prevent an Indian from being Prime Minister or Governor-General of Canada. So much for theory. What do we find in actual practice? We find the Indian in the Colonies subjected to invidious and degrading restrictions; his political rights are *nil*; while his civil rights are curtailed solely because of the fact that he is a British subject, one who can with (qualified) pride say *Civis Britannus Sum*, is not a sufficient set-off against the fact that his skin is not white. We have before us as we write a pamphlet issued by the Victoria Society of Friends of the Hindu setting forth the treatment that Indians are receiving in Canada. We have more than once alluded to this subject and it forms only part of a series of deliberate acts by which the Colonies are bent on denying Indians the privileges of citizenship. . . . . It is one thing for a Colony to make these iniquitous laws differentiating between British subjects and quite another for the Imperial Government to bring forward proposals which express approval of such measures. A little firmness on such matters would have gone such a long way that we cannot but regret that the Imperial Government should thus have thought necessary to pander to Colonial prejudices. The Colonies must be taught definitely to recognise that either they are of the Empire or out of it. If they are in, and of, the Empire, the sooner they recognise that that they are not serving the Imperial cause by attempting to twist and narrow the conception of British citizenship, the sooner will be attained that ideal of Imperial unity to which they profess so much attachment. Nothing has been more clearly brought out by the proceedings of this Conference than the supreme necessity for India to be treated as an important part of the Empire and to receive adequate representation in the Councils of the Empire."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 21st, 1911.

The opium agreement.

2. In an article in which the question of increased taxation in India is discussed, in view of the recent opium agreement and in which the opinion of the *Times* (London) is quoted, "that in view of the early extinction of the opium revenue and the fresh expenditure which is in contemplation only a miracle can save India from further taxation in the near future," the *Madras Standard*, of the 21st June, writes:—"The extinction of the revenue from opium now in sight has brought prominently into view the near and sure prospect of an increase in taxation. The demands of India are growing, and it is impossible to go back to a more primitive form of administration for the purpose of curtailing expenditure. . . . . The question is whether the Home Government which is responsible for the muddle is not bound to extricate India from it. Its procedure in the matter of the agreements with China, both old and new are characterised by a light-heartedness and unctuousness that are astonishing. No outsider knew anything of the new agreement till the whole affair was finished. The rulers of the Native States who have been hard hit knew of the new agreement only from the newspapers. . . . .

The Home Government have not even the consolation, after plunging the finances both of British India and of the Native States in disorder, that they have got what they wanted. Evidence is coming from authoritative sources that they have taken in by the astute Chinaman. . . . . The question now is whether the Home Government of India will come to the rescue. It has plunged the finances of India into disorder without consulting the people of this country. India maintains an army which is as much for Imperial purposes as for her needs. What could be fairer than that the Home Government should come to India's rescue. Whether it will do so is, of course, another story."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1911.

3. In an article on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd June, writes:—"In bringing the deliberations of the Imperial Conference to a close Mr. Asquith made a telling speech. Of course, on no question has a definite conclusion been come to. But it is true that the way has been cleared for a satisfactory settlement of various issues in the near future . . . . There are so many problems awaiting solution, to which the Colonial representatives also might have lent a helping hand. A proportionate representation of Indian interest in the Conference would have made this country realise its place in the Empire and helped to correct the ideas of the Colonial representatives about India and the Indian problems which are entwined so intimately with the well-being and strength of the Empire. It is likely to strike those that read Mr. Asquith's speech, that India has not yet been admitted into the British household, that the *arcana Imperial* is not yet open to it. For such an impression, not quite so desirable, the Liberal Government is in the main responsible. It is a sad lack of statesmanship and a failure to recognise the extent of Indian interest involved that India was left to be represented by the Secretary of State alone and no important Indian question was taken up."

The closing of the Imperial Conference.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd June, says:—"The Conference of the Premiers of the Dominions in London on the eve of the Coronation, on matters involving the greatness and union of the Empire, is a circumstance above the ordinary. But the Conference has not been productive of any practical results. The taunt, administered to some of the minor Conferences held in India, that only speech-making and no substantial achievement is their result, would apply with more force to the Imperial Conference that has concluded its sittings in London. Mr. Asquith was compelled to acknowledge that upon some matter, which they consider 'most valuable,' they have deliberately abstained from coming to any definite conclusion. There was talk of clearing the air and clearing the ground and 'mutual understanding on relative and reciprocal requirements of the Colonies and the mother country'. . . . . It is no use attempting to hide that, in spite of any boasted mutual understandings and clearing of the ground and the air, there are matters over which the Conference could never have come to definite conclusions. When even the meeting between the leading men of the two great political parties in England, especially arranged under the shadow of a great constitutional struggle, failed to come to a conclusion, no surprise will be felt at the result of this ceremonious meeting of ministers on the eve of a joyous function. Union of the Empire is not to be attained by deliberately desisting from coming to conclusions."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

HINDU, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1911.

4. In referring to the appointment of Mr. Bavanandam Pillai, as Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Madras City Police, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd June, says:—"Mr. Bavanandam Pillai has already twice acted in the capacity of Assistant Commissioner, and we trust he will be confirmed in due course. His work as a

The appointment of an Indian as Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Madras City Police.

Police officer in the city has given general satisfaction both to the public and to the Government, and his record of service in the city as well as in the Mofussil has been uniformly appreciated by the Government from time to time. His promotion to the grade of Deputy Superintendent of Police, within which cadre the Assistant Commissionership of the City is now included, is one which he richly deserves as an able, earnest and hardworking officer of the Madras Police."

MADRAS STANDARD. *Madras*, June, 23rd, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd June, writes:—"We have always held that the employment of Indians in the higher ranks of Police will not only improve efficiency, but also raise the quality of work. We are glad to note that the Government is coming to recognize this and Madras has now two Indians holding most responsible positions in the City Police. Both of them have a brilliant record of service and both have deserved well of the Government. Mr. Bavanandam is, perhaps, better known in Madras owing to his longer service in it . . . . . His Majesty the King-Emperor, on his visit to Madras, as the Prince of Wales, personally decorated him with a medal in recognition of his services in connection with the Royal visit. It might be remembered that Lord Ampthill also presented him with a souvenir in appreciation of his special services. Mr. Bavanandam is not merely a Police officer of recognised ability and distinction. He has a deserved reputation for Tamil scholarship. He was an assistant examiner in the Madras University, and his dramatisation of the story of Harischandra has elicited no small degree of public appreciation. We are glad to note that as an Assistant Commissioner he has been placed in the third grade."

(*h*) *Railways.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 20th, 1911.

5. In a leader under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th June, writes:—"The approach of the Railway Conference has afforded occasion for an examination of the conditions of Railway administration in India. That the Conference contains only representatives of the Railway Companies, that the public are excluded from its deliberations, is the first complaint, and a very legitimate complaint, against the conference itself. Upon the subjects which would engage the attention of the conference, public opinion, as expressed in the press already, points to a feeling of intense disappointment. . . . . The administration of several railway systems in India would be more popular did they breathe the spirit of a responsible Indian officer under them which would enable them to breathe, or possess the knowledge of the conditions of Railway traffic which Indian officers of experience and education may be expected to bring to their work. . . . . Crowded carriages, insufficient accommodation, absence of even necessary conveniences for the ordinary man, the presence of the robber, all make travelling along our railways unwelcome and dangerous. There is not a day but that some complaints are heard of, either the insolence of a servant, or unnecessary, often irritating, inconveniences. It is a standing record against the usefulness of a conference of the kind that is about to sit at Simla, that no effective steps have been taken to make railway travelling less unwelcome and less hazardous . . . . . Other grievances are that the goods are exposed to be carelessly handled, often dishonestly handled on the way; that there are not always enough rolling stock; that even ordinary facilities are not extended to them who contribute largely and steadily to the income of the railways. They exist to-day, as ever before, in spite of the Railway Board, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Railway Conferences. The Railway Companies, for all that has been said, are pursuing their own old ways. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai recently brought to public notice the very hard rule prevailing in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system, of compelling one individual to work in succession every night for a number of years. That surely must explain the frequent railway accidents, collision in some places, derailment somewhere else. It is a heavy role that the Railway Board publishes of deaths, due to railway accidents, a summary of which

Indian Railway administration.

our Simla correspondent wires to-day. Many of these accidents were not unavoidable, and in all cases they alienate the sympathy of the public from the railways. The Railway Conference, we fear, will never have done satisfactory work, according to public opinion in India, unless improvement has been shown in these several directions. Till such improvement is shown Indian Railway administration will be unpopular."

(k) General.

Muhammadans and the Public Service.

6. In a leader on the subject the *Muhammadan*, of the 15th June, writes:—"The Madras Presidency is notorious for many things, two of which we venture to mention here—(1) multiplicity of examinations and (2) inadequate representation of Muhammadans . . . . It is a patent fact that, except in the Revenue Department and the lower grades of the Police Department, Muhammadans are nowhere in the Public Service. Even in these days of phenomenal Mussalman progress, most of the Government offices are conspicuous by the absence of Mussalmans, and these are offices in Madras itself staffed exclusively with one class of people. Suppose the manager or head clerk of an office is a Brahmin, you can be sure of finding more than 50 per cent. of the staff to consist of Brahmins, and this is the state of affairs in this Presidency in spite of the report of the Royal Decentralisation Commission, wherein among other things, attention of local Governments has been prominently called to the necessity for this and to the danger of allowing undue prominence to any one class. It is only the Revenue Department that shows a few pleasing Muhammadan faces. Other departments present a gloomy appearance, and Mussalmans are rarely seen there except as menials . . . . It may be argued that the present inadequate representation of Muhammadans in the Government service is due to their own fault of not having kept pace with the times and produced sufficient number of qualified men. Nevertheless the present state of affairs is also due and now-a-days due solely to the indifference of heads of departments and offices. What should be thought of an European officer that appoints to a responsible post an unpassed Brahmin in preference to a qualified Mussalman or Christian? We can quote even more instances of the kind. . . . . We trust that Government will bestow their serious attention on the matter. We will revert to the subject and deal with it in more detail on a future occasion."

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, June 15th, 1911.

Prosecution informers.

7. The following appears in the *Madras Standard* of the 17th June:—"Mr. Montagu had to face a number of questions on the methods of prosecution of the Police in the Howrah, Wattore murder, 10th Jats and other recent cases and he was asked if enquiries would be instituted. We are glad to note the results of these cases are engaging the attention of the Local Governments and of the Secretary of State. It is also stated that Lord Crewe is communicating with the Indian Government with regard to the procedure in such cases. The procedure in gang and dacoity cases and the use made of the evidence of informers is receiving the careful attention of the Government of the United Provinces. The Indian Government will then consider the subject, in connection with the procedure in other Provinces But the decision not to prosecute the informers in the Howrah and Jat cases for perjury is to be regretted. Perhaps, the Government thinks that information might not be easily obtainable, if informers misleading the police are punished. But then the Government does not seriously advert to the other aspect, namely, that no man is safe, if the police are to proceed to the extent of launching a prosecution on the strength of an informer's accusation, who might have his own axe to grind in the matter. . . . . In the interests of public safety, justice and the prestige of the administration, the informers, who bring vexatious accusations and mislead the public and the police, ought to pay the penalty for their offence. The Government's attitude towards such a disreputable lot is surprising."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, June 17th, 1911.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

8. The *Mysore Times*, of the 17th June, remarks:—"There was a suspicion lurking in the minds of many that this *conseil d'etat* was the product of the Diwan conceived to gain an end; but the inaugural speech of His Highness dispels it emphatically. It shows that it is meant to give a more substantial form to the desire always cherished by His Highness' Government to improve the resources of the country and better the condition of her people. . . . . We have no idea to belittle the measure when we say we are not still satisfied that any reason existed for introducing it. The subjects for the consideration of the Conference have been dealt with in a variety of ways by the Representative Assembly during the last three decades and if their endeavours did not fruit, the reason is to be found in the apathy shown to their representations by the responsible officers of Government rather than in the incapacity of the members to think and suggest. . . . . The present object of the Conference would have been attained long long ago if a standing committee of the members had been formed and each important measure proposed threshed out in all its details and submitted to Government in the shape of a resolution. We think it is yet time for this body to do this and aid the Government in its own way, for His Highness appeals to every one—official or non-official—to help the movement as far as it may be in his power, and Mr. Ananda Rao is no less sympathetic. We strongly advise our countrymen to respond to this appeal with all cheerfulness and make the movement a success."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 17th June, says:—"We may be guilty of trespass into forbidden ground if we touch the rest of the proceedings, for the press has been religiously excluded from the Conference though we have not been told on what ground or on whose inventive initiative this decision has been arrived at. Everywhere the press has been recognized as a powerful and beneficent factor in the Councils of the Empire. Its aid has been invoked in all matters requiring concerted action of both the rulers and the ruled. We would go further and say that the press has on various occasions acted as a great check on wrong-headed officials and as a useful aid to good-intentioned and information-seeking officials. His Highness appealed strongly and earnestly for non-official help and co-operation with his officials. That shows to what extent he values the services of non-officials. That being so, we do not see what rhyme and reason there is, consistently with the appeal made, to exclude the press and the public. Is wisdom the sole monopoly of those who have the luck of being taken into the confidence of Government? Do the Government suppose they are in a position to look into the subjects from all aspects from which they can be viewed? At any rate no harm could result from knowing what others—perhaps better qualified to decide—think of the discussions and deliberations. This exclusion of the press and the public is a serious drawback, and we hope it will be removed next year."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, June 15th, 1911.

The working of the Poisons Act in 1910.

9. The *Western Star*, of the 15th June, remarks:—"From the report of the Chemical Examiner for last year we note that the results of the working of the Poisons Act are satisfactory. The number of licenses issued for the sale of poisons is on the increase which, we think, is evidently due to the strictness with which its provisions are being enforced. In the larger towns to a great extent licenses to sell poisons are confined to chemists and druggists but, elsewhere, we note that in bazaars a very large quantity is sold and that it is to control this sort of sale that the provisions of the Act are chiefly intended. It is a reassuring fact to note that the number of prosecutions for illicit practice is on the decrease but the practice still continues. All cases of illicit sales of poisons are traced and the vendors are brought to

book. Last year out of thirty-seven prosecutions thirty-four were successful. The act, on the whole, is being worked with success, and before many years we hope it should be possible to trace every ounce of arsenic or mercury sold in the bazaars if necessary."

10. The *Mysore Times*, of the 17th June, says:—"We need feel no insult because Indians are herded with Russians and special precautions will be taken to see where they are seated during the Coronation procession, if one will remember the saying 'the sin committed by one individual affects the whole community'."

MYSORE TIMES, *Bangalore City*, June 17th, 1911.

Precautions to be taken in London to watch Indians and Russians during the Coronation procession.

11. In an article under this heading the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th June, writes:—"A calm survey of our political activities and the working of our various associations, established to further our political causes, often has the effect of depressing the patriotic mind. The sustained work, the devoted worker, the spirit, the cheerfulness, and the hopes of the patriot are all wanting. Seldom do we hear the name of even any important organisation engaged in the furtherance of the great cause that it was mainly established to further. If we hear of it at all, it is only in connection with some temporary measures, when, as if awakened from sleep, such an organisation feels called upon to offer its opinions, views or suggestions. To say that there is not work enough or that there is not work always to do, is certainly a falsehood. We have enough work to occupy many more established associations and societies than we possess. The want is of patriots. . . . . By the fitful signs of activity that they show, more correctly by the general apathy that they display, the real and powerful leaders of the public in any place expose their organisations to the inroads of selfish men among them. After all a handful of men are really at the bottom and they do as they think best, and what is worse, what would be greatest to their advantage. In many places political associations have come to such sorry passes, that their names could be heard of only at rare intervals, when, for instance, one of the members, more watchful than the rest desires to utilise its name for his own purpose. . . . . To such an extent has the spirit of selfishness been permitted to pollute public life, as it is known in our own midst, that people have almost become accustomed to ascribe motives for even the most disinterested action. This has demoralised public life. People, who would otherwise like to do practical work, are actually discouraged from doing so, by having to associate themselves with men whom they would either avoid or keep at a distance. Unless some earnest efforts are made by such leading men, as are in a position to command public influence, our public life and public activities would degenerate into a farce, the interested display of a few selfish people. It is better that there is no activity at all than that it should be directed against ourselves. We have need for activity, for organisations to keep it alive; but the most important need of all is to have the true and right kind of men."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

Politics and political activity.

12. In referring to the suggestion of Sir Erle Richards, that it was unnecessary for Indian students to proceed to England to qualify for the Bar, the *United India and Native States*, of the 17th June, says:—"Sir Erle's objection to young Indians proceeding to England seems to be based on the risks and dangers incidental to living in the capitals of the Western countries, but this is an objection which can be urged with equal force against Indian students being sent from their village homes to the capital cities in the Indian provinces, and we have not heard it suggested that for this reason the practice of sending them from the villages to the cities should be discouraged. The truth seems to be that Sir Erle Richards, like many an Anglo-Indian, is of opinion that the limited opportunities for education afforded in India ought to be sufficient for Indians and that they should not be allowed to proceed to

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

Indian students in England.

England where aspirations will be kindled which it will not be possible to satisfy in the present condition of the country. If this be so we should say that the view taken is an extremely narrow one, inconsistent with the highest conceptions of British statesmanship. Far from wishing to stop the practice of sending promising young Indians to England we would express the hope that as many of our countrymen as have means, talents, and self-control will proceed there under proper conditions and return to India with their mental horizon enlarged, with their loyalty to England deepened and their devotion to India strengthened. We are glad that the Right Hon'ble Mr. Syed Amir Ali, who was present at the meeting, dissociated himself entirely from Sir Erle's views and defended the present practice of Indians proceeding to England."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

British and French administration.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th June, has the following:—"Lord Curzon cited the example of the French in Indo-China to limit the claims of Indians to higher administrative posts. But Indians were not satisfied with the example; nor have the Government themselves after him viewed the example as fit for their adoption. And now comes a French writer in a French Review, who finds fault with the French rulers of Indo-China for not doing as English rulers have been doing in India, for not giving to the natives 'posts in the administration in accordance with their aptitude, traditions and vanity.' Describing the reforms recently introduced here he says that 'France in Asia can learn a great deal from England's experiences, both as to what to follow and what to avoid.' Thus, on the admission of a Frenchman who writes with authority, the wisdom of the British rulers stand higher than that of the French rulers of Indo-China, althougn Lord Curzon thought that the British rulers could be quite content with approximating to the French policy in Indo-China. The problems in the two countries are somewhat similar, though in the treatment of them there has not been much similarity, the higher wisdom of the English, according to the French writer, asserting itself with marked advantages. . . . . Thus, in the opinion of a shrewd and observant Frenchman of distinction, his countrymen have not proved adepts in the act of governing alien races; and they have done nothing to take away from the native nationalism the motives for its existence."

HINDU, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

The murder of Mr. R. W. D'E. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 17th June, writes:—"As we go to press, the shocking news has reached us that Mr. R. Ashe, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, was shot by a man on the railway station platform at Maniyachchi junction. Mr. Ashe is stated to have expired on his way to Tinnevelly. It is useless to speculate, until fuller particulars are available, what could have been at the bottom of this dastardly and diabolical act, but all sections of public will view with horror and indignation this outrage on an able and sympathetic District officer. Our correspondent from Tuticorin wires that the assassin immediately committed suicide and that much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Ashe who was with him in the train. The heartfelt sympathy of all will, we are sure, be extended to Mrs. Ashe in her great sorrow."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 17th June, says:—"We extremely regret to learn that a horrible tragedy has taken place at Maniyachchi railway station this morning when the Collector of Tinnevelly was shot dead by an aged Brahmin assassin. It is scarcely necessary to say that the event will create horror and deep regret all over the Presidency. The assassin has committed suicide. We offer our deepest sympathy to the widow."

HINDU, *Madras*, June 19th, 1911.

In a further article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 19th June, writes:—"The murder, whether it partakes of the nature of a political crime, as it is suspected to be, or no, is the most wanton and unprovoked outrage which has up to now been recorded in the history of these disgraceful outrages that have tarnished the fair name of the country before the

civilised world. The noxious growth of anarchical crime, so entirely foreign to the instincts, sentiments and cherished convictions of the people of this land, is not, it is to be hoped, entering into this peaceful Presidency. It is the duty of the people, as much as that of the Government, to strive their best to see that it does not obtain a foothold in this Presidency. The danger of the anarchist to the peace, order and well-being of the people must be manifest to the meanest understanding. The anarchist, with his false and traitorous patriotism, is a much greater danger to the mass of his countrymen than to the ruling class or to the constituted authority The negation of law and order and the substitution of the anarchist's own judgment, means and weapons for those of constituted authority, is fraught with far graver danger to the community than to the agents of administration who could easily take care of themselves, if they have not to take care of the community, too. When they have got to do both, the task is an extremely difficult one. and while it is necessary that they should not adopt measures in a panic which which would harm the peaceful and law-abiding citizen, in the attempt to put down this species of violent crime, it is equally necessary that the people and their leaders should strive their utmost to assist the authorities to weed out of this country this strange, cruel and un-Indian movement. It is indeed to be devoutly hoped that the crime at Maniyachi will turn out not to be of an anarchical character."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th June. remarks:—"Our Presidency has hitherto enjoyed a reputation of which we have been justly proud. But that reputation has been very seriously affected by a dreadful deed so repugnant to our civilisation and our traditions. Men could till now hardly realise the possibility of a crime like this anywhere within the limits of the Southern Presidency. The occurrence of it has been a blow to our sense of self-satisfaction, and has had a stunning effect on the community at large. The murderer, though dead, has through his body left a clue which will be utilised, we have no doubt, to trace the crime to its source. The most essential thing is that a capable and cool-headed officer should be deputed for the investigation of the case."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 19th, 1911.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st June, says:—"No quarter should be given to the anarchists; and we earnestly hope that the people will render every help to the police to track the abettors of the crime and all those who have anything to do with the conspiracy. This is the time to show that our protestations of loyalty are not hollow and unreal, that we will not be content with passing resolutions expressing our sorrow for the bereaved and condemnation of the dastardly crime; but we are fully prepared to actively co-operate with the Government to obliterate the dangerous movement. Anarchy and sedition will never regenerate India, in fact unrighteousness never exalteth a nation and history teaches us that it is only righteousness that helps a nation to achieve a higher destiny. . . . . The sin that attaches to this diabolical and unrighteous act is very great, and the only reparation the people can offer lies in giving no quarter for the assassin's friends, and making adequate provision for the sorrowing widow and children of the innocent murdered."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, June 21st, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 21st June, observes:—"It was as dastardly as it was senseless, and if there are any misguided individuals who think that such acts will do any good to the country or in any manner frighten the ruling class, they are woefully mistaken. The British are the last people to be coerced into anything and it is this trait which has made them the masters of a sixth of the world. We are very much loath to suspect any widespread conspiracy behind this cowardly assassination, but how the assassin came to be possessed of a rifle needs close investigation into by the authorities. It is certainly dangerous to peace and order if such madcaps are suffered to roam about the country armed with deadly weapons. The authorities cannot be too vigilant in the matter, and these erratic men should be traced to their den and ruthlessly suppressed."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 21st, 1911.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1911.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 22nd June, remarks:—"The only feeling which will be aroused all over the country, except perhaps among insane and hopelessly prejudiced malcontents and seditionists, at the cold-blooded murder of Mr. R. W. D'E. Ashe, I.C.S., the Collector of Tinnevelly, will be one of horror and indignation, coupled, among the mass of Indians, with a sense of shame and humiliation at the thought that another of their own countrymen had been deluded into disgracing his country and his race by joining the ranks of anarchy and assassination. There is as yet not sufficient warrant for stating that the foul crime was the outcome of an organised conspiracy, but the fact that the assassin was armed with a revolver and that he was accompanied by a companion, who succeeded in getting away, presumably without being identified, may be taken as an indication that the crime was premeditated and carefully planned. . . . . It is very necessary that the Indian people should unequivocally express their indignation at every such outrage and their abhorrence of all manner of bloodshed. Of course, the great mass of the Indian people do really recoil with horror from such crimes, but we ought to remember that the act of a single assassin suffices to plunge a whole nation in disgrace, and furthermore, it is undeniable that every such crime is calculated to inspire the perpetration of a fresh one."

Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, June 24th, 1911.

The *Mysore Times*, of the 24th June, writes:—"One thing is certain that the regeneration of our country the attainment of our country to a position of equality with the self-governing colonies of the empire, the elevation of our country to the plane of the nations of the West in political matters, cannot surely evolve out of such bloody deeds. We must give up such destructive tendencies, but base our action on constructive lines. There are so many parts of our national organism that have to be taken care of. Either they are dead or imbued with so little life that they cannot contribute to the general growth, but, on the other hand, are a dead weight hindering the amelioration of the country. Let the attention of one and all be turned to the flaws in us, a rectification of which will be our salvation. It is fervently hoped that this will be the first and last of the dastardly crimes of a political nature, if it should so be, committed in Southern India, and that the public will without reserve or an asking combine with the Government in the prevention of any recrudescence in the future."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 21st, 1911.

15. In a leader under this heading, the *Madras Standard*, of the 21st June, writes:—"Now the question is, will the coming Darbar, attended as it will be by His Majesty the King-Emperor himself, be like the previous functions a mere spectacular display or will anything be done to associate the event permanently with something which will enshrine it in the memory of the people for a long time to come? There is no doubt that the Indians look to such events few and far between, for some permanent, public benefaction worthy of the Sovereign to be crowned. It may be anything small or great, but of a kind that will benefit all classes, rich and poor alike. The absence of any such token of Royal favour will, certainly, be a disappointment to the millions. . . . . A general pardon to political prisoners and setting them free is, doubtless, a measure of statesmanship likely to appeal to people of all classes. . . . . But we doubt if any popular and comprehensive measure will be granted. That there is a strong section against any such manifestation of Royal generosity cannot be doubted. Some months ago, the London *Times* warned the Government against yielding to any popular demand. It characterised it as a sign of weakness, and likely to be mistaken by the people as such. Suggestions offered here and there and strenuously advocated in certain quarters which have a reliable source of information point to only small concessions of no general importance as having been recommended by the Government of India. If this is so, it is a matter for genuine regret. The Government is letting slip a rare opportunity of creating a grateful and lasting memory of the British rule and a strong attachment to the British throne."

The lessons of previous Darbars.

The Coronation of His Majesty King George V.

16. In a leading article on the Coronation of His Majesty the King, the *Travancore Times*, of the 20th June, writes:—"All our political, economical, intellectual and other temporal good must flow from His Gracious fountain source. He is the custodian of a religion, through whose effect chiefly we are enabled to derive this good, and whose direct beneficial influence also upon us is vast and far-reaching. India should get strengthened, energised and empowered only under the merciful sceptre of the King of England, who is the Emperor of India. So we think all other States under his beneficent sway. Hence we, equally, with others of the British Empire, now look upon the Coronation of His Majesty the Gracious Sovereign of England, King George V, which ceremony formally confers upon him the sovereignty of this vast Empire, including India, as our national festival, and bless his Crown from our heart of hearts that it may rest easy on his head, bringing from heaven His highest blessings of long life, health, happiness and wisdom."

TRAVANCORE TIMES, *Nagercoil*, June 20th, 1911.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 21st June, remarks:—"Although separated by a distance of 6,000 miles India will be happy in the thought that her chosen sons are there to witness and take part in the solemn and unique ceremony at Westminster, and thus demonstrate once again her unshaken and unshakeable allegiance to the British Throne; happier in the expectation of paying her loyal homage in person to her Sovereign Lord when His Majesty comes to Delhi in December next to celebrate his Coronation amidst his Indian subjects. India has always been regarded by the Royal House of England as the most precious jewel in the Imperial Crown and has occupied the warmest corner in the hearts of the British Sovereigns. . . . . Macaulay's prophecy of the development of India under British rule has proved remarkably true, and it would have rejoiced the hearts of those great and far-seeing statesmen who laid the foundations of that rule in India to see her marching with the nations of the world along the path of progress and prosperity. The development, rather the transformation, is not so much political as intellectual and moral. It is here that the best fruits of British supremacy are gathered, and it is on the moral and intellectual side that the transformation is most visible and most remarkable. Beside these, the political privileges which we have won and which we aspire to are as nought. We do not by any means ignore their importance or necessity for our further progress. But the results of British rule ought not to be measured by a few political privileges. It is the moral and intellectual leaven that is slowly but steadily transforming an almost inert people into an active, progressive nationality that matters. What has to be remembered with profound gratitude is the noble spirit which animates British rule, and if that is remembered a great and glorious future will await both England and India."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 21st, 1911.

In an article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd June, writes:—"To-day is a day of rejoicing all over the Empire for it witnesses the crowning of the First Citizen of that Empire on which the sun never sets. . . . . The British Empire of to-day girdles the world round. In all the history of the world, probably there has never been seen an Empire of such magnitude. Few Empires can stand comparison with it in point of size. The Roman Empire was possibly as big; the Russian Empire is possibly bigger. But none can compare with the British Empire in point of population, comprising as it does one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world. . . . . One common sentiment animates the many races of Hindu, Moslem, English or African origin. To all under the Empire have been extended equally the blessings of law and order and no man is denied justice . . . . That an Empire of the kind described should have been got together is a most stupendous achievement. But a far more stupendous achievement yet remains in the future. The keeping together of this Empire and the leading it into those paths of development which, being pursued, will conduce to a well-knit and strong Empire—that is the great problem of the immediate future. . . . . The Empire of the future must be one in which Imperial

HINDU, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1911.

citizenship is barred to no one by reason of racial differences, but all are equal under the shadow of the Imperial Throne. To India especially the subject of the future of the Empire is of the utmost importance, for, as we have before remarked, there has lately been evinced a disposition in the Colonies to deny equality of status between the white and coloured subjects of the Empire. That these false ideas, which are largely based on prejudice and a false conception of economic principles, may soon disappear must be the fervent prayer of every true Imperialist. . . . . To India especially the Coronation of His Majesty King George is an event which will be received with feelings of universal joy, for His Majesty has endeared himself to the hearts of his Indian subjects by his kindness and sympathy when as Prince of Wales he visited this country. A special mark of his sympathy with India and a recognition of the high place which India occupies in the Empire has been shown in his consenting to specially honor India by being crowned at ancient Delhi, the centre of the Indian Empire from time immemorial."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1911.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd June, says:—"The question is whether the vast throng that has gathered from all parts of the Empire to do homage to the Sovereign and testify to the unity of the Empire over which he rules will try and share his sentiments and act on them. If they have a tithe of his regard for India many of the questions that vex us would not have arisen at all. Why should the Dominions, for instance, whose representatives will figure prominently in to-day's solemn ceremony make invidious distinctions between the subjects of His Majesty on the ground of colour. Why should their acts be at variance with the solemn proclamations of His Majesty's two immediate predecessors on the Throne and with his known sentiments. How can the unity of the Empire be made a reality if the vast majority of its inhabitants are treated as helots and undesirable aliens in some of the most important parts of the Empire. Is there not something anomalous in such a position, a spirit entirely out of keeping with to-day's mystic and symbolic ceremony. Then, again, how can the British Parliament, the members of which will have a honoured place in the Coronation celebration, continue to treat India in a stepmotherly fashion if they regard the Coronation not as an empty, meaningless pageant, but as the occasion when the Ruler of the Empire solemnly promises to protect and cherish his subjects, the most numerous of whom are the inhabitants of India. . . . . We hope that both the people in the Dominions and the members of the British Parliament will not let the occasion slip, but indulge in a little self-examination. If they do so and act upon the conclusions they arrive at after the self-examination we have no doubt that India's position in the Empire will be better and happier than it is to-day and the Coronation of George V will be a new land-mark in Indian history."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1911.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd June, remarks:—"There is no truer sign of the real greatness of England than that, by the intellectual greatness, the enterprising spirit, and the generous mind of its people, an extensive Empire, representing divers views and interests, should to-day be actuated by one feeling—love and regard for the King of England, who is also their King. . . . . The several demonstration of joy that everywhere are given to-day, are all testimony to the success of British rule. To the Indian the King is of divine origin, but the Indian loves King George V, as he loved King Edward VII and as he dearly loved Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India, to compel the mind to love and regard—as much that he is their King as that his rule over them has been animated by sympathy and love. To-day, therefore, it is very appropriate that the thoughts of all should be turned on the benefits of British rule, because those benefits are many and their recollection would bind us more closely to the person and throne of the King. 'Long live the King' will be in the mind and heart of every loyal Indian. The force of that prayer, because it comes from the hearts of over three hundred millions of men, will be great and efficacious."

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 22nd June, observes:—"Throughout this country to-day, there will be loyal rejoicings and from thousands of temples and fanes, and from millions of loyal hearts, earnest prayers will be offered up for the long life and unbroken happiness of Their Gracious Majesties, who have endeared themselves in a remarkable degree to their loyal and grateful Indian subjects by reason of their many admirable qualities, but most of all their deep and genuine sympathy, which showed itself unmistakably during their sojourn in this country as the Prince and Princess of Wales, which was further strickingly manifested in the memorable speech made by His (then) Royal Highness on his return to London, and which has been still further proved by the gracious determination of His Majesty to come out to India at the end of this year in order to be proclaimed King-Emperor of India."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1911.

In a further article on the subject of the Coronation, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd June, says:—"An event like the Coronation directs men's thoughts in India naturally to the blessings of British rule, for it is the blessings that fill their hearts and evoke their enthusiasm. . . . . The successors of Queen-Empress Victoria inherited the claims, which she had established, on the affection and gratitude of the Indian people. One of them is gone, mourned deeply by us. The other has come to the throne with all the inherited solicitude of his predecessors for the happiness and well-being of his Indian subjects It has further fallen to King-Emperor George to add another claim to the affection and attachment of the people by making a happy departure in our honour and to our immense satisfaction. This has enabled us for the first time to see our Emperor installed on the Imperial Throne of India, so as to associate with him in our minds the memories of a sacred past and to establish a connection between that past and now."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1911.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 24th June, writes:—"All over this country, there were unmistakable demonstrations of loyalty to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. . . . . Here, as throughout the rest of the Empire, the one prayer offered up on Thursday was that Their Majesties may long be spared to carry forward the great work which the King of Kings has allotted to them. Their Majesties are still young, but they have shown wisdom, experience, tact and patience far beyond their years. May they grow in wisdom, ruling their subjects wisely and adding to the lustre of the throne the greatness of the Empire and the good and happiness of the human race."

Cochin Argus, *Cochin*, June 24th, 1911.

17. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd June, says:—"If, as is rightly presumed, the reduction of Military expenditure is now contemplated on the ground that the Russian bogey has been well laid to rest by the Convention, it is not for the *Times* or any of its Military experts to dispute the ground which has been taken by one who is in the best position to judge of it. It follows, therefore, that the Indian Military reorganisation and redistribution, which has been effected by Lord Kitchener on the sole basis of increasing the concentration and mobilising Indian forces on the frontier most open to the expected or supposed Russian attack, may safely undergo revision both in respect of numbers, location and distribution, so that this poor country may be spared all this needless and extravagant arrangements which, even from the Military point of view, will no longer be necessary. Of course, much might be urged in favour of the present Commander-in-Chief's claim that the armaments should be efficient and up-to-date. But as to reduction in strength the view taken by him *proprio moto* and by the Viceroy and his Council is obviously the wisest from every point of view. We regret, however, that the Home Government apparently prepared to agree with this view, should have, as Colonel Seely's reply indicated, added a rider that they do not contemplate any reduction in the number of the British forces but only in the number of Indian forces. We trust that no

Indian Military expenditure.

Hindu, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1911.

such invidious distinction will be made, especially at a time when the Indian public are urging for higher military careers for Indians in the army. . . . . The burden of armaments in a country so naturally protected as India is extremely heavy and its pressure on its poverty-stricken people is great."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1911.

The *Times* (London) and the unrest in India

18. In referring to the opinion of the *Times* (London) on the Dacca conspiracy case, the murder of Mr. Ashe, and the Howrah and Khulana cases, as cabled out to India on the 19th June, the *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd June, says :—"The *Times* is apparently willing to spare nobody and the Government of India itself comes in for castigation at its hands. It makes the gravest of charges against the most responsible body in the country in a light-hearted way which simply takes one breath away. Surely it is not a light thing to accuse the Government of India of being determined to whitewash the country suitably by the end of the year, that is for the Coronation Darbar. So the Government of India therefore try to keep up false appearances and do not rule firmly ; neither do they repress political crime because they have a weakness for political window-dressing on the occasion of the Darbar ! Every one in India knows that the contrary is the case. Measure after measure been taken which Indian public opinion pronounced to be unnecessary for the end in view, which went beyond the requirements of the situation, which told more heavily on the peaceful and the law-abiding than on the seditionist and anarchist. We cannot account for this outburst of the *Times* except on the supposition that Lord Hardinge's policy, which has met with the whole-hearted approval of the people, is not relished by it. He has already proved himself to be a real statesman, full of insight, determination and tact, holding high ideals of rule, and what is far more difficult, knowing how to put them into practice. The people of India have known enough of the Viceroy to be sure that there will be no swerving from the path he has chalked out for himself because the leading paper in England is suffering from a sudden fit of midsummer madness. It would be disastrous were he to swerve from that path, but that we know is impossible."

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, June 24th, 1911.

The assassinations of a C.I.D. officer and the Collector of Tinnevelly.

19. The *Cochin Argus*, of the 24th June, has the following :—"It is indeed deplorable to find that anarchy and assassination have by no means been eradicated from the soil of India. It was hoped that necessary repression on the one hand and liberal political concessions on the other would restore complete tranquillity to the country, but events are occurring which go to falsify this expectation. A few evenings ago, another Indian Police officer, in the person of Sub-Inspector Rajkumar Roy, of the C.I.D., was shot dead at Mymensing while he was returning home from a stroll, five shots having been fired, three of which pierced his body. He is said to have been a popular officer and his murder is believed to be the outcome of an anarchical plot. . . . . Another popular, sympathetic and able Civilian has now been struck down by the hand of the assassin, and this time the foul deed has been perpetrated in our own Presidency, in an area which it should be noted was not long ago seething with sedition, in the suppression of which the murdered Civilian had,. in the course of his duty, to take a leading part. . . . . In their efforts to get to the bottom of the present crime, the authorities have the right to expect the fullest co-operation of all loyal and right-minded citizens ; and it is to be hoped that the expressions of sorrow and indignation which are heard on all sides will be followed by practical action calculated to help the Government in exposing and destroying sedition wherever it exists. That it exists is unfortunately only too evident. . . . . Whenever an official is struck down, there will be another ready to take the vacant place, fearless of bomb or pistol. But while this is so, the time has come when determined efforts should be made by the Government to destroy anarchy and sedition, root and branch and stem."

20. In an article under this heading in which an extract of a speech made in London by Sir J. Mackay is quoted, "that although he has heard and read a good deal on the subject of unrest in India, he has not heard a word of it from his business people in Calcutta". The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th June, says:—"Where, by that term, the awakening of the people is meant a result of English education, there is unrest in India, of a healthy kind, one that does credit to the Government, and of which the Government would be proud. The highest aim of English statesmen who concerned themselves about India was that this unrest might come to pass. . . . . All true friends of Indians would welcome such an unrest, and they would be grateful to a Government that brought it about. That gratitude was expressed, as it could never have been better expressed, day before yesterday on the Coronation of the King by the spontaneous outburst of loyalty and love for the British Sovereign and the British Government. But the term unrest has come to be associated with quite another significance. It is understood not as the natural development of an intelligent race like the Hindus or the Muhammadans, but as a development of criminal tendencies in them, as the first signs of a revolt by the people against the Government. There is no unrest of this kind, although incidents have occurred here and there, enabling hasty people to make such conclusions. There is unrest of the other kind, but that will do no harm to the cause of law and order or of respect for authority."

What is unrest in India?

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 24th, 1911.

21. In an article under the heading the "Governance of the Empire," the *Madras Standard*, of the 24th June, writes:—"The handful of Indians who have had the pleasure of witnessing the festivities should have been struck with the potentialities of the Empire of which their country forms a part. We have no doubt their thoughts also should have been directed to the future of their country as a limb of this empire. India is in a transition stage. Its immediate problems are essentially economic and how she will fare in the attempts to consolidate the empire and what place will be assigned to it are questions that depend upon so many issues which have no direct bearing with the immediate Indian concerns. The strong trend of public opinion in England, as revealed by the Imperial Conference, is towards the formation of a Grand Assembly of the Empire, meeting annually, to discuss the naval and military defence, trade and commerce within the empire, the foreign policy and other questions of common interest. Will the claim of India to a place in this assembly be recognised and will India be thus enabled, as a part of the empire, to work out its own salvation, are questions that ought to have suggested themselves to those now sojourning in the very heart of the empire. On one point, however, there can be no doubt. The future of India is united with the future of the empire and on the future of this empire depends to a grand extent the peace of the world and the progress of its various parts."

The British Empire.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 24th, 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Ravi, *Cocanada*, June 15th, 1911.

Technical education.

22. The *Ravi*, of the 15th June, after stating that the Directors of Public Instruction discoursed on the subject of technical education in the Educational Conference recently held at Allahabad, remarks that they are not the proper persons to deal with the subject. It ought to be discussed by persons who are well versed in arts, and not by persons who, like the Directors of Public Instruction, have no knowledge of technical subjects. It is not right to place the technical branch of education under the Educational department instead of under the Department of Commerce and Industries. There is no use reading works on technical subjects. A large amount of practical experience is essential. Before imparting technical education in colleges according to the Western system, the Educational Department should make themselves sure of the help of rich men who can employ and protect those that have received education in Western arts, and also the help of patriots. Otherwise, those that have been trained in arts can have no encouragement. The patriots of the country should be appointed as members of a managing board. Before their appointment, they should promise to take into their employ men who have learned arts. If this suggestion is followed, technical education will advance day by day. The paper acquiesces in the opinion of Mr. Chatterton that only those should be admitted into the Madras Engineering College who have from their childhood been in the habit of using tools. By appointing factory owners as members of the Managing Committee, it can be ascertained what sort of men India is at present in need of. The Railway Department, too, wants men who have received technical instruction. If the Railway authorities also be made members of the Managing Committee and men selected by them be given technical education, the number of those who receive mere theoretical instruction will be reduced and the money spent by Government for purposes of technical education will not be spent in vain. The paper says that under such circumstances, the receivers of technical education can be sure that after finishing their course they can find employment ready for them, and this, it says, is a powerful incentive for them to follow their educational course with assiduity.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Ryderabad*, June 21st, 1911.

The alleged grant of the charter for the Muslim University.

23. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st June, refers to the incorrect reports as to the grant of a charter for a Muslim University sent to the *Pioneer* by one of its correspondents, and says that the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* with a view to bringing actual facts before the public states that the Hon'ble Raja Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., President of the Constitution Committee, sent an urgent wire to the *Pioneer* contradicting the statement made by its correspondent; but it is regretted that the *Pioneer* referred to the contradiction in one of its issues in a brief manner and not in full; and owing to this omission the Government had to publish another contradiction with the remark "that the matter is still under consideration." The *Gazette* observes that the Mussalman public is grateful to Government for making this remark with the contradiction and for thus preventing the spread of misconception in the country as regards the charter.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Bezwada Municipality.

24. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 9th June, writes to say that the Chairman of the Bezwada Municipality prepared the annual report to be submitted this year to Government, convened a meeting of the Council, and presented it for the approval of the Councillors. Six of them approved while five disapproved of it. The Collector and the Government passed certain remarks on last year's report with reference to the difference of opinion among the Councillors. It appears, says the correspondent, that Mr. Ch. Hanumanlu stated in the meeting above referred to that it is not proper for the Chairman to be indifferent to those remarks, but that he should represent to the Government the true state of affairs in this year's report. It would have been better for the Chairman to make the necessary alterations in this year's report than to forward it to Government in the way in which it was prepared by him, notwithstanding that this procedure was objected to by the highly educated men among the Councillors.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 9th, 1911.

Another correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 9th June, states that the majority of the Councillors in the Bezwada Municipality have formed themselves into a party with the Chairman. They do not hold each his own independent and impartial opinion. They follow one another influenced by party feelings. All their efforts are directed towards strengthening their party. They make Appalaswami Nayudu, contractor, work on their behalf during elections. They are incompetent to superintend the work of the contractor. For some years past they have shown great haste in passing budgets. Notwithstanding that Diwan Bahadur Janakiramayya objected to the lighting contract being given to one John Ahmud, they gave it to him this year too. The town is very badly lighted. John Ahmud worked on behalf of the old Councillors in the elections recently held and canvassed for the votes of Muhammadans as far as it lay in his power. They gave to one Ramaseshayya certain land which was for long in public use.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 9th, 1911.

There is a high school in the town of Bezwada which was established especially with the help of the merchant population of the town. It is managed by a committee. Mr. Venkatanarasayya, the Municipal Chairman, Mr. Janakiramayya of the opposite party in the Council, and some who do not belong to either party are members of the above committee. Certain members of the Municipal Council, the correspondent hears, are trying to ruin the school because the merchants have not given them votes in the recent elections as desired by them. There can be nothing more disgraceful than to ruin a school on account of differences of opinion in matters municipal. The correspondent prays that the Councillors will desist from such an evil action.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 9th, 1911.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 9th June, refers to the correspondence reported on above, and says that from a perusal of the remarks of the correspondents, it will be evident in what bad condition the Bezwada Municipality is and how soon it requires to be set right. It appears that at the bottom of these municipal disputes is one Appalaswami Nayudu, a contractor. It was stated by a correspondent in 1910 that this man had on his side the majority of the Councillors, that he directed all the Municipal affairs just as he pleased, that he helped six persons to become Councillors, that his bills were sent to his own men for inspection and that although the roads were covered with inferior granite, the municipality was paying for it twice its actual cost. It appears that in the recent elections he has been very influential. The paper says that one has nothing to do with his being a man of influence, but when that influence is wielded for the harm of the town, it ought to be suppressed. It appears that owing to the confusion due to party feeling, the contracts have of late been given to one Veeraswami only nominally. It is to be regretted, says the paper, that the municipality should do such shameful acts, and it is to be deplored that the Government should have allowed matters to come to such a pass.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 16th, 1911.

Municipality of Masulipatam.

25. With reference to the present practice of Government nominating the Chairman of the Municipality of Masulipatam, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 16th June, says that although the town has advanced in education and trade, it is regrettable that the Government should still consider that the people there are still incapable of managing the affairs of the town by themselves. However incapable or ignorant the people may be, it is the object of the law relating to local self-government, says the paper, to train the people for it, and it is also the aim of English rule in India. India has been under British Government for the past 150 years. It has assimilated into itself their learning, civilization and ideals. The paper asserts that under such circumstances, the Indians are not incapable of self-government. Is there none, asks the paper, among so many highly, educated gentlemen and rich tradesmen in Masulipatam, who is fit to occupy the post of Municipal Chairman? The Government have been turning a deaf ear, it says, to this question for many years past. But it must be admitted that the necessity of appointing a representative of the people as chairman of the municipality is daily increasing. Neither the members of the municipality nor the rate-payers appear to have any authority over a Chairman, who is a representative of Government. Masulipatam is a big municipality. The roads there are very bad. It requires great effort to make drinking water reach all parts of the town. There ought to be put up more municipal lights than now. To superintend the work of the Municipal officers, a Chairman who will work with interest ought to be appointed. The paper is of opinion that a representative of Government will never do for such work. Although the contractor is raising the price of gravel every year, the municipality has not made any attempt to secure a new contractor. Of late, the mortality of the town has increased. These and similar defects in the Municipal administration of the town cannot see their end unless and until the people themselves elect an experienced and able Chairman. The paper hopes that the power to elect a Chairman, which is but just and reasonable, may be granted to the people in commemoration of His Majesty King George's Coronation.

SATYADIPIKA, *Mangalore*, June 14th, 1911.

The Medical dispensary at Manjeshwar, South Canara.

26. The *Satyadipika*, of the 14th June, publishes a letter from an "Eye-witness" complaining of the several short-comings of the Manjeshwar dispensary, the want of a compounder being the most serious among them which entails very heavy work upon the Medical officer in charge of the same and causes considerable loss of time and the worry of prolonged waiting to out-patients. The editor of the paper adds a short note of his own saying that the matter calls for the urgent attention of the District Surgeon.

JARIDAH-E-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

The filthy state of the Cooum river.

27. The *Jaridah-e-Rozgar*, of the 17th June, in inviting the attention of the Health Officer of the Madras Corporation to the offensive and nauseating smell that comes from the Cooum river, observes that the present Health Officer, Dr. Macdonald, is a very capable and hardworking officer. Through his efforts the sanitation of Madras has improved a good deal, and the sale of adulterated articles of food has been stopped. The water of a portion of the Cooum river near the Harris Bridge has become very filthy, and the smell has become so offensive that the pedestrians and the tram car passengers cannot endure it. It is requested that the Health Officer will do his best to remedy the evil complained of.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

What does England gain by India?

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th June, writes:—The late Mr. J. M. Maclean once observed that there was not one family in England which was maintained without the help of Englishmen who derived their income from India. Though England and India are mutually helpful to each other in many respects, we shall now deal only with the advantage

which England gains by the possession of India. Firstly, many English youths find employment in India and many English capitalists start business in India and profit thereby. India serves also as a training ground for British soldiers and Commanders. Besides this, the present strength and influence of England are due to its possession of India. There is yet another matter in which the utility of India to England will grow day by day, and that is, when the Indian people become as rich as their European brethren, they will be able to purchase a larger quantity of the manufactured goods of England and send out a larger quantity of raw products to England. As His Highness the Aga Khan remarked to a Press representative, the development of the industries and trade in India is beneficial to the Britishers and the latter should therefore devote their attention to this matter. Even the London *Times* wrote, some days back, that if the Britishers would help the growth of large industries in India, increase the length of the railways and the number of irrigation projects in the country and improve the education of its people, they need not pay any heed to the rise of anarchism or sedition in the country. If this suggestion is adopted, it will not only remove the poverty of the people, but will also make them more civilised, and this will lead to their going in for a larger number of foreign articles. What doubt is there that this will materially benefit England?

The murder of Mr. Ashe.

29. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 19th June, expresses its horror at the assassination of Mr. Ashe, who was known to be a capable and sympathetic Collector, and heartily sympathises with Mrs. Ashe in her sad bereavement.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, June 19th, 1911.

On the same subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, observes:—We regret to learn of the murder of Mr. Ashe, the Collector of Tinnevelly, at the Maniyachchi junction by a Brahman. Mr. Ashe came out to India in 1895 and was the Sub-Collector at Tuticorln during the Tinnevelly riots. Though some of his acts during that period did not get him a good name, public opinion is that, subsequently, he proved to be a good Collector on the whole. We cannot guess what political reason there could be for the murder of such a Collector We cannot agree with the *Madras Mail* in thinking that this murder is the outcome of a fiery seditious vernacular pamphlet, which is said to have been published recently, and that it was the connection Mr. Ashe had with the Tuticorin-Tinnevelly riots that led to this event. We can believe it, if this murder had been committed by one of a class of people in the Tinnevelly district, who have made murder their occupation. But, for a Brahman to murder a Collector with a political motive, he must really have been a mad man. We do not know how this event has been twisted by the agents of Reuter. We are sure they would have wired to London that this event is the outcome of sedition. It is really pitiable that this horrible tragedy should have occurred at a time when our King-Emperor has decided to honour his Indian subjects by holding his Coronation at Delhi and especially that it should have taken place in our Presidency, which has acquired a name for being a quiet province.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 19th, 1911.

In a leader on the same subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th June, remarks:—We understand that Mr. Twigg of the Board of Revenue and the Police are making a vigorous enquiry into this affair and we would make some suggestions in this connection. It should be found out how the murderer got at a revolver made in Belgium. Either he should have stolen it somewhere or taken it on loan from some one. This shows that, in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Arms Act, it is not difficult for a man to obtain a revolver. It is therefore necessary to enforce the Act more stringently even at the risk of inconveniencing the agriculturists living near the borders of forests. Our people should understand that, if the murder at Maniyachi is the outcome of sedition, it is not the life of the European officials alone, but even that of the Indian officials and those non-officials who assist them that is in danger. If anarchism once begins, one cannot say where it will stop. Anarchism and murders will not change the policy of the Government in any way. It will will only impede the introduction of reforms. Our people should realise all this and sincerely co-operate with the Police in detecting

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 20th, 1911.

the cause of this tragedy by promptly giving information to them regarding any clue they may obtain.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, June 14th, 1911.

The Indian Army.

30. The *Desamata*, of the 14th June, states that the Government are fully aware that lakhs of people are being carried away by plague, that cholera and small-pox have made India its permanent home, that malarial fever is ravaging the country, and that poverty is afflicting the people in general. To bring about a change for the better, the Government have to spend a large amount of money. Unless new taxes are imposed money will not be forthcoming. But the people who are already overburdened with taxes will not be able to bear any more taxes. So it is that the well-wishers of this country have been requesting Government to reduce military expenditure and spend the money thus saved on sanitation and for purposes of uplifting the country. The paper quotes figures to show that the strength of the army in India has ever been on the increase. It appears, says the paper, that there are in India 77,827 British soldiers. The fear of Russia is now at an end on account of the treaty between England and Russia. Indians are not rebellious like the people of the other countries. The Government know that they are loyal and have great confidence in British rulers. The paper hears that the Government mean to reduce the army of Indian sepoys. But it says that as the maintenance of British soldiers is more costly than that of Indian sepoys, considerable money will be saved by the reduction of the number of the former to any the least extent. Moreover there is no prospect of any wars with foreign countries. Indian sepoys will do quite well to put down frontier risings and internal riots. The Chinese are just raising their heads and before they can turn their attention to India, they have first to settle their disputes with Russia and Japan. The paper, therefore, prays that the Government will be pleased to reduce the army of British soldiers to some extent.

SESILEKHA, *Madras*, June 15th, 1911.

Racial and religious differences.

31. The *Sesilekha*, of the 15th June, says that notwithstanding the advance of education, the animosity between the Hindus and Muhammadans in India is ever on the increase. This is so only in British India. In the Nizam's Dominions, the Hindus and Muhammadans live in friendly terms like one race. The Governments of the several provinces should enquire into the reasons why there should be such difference between the Nizam's Dominions and the British India. The racial and religious differences between the two communities are strengthened, says the paper, by the encouragement given to them by the authorities. When the Legislative Councils were reformed and enlarged, the Government have decidedly separated the interests of the two communities. The paper thinks that this is a very serious impediment to the two communities uniting together as a nation. In provinces where Hindus form the major portion of the population, the Government are taking great care to guard the interests of the Muhammadans. In the Punjab, where the Hindus and Sikhs form the minority of the population and the Muhammadans, the majority, the former complain, says the paper, that the Government do not try to guard their rights and privileges. All should be admitted into the service of Government, irrespective of caste or creed, provided they are competent. The Government ought not to appoint an incompetent Muhammadan to a high place overlooking the claims of a competent Hindu. Competetive examinations should be held and only those who come out successfully should be appointed to high posts. The Muhammadans are establishing a separate University for themselves, and the Hindus also are trying to do the same. The paper says that the Indians can never become a nation, that *swaraj* is an impossibility and that it is not likely they will ever obtain at least that form of self-government which obtains in the Colonies.

JARIDAH-E-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

The Coronation and Public Servants.

32. The *Jaridah-e-Rozgar*, of the 17th June, writes a long article under the heading "The Coronation and Public Servants," of which the following is an excerpt:—The Madras trading firms have contemplated disbursing, amongst their subordinates, one month's salary in honour of the

Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Many instances may be cited from the histories of the former rulers of India, to show their munificence on such grand occasions. They used, on such occasions, to grant jagirs, titles, silver and gold to the officials of their States. Now, too, the hearts of all Indians are full of hopes that they will share similar blessings on the auspicious and ever-memorable occasion of the Coronation Darbar of the King-Emperor. Anglo-Indian and vernacular newspapers have offered a variety of suggestions. Some have appealed for the grant of the title of "King" to His Highness the Nizam, some have supported the views as to the restoration of Oudh to the rightful heirs of the old rulers, some pray for the grant of the charter for the Muslim and Hindu Universities. But these royal favours will, in these times of dearth and scarcity, do no good to poorly-paid public servants. A dry loaf of bread to them would be like receiving lakhs of rupees. It would not be possible for the Government of India to grant one month's salary to all the public servants, as it would amount to several lakhs. Therefore, it is requested that Government will be graciously pleased to grant one month's salary as a reward to those public servants who draw less than Rs. 30 per month. The poorly-paid officials would, in return, pray to God for the long life of His Imperial Majesty and for the prosperity of His everlasting kingdom.

III.—Legislation.

33. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 9th June, in publishing a Telugu translation of an article in the *Hindu* on the Civil Marriage Bill, says that the writer of the article agrees with it in its condemnation of the Bill. As it is difficult to form an idea of the dangers that may ensue in future in the event of the Bill being passed into an Act, unless and until the members of the representative bodies and the leaders of the public scan the Bill over and over again and consider it deeply; the paper, in conclusion, urges on them the necessity of doing so.

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, June 9th, 1911.

The Civil Marriage Bill.

34. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th June, says:—We understand that the Madras Government has asked the Revenue Board why the operation of the Malabar Improvements Act must not be extended to the district of South Canara as well considering that the conditions of the two districts are more or less the same. We shall speak in a future issue of the peculiar circumstances of our district that would make the working of the Act very burdensome to the landholders here, but in the meanwhile it behoves the landholders to carefully peruse the Act and consider what steps ought to be taken in the matter.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, June 16th, 1911.

The Malabar Improvements Act

IV.—Native States.

35. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, makes the following comments upon the report of the Revenue department of Mysore for the year 1909-1910:—"The report is very instructive. . . . . The current revenue collected came up to 90·3 per cent. The Government has a very costly collecting organisation and the inability of the department to show better collections in good years cannot but be noticed by every observer. . . . . The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the great need of the hour is expert knowledge and guidance under the auspices of the Government as to the kinds of industry most suitable to local conditions and local wants and the proper methods to be adopted for initiating them. We endorse this view of the Revenue Commissioner. It is, however, a matter for regret that the Government seems to be groping in the dark in the matter of supplying this need . . . . We have done nothing to secure expert knowledge and guidance as to the kinds of industry most suitable to our local conditions and wants . . . . We cannot afford to stand still while

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

The Revenue Administration of Mysore.

the whole world is moving forward. We must employ a qualified agency for taking note of the progress going on around us and utilize it as much as possible for the benefit of our country . . . . The Savings Banks do not show that the people are more prosperous. The absence of investment in the Savings Banks is attributed to the investment of funds by the commercial classes in trade and to the disinclination of the people to resort to Savings Bank on account of the low rates of interest allowed and the restrictions in the amount which can be deposited without forfeiting the interest. This seems to be far from truth. . . . . The Revenue Commissioner advocates a thorough survey of the economic conditions prevailing in the country as a means to get at the root of the real material prosperity of the people. He says that if a rise in the standard of living of most of the classes of people comprising the population be an indication of material prosperity, that indication exists in a sufficiently convincing manner. We do not agree with the Revenue Commissioner in this view. . . . . The condition of the upper ten may appear to be prosperous, but the submerged ten thousand are in a state of irretrievable indebtedness or misery. All that can be said of the Revenue Commissioner's view in this matter is that his views are very optimistic and the public want better data to base such conclusions on. It cannot, however, be denied that the Revenue Commissioner's report is very interesting and repays a careful perusal."

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

The Mysore Economic Conference.

36. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, has the following "communicated" article upon the subject:—"His Highness the Maharaja's opening speech made on the occasion is one which set at rest all misapprehensions about the integrity of the scope and functions of the Representative Assembly and its relation to this Conference. We look upon the speech of His Highness the Maharaja as the *magna charta* not only of the existence, but also of the advancement of the assembly. From the speech we also see that this Conference deals with economic questions while the Representative Assembly deals with questions of all descriptions. The officials as well as the non-officials are associated with one another in settling how the different questions that engage the deliberations of the Conference are to be dealt with. We have no doubt that this combination will be productive of the good that His Highness the Maharaja so fondly anticipates. There are, however, defects in the composition of the Conference, but these are defects inevitable to such institutions in their inceptive stage; and we have no doubt that time and experience will remove these defects and make the Conference a useful auxiliary to the Representative Assembly. This Conference has its own advantages. The Diwan, the Councillors, the heads of departments and Deputy Commissioners are themselves the members of this Conference along with non-officials. They will, as a matter of fact, identify themselves with the resolutions to which they are parties. They will not do the duty of obstructionists in carrying out the resolutions of this Conference. This is an advantage which even the Representative Assembly cannot command. We, therefore, hail this Conference and hope to see that His Highness the late Maharaja's expectations, viz., that the officials and non-officials should work together as if their interests were identical realized. We may look upon this Conference, novel though it is, as a step to fulfil this high ideal of Government. The Conference as it is has a preponderance of official element. We have no doubt that His Highness the Maharaja will soon find his way to bring about a preponderance of non-official element in the Council."

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, has another "communicated" article upon the same subject as follows:—"His Highness the Maharaja deserves public thanks for having brought an institution into existence whose chief object seems to be to gather all the suggestions made by the members of the assembly for the advancement of the country and the prosperity of the rulers and the ruled alike. There is still in some quarters a fear that the Conference will operate as a blow to the Representative Assembly. This, I think, is an erroneous one.

We may look upon the Conference as a better Standing Committee of the Representatives than the one we have had before; for the late Standing Committee had to depend on its own private resources and self-sacrifice in formulating its recommendations. The present Standing Committee can command a respectable portion of the revenues of the country for the work even of investigation. May God bless the Maharaja for this act of paternal solicitude of the welfare of his subjects."

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, June 19th, 1911.

The *Mysore Star*, of the 19th June, also highly eulogises the speech of His Highness the Maharaja, and says that it is the peculiar good fortune of the Mysore province to have such a highly gifted ruler who spends all his time, intelligence and energy for the benefit of his people. It hopes that the people will fully co-operate with His Highness in bringing his efforts to a successful termination and to the desired end.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1911. (English columns.)

37. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, briefly reviews the fifteen articles on this subject that appeared in the *Hindu* and says as follows :—

The Revenue Commissionership of Mysore.

"The author of these articles deserves the title of a Revenue Specialist in an eminent degree. The facts and figures with which the articles bristle and the spirit of justice and fairplay that pervades every sentiment expressed in them leads us to attach great weight to his conclusions. He has irrefutably shown that the object with which the Revenue Commissionership was started has proved a failure and that in the interests of the efficiency of the Revenue Service of the Province, the office of the Revenue Commissioner should be abolished. The Revenue Specialist's contention that the Revenue Commissionership should be abolished involves the permanence of the Executive Council. There are some short-sighted people who hold that the Executive Council was brought into existence during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja and that as he has become a major and taken the rule into his own hands, the Executive Council may be abolished, and that undivided authority can be centered in the Diwan, and the old Consultative Councillors with 1½ legs in the grave may be revived. A more retrograde step cannot be conceived and the Revenue Specialist has plainly shown that the Executive Council should be a permanent element in the constitution of the State. We fully endorse this statement; and past experience warrants the conclusion, that any attempt to replace the Executive by a Consultative Council will simply pave the way for the development of ministerial autocracy in the State, and the history of the world bears testimony to the fact that unmitigated autocracy imperceptibly converts the country into a hot-bed of revolutions. The fifteen articles under review form a store house of information in matters of Revenue Administration and we are of opinion that they amply repay careful perusal."

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1911.

38. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, has the following in reply to the *Daily Post*:—It is a very ungenerous statement that the *Daily Post* makes that the Mysore Government as well is bent upon reducing the number of European officers in its service. Nothing can be further from the truth; on the other hand, the Mysore Government is guilty of increasing that number beyond the limit intended by the British Government when handing over the reins of the State to the Native agency. Even in the matter of filling the place of the Chief Judge, where at least the knowledge of vernaculars is of the greatest necessity, the Mysore Government has been always selecting European candidates in preference to natives. It is notorious that there are more Europeans now in the State service than were ever before thirty years back. It is of urgent necessity that this disproportionate number of Europeans must be cut down and more and more Indians gradually employed in their place.

The *Daily Post* and the Mysore Government.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, June 22nd, 1911.

39. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd June, in the course of its remarks on the Mysore Revenue Administration Report, observes :—It is extremely gratifying to learn that this report, unlike most others published

The Mysore Revenue Administration Report.

by Government, contains a large mass of very useful and interesting information; and considering the light it sheds upon the general economic condition and progress of the State during the year under review, the Revenue Commissioner cannot be too warmly congratulated on the clearness and precision with which he has reviewed the Revenue administration of the province. Although it is found that the year is not a year of plenty quite up to the expectations of the people owing to excess of inopportune rains, there is this consoling fact that the area under cultivation has considerably increased during the year. Only in one district, viz, Shimoga, has there been a decrease in this area, but this is, in all probability, due to the wide prevalence of malaria in those parts, although the report is silent on this point. The Government ought to lose no time, therefore, in sending efficient medical aid to the cultivators in these outlying malarial tracts and in devising other suitable relief measures in order to promote the health and general well-being of the inhabitants of these parts. The importance of prompt attention in this direction cannot be too strongly emphasised. But it must be feared that the Government in their anxiety to improve the cities show a deplorable neglect in meeting the requirements of their rural subjects. Although the aggregate produce of the State during the year shows an increase, and the year, in most respects, can be looked back upon with satisfaction, the prices of foodstuffs are still as high as ever, and the lot of the poor day labourer whose monthly income hardly exceeds five to six rupees is not a whit less deplorable even in this year of plenty.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 17th, 1911.

The Royal visit.

40. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th June, in a leader on the coming Royal visit, states that His Majesty King George V has recently declared that it is desirable that the large sums of money intended to be spent on presents to him, should rather be spent usefully for public and charitable purposes. It remains to be seen, says the paper, how far the people will carry out this intention of His Majesty. It is undoubted that in the Madras Presidency, many charitable acts have yet to be set on foot. It will be well, says the paper, to do them in honour of His Majesty's Coronation in India. The Telugu country badly wants a college for the higher education of girls. This can be instituted in memory of Her Majesty Queen Mary's visit to India, so that her name may, for all time to come, be happily remembered by the educated women of the Telugu country. The paper then suggests the institution of certain Coronation scholarships and medals, and also the establishment of charitable institutions for the maintenance of the old, the maimed and the helpless. If such acts of public utility be done on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, men, women, boys, old men; in short, the whole population, says the paper, will always remember, with gratitude, this great event of Indian history.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, June 22nd, 1911.

The Coronation.

41. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 22nd June, in a leading article expressing its rejoicings over the Coronation of His Majesty King George V, asks the readers to join it in its prayers for the health, prosperity and happiness of His Majesty the Emperor and his Royal Consort.

Satyadeepika, *Mangalore*, June 21st, 1911.

Referring to the same subject, the *Satyadeepika*, of the 21st June, says that the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor is a most fitting occasion for the grant of that incessant prayer of the Indians,—namely, the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education into the country, and further observes that if only a fraction of the huge sums of money intended to be expended on this occasion by various bodies all over the empire were to be devoted to this purpose, not only would this most widely urged reform be easily possible without having recourse to fresh taxation, but the memory of this happy event will be carried from generation to generation and last through eternity.

Death of Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, at the hands of an assassin.

42. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th June, inserts a translation of the death of Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, at the hands of a Brahman assassin as given by a correspondent of the *Advocate of India* under date 17th June.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 19th, 1911.

The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 20th June, inserts a translation of a telegram from Trichinopoly, dated 17th June, reporting the death of Mr. Ashe. It adds that the police are engaged in investigating the matter and that profound sorrow is generally felt at the painful intelligence.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, June 20th, 1910.

The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st June, gives a translation of the details of the death of the late Mr. Ashe inclusive of the funeral ceremony as subsequently reported in English papers. It says that feelings of great sorrow have been generally expressed at Simla, and all public entertainments have been postponed in consequence.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, June 21st, 1911.

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